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THE TIMES



The great British pensions scandal, page 13

Communists take four Cabinet posts in France

From Charles Hargrove and Ian Murray, Paris, June 23

After 34 years the Communists are back in government in France. Four members of the party were this evening given Cabinet posts, after their Central Committee agreed to a pact, largely aligning the communist position with that of the socialists.

This made it possible for the Communist Number Two, M Charles Fiterman, to be appointed not only as Minister of Transport but as the third most senior of the five ministers of state. His job, like that of his three party colleagues, is not one which is in a politically sensitive area.

The other communists brought into the Government are: M Anicet le Pors as minister in charge of public service and administrative reforms; M Jack Ralite, as Minister of Health; and M Marcel Rigout, Minister for Professional Training.

The other two changes from the first Socialist government bring in Maitre Robert Badinter, a long-time campaigner against the death penalty, as Minister of Justice; and M Pierre Dreyfus, once head of Renault, as Minister for Industry.

While six new members join the Government, five have been dropped from the team picked a month ago. This brings the total Cabinet group up to 44.

M Maurice Faure loses the Justice Ministry, in which he was obviously not prepared to take as radical a line as the Government would have wished. M Pierre Joxe, well known for his more extreme-left views, gives up Industry to challenge for chairmanship of the Socialist group in the National Assembly. He leaves this economically sensitive ministry to the reassuring and experienced M Dreyfus.

The rest of the reshuffle is minor, with M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, staying broadly faithful to his original choice.

The only precedent for the participation of communist ministers in government in this country goes back to the five immediate postwar governments of the Fourth Republic between 1944 and 1947.

Some members of the Communist Central Committee, which met this morning to ratify the agreement, appear to have been extremely critical of the wholesale surrender to the socialists by M Georges Marchais, the secretary general, and his delegation in the early hours of this morning.

Strong objections were also raised against the token participation of the communists in the new Government. They had hoped for more, though in no position to demand anything after the overwhelming socialist victory at the polls last Sunday.

However, they can justifiably claim that without the four and a half million communist votes on May 10, M F. Mitterrand would not now be sitting in the Elysée Palace, and the socialists would not be riding high in Parliament.

After nine hours of deliberation, the Central Committee finally ratified this evening the agreements reached with the socialists. This cleared a significant obstacle for the appointment of communist ministers, because the party leadership could not agree to participate in the new Government until the Central Committee ratifed the policy agreement.

It took eight hours for the delegations of the two parties, the socialist one led by M Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the party, and the communist led by M Marchais, to reach a "political agreement".

This was in the form of a joint declaration, covering explicitly all the points on which they disagreed, which range from the extent and pace of the policy of change, and the scope of nationalizations, to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Poland, and the stationing of Soviet medium-range missiles in East Europe.

The negotiations were arduous. The socialists were determined to leave nothing in the dark.

The wording of the sections dealing with foreign policy proved a stumbling block to the last moment, especially the specific mention of Poland, which the communists refused to regard as a problem. But they finally gave way on this as they did all along the line.

At the outset of the discussions, the socialist delegation had dispelled the misconceptions the communists seemed to entertain about their desire to have them in the reshuffled Mauroy Government. They were told the boot was firmly on the other foot, and that they were the ones who were seeking admission.

One of the key objectives of the socialists in these negotiations was to obtain from their partners a firm undertaking on their complete solidarity at all levels, in order to safeguard themselves against the risk of the communists supporting the Government at the ministerial level, but obstructing its policies in Parliament, in the municipalities, and the trades unions.

The joint declaration stipulates that both parties will support the new policy on which M Mitterrand was elected on May 10, "absolute solidarity" in government, in the regional and local authorities, and in plants.

It is the first time the Communists have ever bound themselves to such an agreement at the shop floor level, and it is a measure of their eagerness, after two successive defeats at the polls, to climb onto the Socialist bandwagon.

They also agreed to limit nationalizations strictly to the eleven industrial groups and the banking sector, to which President Mitterrand firmly committed himself, excluding the car, food, shipbuilding, wood, paper and publishing industries.

In the field of foreign policy both parties undertake to support "The International Action of France in the respect of her alliances"—an indirect reference to the Atlantic alliance—while pressing for negotiations on the reduction of arms in Europe, notably of Soviet SS20 missiles and on the installation of American Pershing missiles.

The future of France under socialism, and full poll results, page 6; Jacques Delors interview, page 19

Gallantry and service, Labour's only awards

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Labour's policy for scrapping the present honours system is due to come up for approval at the party national executive committee today.

The confidential draft of the policy statement indicates that the present wide variety of awards to the services, to nurses, lifeboatmen, policemen, firemen, public servants and the general public, would be replaced by two forms of award: one for gallantry, with no distinction made between officers and other ranks; and one for conspicuous service to the community.

There would be no more peerages, baronetcies or knighthoods awarded in the United Kingdom, though the present regular honours lists promulgated on New Year's Day and on the Queen's official birthday would continue to be issued for the award of honours in Commonwealth countries.

"This would be a matter for the countries concerned and the system might continue for those countries, even though abolished in the United Kingdom", the document states.

The policy, approved by the home policy committee, of which Mr Wedgwood Benn is chairman, would seem to spell the end of the Order of Merit and the Order of the Companions of Honour, though this is not stated explicitly. The Order of Merit is awarded on the personal decision of the Sovereign, and the party is obviously trying to avoid a constitutional clash which would give it a republican label.

It points to the "two possible difficulties": first, over the Commonwealth awards and secondly "the position of Royal Dukes and of other honours, such as Knights of the Garter and Thistle, which are made personally by the Sovereign".

Merit awards for long service

The document says: "We should need to consider whether we would seek to abolish these, with the possible constitutional difficulties that might entail, or whether it would be acceptable to allow these limited number of honours, in which the government is not directly involved, to continue alongside a new system."

There is no pledge that a Labour government would continue to make the financial contributions which go with some honours, such as the tax-free annuity of £400 payable to the holders of the Victoria Cross and the George Cross.

Some would argue that a Labour government should not have any honours system at all since it inevitably entails to some degree the exercise of patronage, the document says.

On the other hand, it adds, most countries have it and the Labour Party itself makes merit awards for long service.

"It may be that there should continue to be some means of recognizing acts of service to the community. That would not necessarily mean supporting the continuance of the system in its present form.

"A particularly unattractive feature of the present system is the way in which it tends to reinforce class divisions. It cannot be acceptable that awards for gallantry should be divided according to the rank of the individual concerned.

"Neither is it likely that we would accept that honours should be awarded to civil servants and others merely on the basis of length of service or obtaining a certain seniority.

"If we are to continue with honours, they should be awarded only in recognition of outstanding acts or record of service, and without any distinction on the basis of class or rank.

No titles go with new honours

"It is suggested that we could retain a limited number of awards for gallantry on that basis (or possibly institute a single new award), together with some form of Order of Merit to recognize other acts of service to the community.

"No titles would go with these new awards, which could replace all the various classes of honours outlined earlier. Thus the existing system of honours would gradually be phased out on the death of the existing holders."

"The document adds: 'Once the House of Lords is abolished; presumably no more peerages would be created, and the existing members of the House would lose their political power. In the case of Life Peers, the title ceases with the dath of th holdr. However herditary prags ar passed on to th holders' successors.

It might be argued that their continuance would perpetuate class divisions in which case it would be necessary to consider legislation.

"However, it is our view that, given the abolition of peers' formal political powers, the continued use of the title would be irrelevant, and that it would be a matter for the individual concerned, what he wished to call himself."

KILLER'S APPEAL

Peter Rodgers, a convicted terrorist whose execution date for murdering a policeman was fixed yesterday for July 9, has formally appealed to the Irish Government for clemency.



On his best behaviour: McEnroe practising playing umpire.

The charm and temper of McEnroe

Fine of £750 for outburst against Wimbledon umpire

Rex Bellamy gives his verdict.

John McEnroe, who made a fool of himself and insulted others during a match with Tom Gullikson at Wimbledon on Monday, has been fined the maximum, under present rules, of $1,500 (about £750). This is the first time a player has been fined at Wimbledon.

The management committee have warned McEnroe that any further misconduct will be interpreted as "aggravated behaviour" under the major offences section of the code of conduct. Under that rule a player is liable for an additional maximum fine of $10,000 and/or suspension.

One of many long-suffering umpires suggested yesterday, with trenchant wit, that under the existing grand prix rules players were like cats in that they had nine lives as long as they played their cards right. "What other sport do you get all those chances"?

He was referring to the two categories of offences under which players can incur penalties. One category concerns time violations and the other concerns conduct.

This system of penalties was devised by the Association of Tennis Professionals and is now the official policy of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council. The players mostly want to see it applied to the letter and many consider that warnings are unnecessary because players should know the rules and be instantly penalized for breaking them.

In each category there is a cumulative scale of penalties: ..first a warning, then a point, then another point, next a game, and finally disqualification. This means that either by accident or design a player could incur eight official rebukes, four in each category, before being "sent off".

The McEnroe case is particularly interesting and unfortunate because he is a frank, intelligent man who can be both witty and charming. All the good is undone, though, by the boorish on-court outbursts that he seems unable to restrain.

One official suggested yesterday that sooner or later somebody would "come down heavy on him and do what his parents should have done in the past 20 years". But this was unduly harsh on the parents because at the age of 22 McEnroe should be man enough to exercise self-control without need of discipline from his parents or anyone else.

His age and presumed maturity raise the worrying long-term prospect that McEnroe may have a chronic psychological problem. He openly confesses that his conduct is reprehensible, whatever the provocation, yet insists that for all his good intentions the tantrums keep on happening. It seems that something within him simply cannot accept decisions he believes to be wrong.

That is human and reasonable. What is unreasonable and unacceptable is the outrageously bad manners with which McEnroe reacts to the injustices—real or imagined—that every player must often endure.

One theory expressed yesterday, to the effect that his outbursts were often provoked by boredom, sounds nonsense. McEnroe is not a man to be bored amid the heat of battle. He simply has a personal problem. It embarrasses everyone around him and it makes McEnroe himself look like a spoilt child "immaturing with age", as Sir Harold Wilson once put it in another context.

The umpires and line judges serving in the front line under fire from the indignities are mostly taking time off from work and are out of pocket through officiating at Wimbledon.

McEnroe ran into further trouble yesterday when he was stopped for speeding in Church Road, Wimbledon, while driving his own car to the championships. The police will decide later whether to issue a summons.

Match reports, page 9

Brezhnev appeal to West to stop new arms race

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 23

President Brezhnev today appealed to the world to prevent a new round of the arms race and to speed up East-West talks on arms control.

Speaking at the opening session of the Supreme Soviet—the equivalent of Parliament—the Soviet leader said everything had to be done to prevent another world war. In the nuclear age, negotiations and a dialogue were needed by all, and there was no other sane way of solving problems.

"The risk of a nuclear conflict increases with each day lost for negotiations", he said. "The solution of vital problems confronting each and every people is being shelved. Time does not wait."

Repeating an allegation voiced often in the Soviet Press in recent weeks, Mr Brezhnev suggested that the West was not interestd in arms talks, but was intent on stockpiling sophisticatd weapons and deploying new missiles in Western Europe.

"Political tension is being aggravated. Once again the stake is on attaining military superiority, and the language of threats is resorted to. Claims to intervension in the affairs of other countries and peoples are being openly advanced. And all this is covered up by the crude con[illegible]n of a Soviet military threat."

He declared that his country did not threaten anyone or seek confrontation with any state in the West or East. It was not pressing for military superiority and was ready to limit or ban any type of weapon by agreement with other states.

Disarmament is a topic that has increasingly preoccupied the Soviet leadership as the Kremlin's anxieties grow over worsening East-West relations and the crisis in Poland. Today's statement was couched in an official appeal addressed by the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

It called on legislative bodies to "speak up vigorously" in favour of talks that would put a stop to a new round in the nuclear missile arms race. It said these negotiations had to be "honest and equal" without any preliminary conditions

The appeal made no mention of Nato's stated willingness to hold talks with the Russians on European theatre nuclear forces. The Russians, who have done their best to stop Nato deploying these weapons at all, have consistently maintained that the parallel offer of talks was not genuine.

The Supreme Soviet said that all those whose actions encour-

Continued on back page, col 7

School-leavers push dole total to 2,680,977

By David Blake, Economics Editor

A new influx of school-leavers on to the jobs market this month pushed up unemployment in the United Kingdom by 122,572 to 2,680,977 (11.1 per cent of the workforse). The figure is certain to rise sharply next month when another batch of school-leavers joins the dole queue.

But the underlying increase—unemployment was running at one extra person every 30 seconds at the turn of the year—is now slowing down.

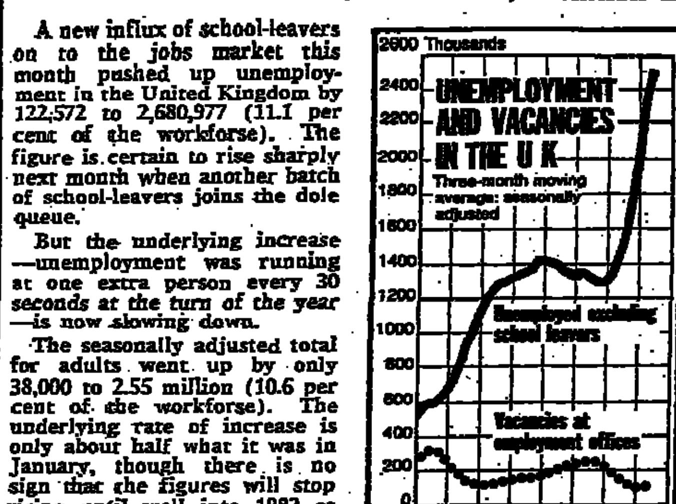
The seasonally adjusted total for adults went up by only 38,000 to 2.55 million (10.6 per cent of the workforse). The underlying rate of increase is only about half what it was in January, though there is no sign that the figures will stop rising until well into 1982 at the earliest.

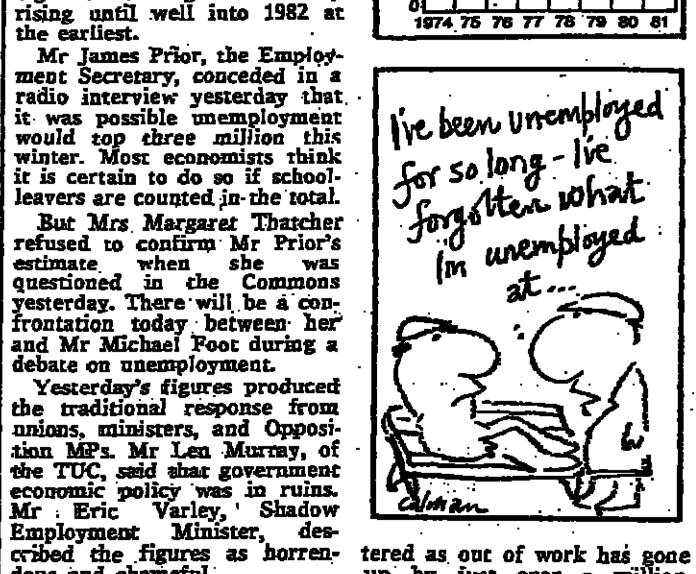
Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary, conceded in a radio interview yesterday that it was possible unemployment would top three million this winter. Most economists think it is certain to do so if school-leavers are counted in the total.

But Mrs Margaret Thatcher refused to confirm Mr Prior's estimate when she was questioned in the Commons yesterday. There will be a confrontation today between her and Mr Michael Foot during a debate on unemployment.

Yesterday's figures produced the traditional response from unions, ministers, and Opposition MPs. Mr Len Murray, of the TUC, said that government economic policy was in ruins. Mr Eric Varley, Shadow Employment Minister, described the figures as horrendous and shameful.

The new statistics once again set new records for unemployment in the postwar period. In the last year the total registered as out of work has gone up by just over a million. Thirteen per cent of all men are out of work in the United Kingdom: Only the fact that many women do not bother to register stops the unemployment rate for them being recorded as much higher than the 7 per cent actually noted.





There are now more than 2.1 million people who have been without a job for four weeks or more, making them what is usually described as long-term unemployed. Young people feature prominently in the nation's dole queues, with 217,000 school-leavers on the register.

Things would be worse but for a range of schemes, including a special short-time working scheme. The net effect of all these measures is to reduce the total of registered unemployed by about 305,000, the Government estimates.

Even after allowing for these there are about ten unemployed people for every vacant job. The number of recorded vacancies fell again last month, after allowance for seasonal factors, to just over 89,000.

The worst-hit region is Northern Ireland, where overall unemployment is 17 per cent. Some of the depressed regions have unemployment rates well into double figures, with 13.8 per cent unemployed in the north of England, 13.4 per cent in Wales, and 12.6 per cent in Scotland.

The worst deterioration in the past year has been in the West Midlands, particularly badly hit by the loss of jobs in manufacturing. Unemployment there is 12.6 per cent, with 15.3 per cent of all men out of work.

☐ A new Mainstop superstore opened in Chesterfield yesterday. About 2,500 people applied for jobs at the £2m store. Only 140 were lucky.

Tables, page 21

Closed shop legislation on the cards

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

Legislation to curb the closed shop now looks certain to be included in the Government's programme for the next session of Parliament.

Questioned by Mr Alan Clark, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Sutton, in the Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister went further than she has done before and all but promised a Bill.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "Legislation next session which will include something on the closed shop is well on the cards."

On Sunday the Confederation of British Industry added its voice to the growing clamour for action from Conservative backbenchers, more than 160 of whom signed a Commons motion proposing early legislation.

Mrs Thatcher has always appeared willing to move faster on the issue than Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who when he met a deputation of Tory MPs earlier this month would give no guarantees of a Bill.

The closing date for consultations on his green paper on trade union immunities is the end of the month.

Nevertheless, Mr Prior's associates say that he now recognizes that further legislation may be inevitable.

No firm decisions are likely until the Queen's Speech is drawn up in the autumn.

Walker and Prior feel they are winning

With Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, unrepentant about his New York speech arguing against a rigid monetarist stategy, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday allied himself with Mr Walker's remarks. (Our Political Staff write).

Signs are emerging that Mr Walker and Mr Prior, two of the Cabinet's leading "wets", believe they are beginning to win by default their case for a more pragmatic approach to economic policy.

In interviews both ministers cited the recent slices of government support for the British Steel Corporation, British Leyland, and the coal industry as examples of the Government not being doctrinaire in its approach.

Mr Walker, interviewed on *The World at One* on BBC Radio, said no reason to apologize for anything he said the night before in New York when he urged a new economic approach free from the doctrines of any monetarist.

Far from expecting trouble from the Prime Minister when he gets home, Mr Walker, perhaps with tongue in cheek, insisted there was "absolutely nothing" in the speech that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would disagree with.

He said he had been urging the need for governments to adopt a pragmatic approach to economic problems without becoming obsessed, as all governments tended to do, with a particular aspect of the economy, such as the balance of payments.

On the same programme Mr Prior said that Mr Walker's general theme was right. Sounding far more conciliatory than of late, he said it was a travesty to suggest he was angry about the Government's economic policy.

Poland seeks $500m aid from EEC

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 23

Poland has asked EEC governments to provide emergency aid of up to $500m (£250m) to help to fill a growing deficit in the country's finances, it was disclosed in Luxembourg today.

The Polish request, which was conveyed over the past week to Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, was discussed over dinner last night by foreign ministers of the Ten.

Poland will be one of the main topics on the agenda of EEC heads of government at their summit meeting here on Monday and Tuesday. Diplomatic sources suggested that a decision on the aid request could be taken then.

The Polish request was disclosed by Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who told journalists that it was important to coordinate the response of individual EEC member states on a Community basis.

The Dutch will be in the chair at next week's summit meeting which will mark the climax of their tenure of the EEC presidency. On July 1 the Dutch will hand it over to the British for the next six months.

The timing of the Polish approach is delicate because of the imminence of the congress of the Polish Communist Party, due to be held on July 14. The congress is viewed with suspicion in Moscow as possibly heralding the start of an irreversible liberalization process.

Because of this, EEC foreign ministers want to avoid any move that could conceivably be construed as a Western provocation by the Soviet Union and used as a pretext for military intervention in Poland.

EEC diplomatic sources think that the next few weeks will be critical after the failure of the recent stern Russian letter to persuade the Poles either to postpone the congress or to slow the pace of changes in the upper ranks of the Communist Party.

The requested aid is apparently needed to help to fill the gap in the country's financing requirements which was left uncovered by the debt rescheduling arrangments

Apart from taking part in the rescheduling of Poland's international debts, which are estimated to total more than $25,000m, the EEC has already provided food from its surplus stockpiles at reduced prices...

Western bankers are to meet in Paris tomorrow to discuss Poland's loan repayments due this year.

Hardliners' fight, page 5

South Africans call off football tour by Britons

The South African Football Council has cancelled a tour by British players, which would have included exhibition games and coaching. The players had been warned by the English FA not to play in any matches in South Africa, which has been expelled from FIFA, the sport's world governing body Page 9

US inflation falls below 10 pc

The American rate of inflation is down to less than 10 per cent, and the Reagan administration has revised its forecast for the whole year from 11.1 per cent to 9 per cent Page 17

Union rejects pay curbs

The Transport and General Workers' Union voted 10 to one in favour of free collective bargaining, despite the policy on pay restraint emerging in joint talks in the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee Page 2

Video sales held up by shortages

Sales of video cassette recorders in the United Kingdom have grown so fast in recent months that shortages are restricting sales, a member of the National Television Rental Association said Page 17

Offer of talks on schools

Heads of organizations representing top boys' and girls' independent schools said they would be prepared to discuss with Labour the possibility of turning independent schools into independent sixth-form colleges Page 4

Mystery remains over Bani-Sadr

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Mr Bani-Sadr, the ousted President of Iran. In Iran officials maintain that he is in the country. In Cairo officials suggest that he escaped to Egypt, but he still failed to materialize in Cairo Page 4

MPs split over Trident

The Commons Select Committee on Defence is expected to approve spending on the Trident missile system, but Labour members will submit a dissenting amendment Page 3

Transport union snubs Foot in wage bargaining call

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Transport workers' delegates gave Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, a standing ovation yesterday and then voted ten to one to scupper the party's emergent incomes policy.

On a show of hands, the Transport and General Workers' Union's *biennial policy-making* conference reaffirmed its commitment to free collective bargaining and opposition to incomes policy "including the use of cash limits or guidelines, formal or otherwise".

This embarrassingly hostile attitude towards pay restraint runs counter to the policy line emerging in joint talks in the *TUC-Labour Party* liaison committee.

A confidential document to be discussed by trade union and political leaders next month says: "Negotiators within both private and public enterprises, including nationalized industries should take into account the need to secure efficiency in the use of resources and have regard to the impact of settlements on prices.

"We emphasize strongly that the principles of fairness and comparability are essential to pay bargaining and cannot be ignored by trade unionists, employers or by government. Our joint approach must reflect our commitment to social justice as well as to economic growth and efficiency."

This shift back towards a pay policy will now be discussed by the home policy committee of the Labour Party and the TUC economic committee, before going to the full general council of the TUC and Labour's national executive late in July.

But the 1,800,000-member *TGWU*, which accounts for one sixth of all trade unionists, is committed to pursue an anti-incomes policy line in its deliberations with the shadow cabinet.

Mr Alex Kitson, acting leader of the transport workers, insisted: "High wages make sense. We do not believe that pay restraint is the magic missing solution to Britain's problems. Incomes policies do not work. They break down. They are unjust." But in terms of the Labour movement argument we have to say they are the wrong answer to questions wrongly posed in the first place."

After a long but largely one-sided debate, delegates backed their executive's line and rejected a rival proposal from a London region branch that the TUC and the Labour Party should jointly agree a prices, incomes and tax policy to put into the next general election manifesto.

Only about 50 of the 1,000 delegates voted for this policy, which forms the basis of the joint initiative now being worked out in the liaison committee.

If his speech, Mr Foot gave a warning that the Conservatives were poised to bring in new legislation to curb the unions, and he promised that the next Labour government would repeal it and the Employment Act, 1980.

That pledge, and his passionate advocacy of nuclear disarmament, won him the standing ovation but shortly after his departure the delegates returned to their traditionally militant posture on wages.

Later the conference called for a Government inquiry into assaults on bus crews after being told that 1,123 incidents were reported last year.

An average of more than 100 separate claims for compensation for criminal injury is being processed at any one time, Mr Bill Morris, TGWU national bus secretary, told delegates.

Bus crew assaults were second only to attacks on the police, and ought to be treated with equal seriousness, Mr Morris said.

Strong passions were aroused in the debate; one speaker wanted a return to the "cat" and another proposed that "the punishment should fit the crime".

The TUC is to hold a conference next month to discuss the assaults in industry.

Healey warns of defeat for Labour

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter, Bridlington

Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's deputy leader, gave a warning last night that the party faced defeat in the next general election unless the rot in the party was cured at this October's conference.

He told a Solidarity fringe meeting at the Confederation of Health Service Employees' conference in Bridlington: "Our job this year is to recreate the spirit we had in the party until a year or two ago, to rebuild the unity and rebuild loyalty."

He added: "October is ample time for us to win the next general election. If we fail at our conference the rot will have gone even farther."

Mr Healey, who left little doubt that he was talking about the deputy leadership and the electoral college, appealed to delegates to "work with us to rebuild the sort of party the country wants us to be."

Mr Healey said that Mr Wedgwood Benn had suggested in a recent London Weekend television interview with Mr Brian Walden that elected leaders were not to be trusted.

That view, he said, was a recipe for anarchy. "Anarchy is not a policy for this movement or one which the British people will follow."

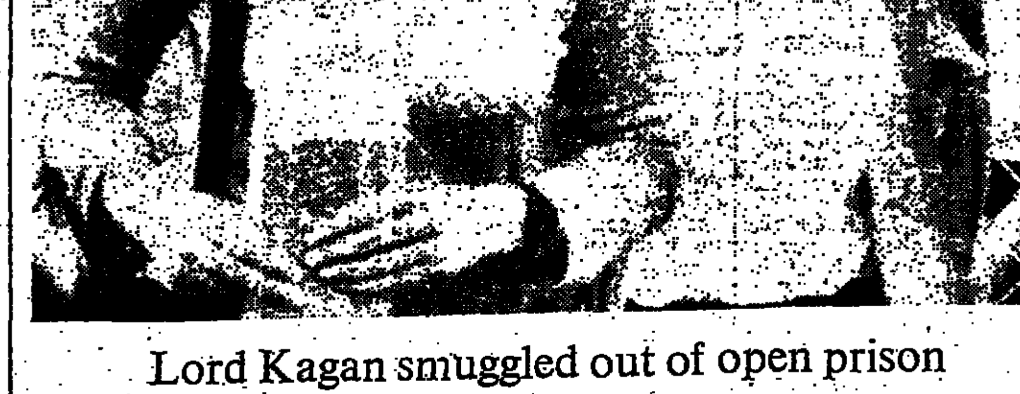
Mr Healey said that M Francois Mitterrand had achieved a signal victory in the French elections because he had broken with the Communists. He added that the British Labour Party could achieve the same kind of victory if it broke its links with the "undemocratic extremist left".

□ Mr Wedgwood Benn's supporters in his campaign for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party *said yesterday that they* welcomed the proposal that details of campaign expenses should be published (our Political Staff writes).

The Rank and File Mobilising Committee, coordinators of the Benn campaign, were responding to the challenge from Mr John Silkin, one of the two rival candidates, that all three should published audited expenses by the end of August.

The committee said that Mr Benn was making no personal contribution to his costs, and that when their accounts were published it would be seen that all the money came in donations from supporters.

An advertisement supporting Mr Benn in last week's issue of *Labour Weeky*, which cost £690, *was* paid for entirely by those who signed it.



Lord Kagan smuggled out of open prison

Jennifer Kagan, aged 15 (right), daughter of Lord Kagan, and his secretary, Miss Elizabeth Malarkey, leaving Rudgate open prison, near Wetherby, West Yorkshire, where Lord Kagan was smuggled out yesterday after completing 202 days, with remission, of a 10-month sentence. Mr Nigel Berry, the prison governor, appeared at the prison gates at about 9 a.m. to tell waiting pressmen that the disgraced textile manufacturer had left about an hour earlier by a side entrance. He admitted that the idea had been to avoid the press presence. The two women had waited outside the prison in a silver-grey Rover. By the time they were allowed in the prisoner had already been discharged. Lord Kagan was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court for offences of theft and false *accounting. During his prison stay* he worked as an orderly in the weaving shed. His secretary would not say what his plans were, or where he would be staying. Both Miss Malarkey and Miss Kagan later drove to Leeds airport, but *Lord* and Lady Kagan did not arrive there.

Strike hits at heart of Whitehall

By Our Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions last night extended their campaign of selective strikes for the first time into the heart of Whitehall when six staff in the Foreign Office communications department were called out on an indefinite stoppage.

Union leaders said the six photoprinters are responsible for copying all telegrams which are received by the Foreign Office and then distributed to other government departments, embassies and Buckingham Palace.

The Foreign Office action is typical of the way the dispute is expected to progress.

Leaders of the nine unions in the campaign met yesterday, but decided against any significant intensification of the action until the results of a call for increased levy payments from their members are known.

Strikes by air traffic controllers yesterday disrupted flights in Scotland and affected overnight transatlantic traffic.

Staff at the Heathrow control tower are due to strike for seven hours from 2.30 pm today.

In another dispute, there were growing calls from ambulancemen to refuse to provide emergency cover during Friday's planned national stoppage.

Rail unions silent on electrification delay

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Rail union leaders appeared yesterday to be stunned into silence by the Government's refusal to approve a firm programme for electrification of the railway network.

The unions had been hoping that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, would approve one of the four options submitted by British Rail for extending electrification over the next 20 years.

On Monday the minister, while approving further electrification in principle, told the unions and Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, that any new projects would be judged on their potential profitability and the industry's acceptance of new productivity measures.

The unions refused yesterday to make any official comment but officials privately expressed their disappointment at the minister's statement. Their initial reaction on hearing the Government statement was, apparently, to refuse any further cooperation on productivity.

Monday night's meeting between the unions, the minister and Sir Peter was, by all accounts, a stormy affair with Mr Fowler being told by the unions that the decision not to sanction a rolling electrification programme was a disaster for the industry.

Mr Fowler's proposals, which were discussed yesterday in detail by British Rail and Department of Transport officials, went nowhere near the unions' demands for early multi-million pound investment in electrification.

Sir Peter is due to address the National Union of Railwaymen's annual conference in Scotland next Tuesday and *NUR officials* are hoping that he will then be able to explain what the minister's statement means in terms of investment and job losses.

The unions are all opposed to further job losses in the industry after having cooperated over the reduction of 7,500 jobs during the past 12 months.

Leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), were instructed by their annual conference earlier this month to organize industrial action if sufficient new investment was not sanctioned by the Government or further cuts in the network were sought.

The Aslef executive is in session this week and is due to discuss electrification today but is unlikely to come to any firm decisions until the statement has been clarified.

Cartoon, page 3

Left wing turns out for Benn

From Our Labour Editor, Brighton

A galaxy of left-wing Labour MPs was wheeled out last night to carry Mr Wedgwood Benn's political torch to the delegates of the country's largest union, the Transport and General Workers, whose block vote could determine the party's deputy leadership election.

Four Westminster MPs and a member of the European Parliament sat a meeting called by London Co-operative societies drew an aduience six times larger than that attracted by Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader, at a rival "fringe" meeting the day before.

More than 300 TGWU delegates applauded Mr Denis Skinner, MP, when he said: "We want representatives in Westminster and elsewhere who will fight for our class—and to hell with the national interest."

Left wing delegates are seekinug to open the political battle on the floor of the conference with a demand that the Benn candidature be discussed tomorrow.

Leaders of the union want the whole issue to be held over to a special meeting of the union delegation to the Labour Party conference on September 27—election day for the deputy leadership.

If the applause last night was any guide the delegates would opt for Mr Benn if given the chance. They clapped Mr Skinner in his attack on the "sloppy conseusus", when he said: "We want people on local authorities and in the movement to represent class interests. We have to ensure that next time round we have representatives in all these institutions to fight for these class interests."

UNION SET TO FIGHT NHS CUTS

From Our Labour Reporter
Bridlington

The Government was warned yesterday that it faced a battle with the unions over its plans for the "wanton destruction" of the National Health Service. Mr Eric Wilson, president of the *Confederation of Health* Service Employees, *told* the union's conference that the Government was deliberately trying to force a horrifying decline on the NHS.

There were 500 private hospitals in Britain with 30,000 beds. "In contrast, over the past 20 years, health service beds have dropped by 80,000," Mr Wilson told delegates.

Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, were "the worst double act to hit health since Burke and Hare".

Fleet St jobs talks today

By Our Labour Staff

Fleet Street union officials are to meet unemployed drivers and warehousemen today in an attempt to defuse a dispute over the amount of casual working on national newspapers which cost *The Sun* 1,100,000 copies on Monday and delayed other papers.

About 500 unemployed *members of the Society of* Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) massed outside the union's main London office yesterday to complain about lack of work because of some union members working six and seven days a week while more than 2,000 in London were unemployed.

They are demanding that the union enforce a rule that no full-time worker should do extra casual work for his own or any other employer except in emergency or special circumstances.

On Monday night about 300 unemployed Sogat members, who would normally be packing and delivering newspapers to wholesalers and railway stations, staged a silent protest march round newspaper offices in London. They were joined by casual employees of several national newspapers.

Most of the unemployed workers, awaiting full-time vacancies, report at the union offices each day to seek casual shifts. They said they can usually do two or three a week, earning take-home pay of about £90.

They said there were Sogat members on national newspapers earning more than £300 a week because of high overtime and premium shift payments

Mr George Willoughby, secretary of the Sogat London Central branch, has agreed to meet the men's unofficial leaders this morning.

'Errors' in rescue

Safety measures protecting two North Sea divers were sacrificed to such an extent that their diving vessel should not have been operating at the time, a fatal accident inquiry was told in Aberdeen yesterday.

What should have been a straightforward rescue of the two divers trapped 500 feet below the North Sea turned into a succession of disasters.

The divers, Victor Guiel, aged 28, from Massachusetts and Richard Walker, aged 32, from California, were found dead inside their bell in August, 1979, when it was recovered after a 17-hour rescue effort. The tragedy occurred after the main lift wire from their support ship, Wildrake, to their diving bell in the Thistle field, broke

Mr Reg Christie, for the families of the divers, told the final day of the inquiry which had been adjourned from last month that there were a considerable number of defects in the diving system.

The umbilical lifeline to the bell and its winch designated as secondary means of recovery failed.

The clump weight and guide wire system, an alternate means of lowering and raising the bell, was not in use; while drop weights on the outside of the bell which when released would allow the bell to float to the surface could not be used.

Sheriff Douglas Risk said that he would make a written judg- *he would give a written judg*ment later.

SDP stays clear of Croydon

By Our Political Editor

Prominent members of the Social Democrats moved swiftly last night to reassure the Liberals that there would be no "muscling in" on the by-election pending in the highly marginal seat of Croydon North-West, by the SDP's leading lady Mrs Shirley Williams.

The SDP's Mr Roy Jenkins, with Liberal support, is to fight the by-election at Warrington, expected next month. In return, they have offered to stand down *in Croydon, in favour of* the Liberals, by an agreement which was sealed only last Friday, the day after the Croydon seat fell vacant through the death of the Conservative member, Mr Robert Taylor.

So there was consternation in the Liberals' ranks yesterday when Mrs Williams was reported as saying that she would like to fight Croydon, if the by-election fell in the autumn.

But within a couple of hours it was all unsaid. SDP headquarters said that Mrs Williams denied using the words complained of. "Nobody knows when the Croydon by-election will be, but in any case, as far as I am concerned, it is covered by our understanding with the Liberals", was her authorized view.

Other senior Social Democrats weighed in to confirm that the Liberals, so far as the leaders of the two parties are concerned, will be given a clear run in Croydon.

The prospective Liberal candidate, Mr William Pitt, who has fought the seat three times, will have the full backing of Mrs Williams and her colleagues, provided only that the local Croydon Social Democrats are happy with him.

□ Thirteen Labour Party hopefuls have been nominated for the candidacy in Greenwich, Woolwich East, where the sitting MP, Mr John Cartwright, has joined the social democrats.

Political broadcast aimed at women

By a Staff Reporter

The first party political broadcast produced entirely by women and aimed specifically at highlighting the effects of Government policies on women *will* be shown on television today by the Labour Party.

Miss Doreen Stainforth, the *party's broadcasting officer,* officer, said: "We are not talking specifically to women, but angling it at the whole question of how Tory policies affect

Miss Liz Atkins, research officer with the Labour Party, said: "We feel that issues such as the way unemployment is hitting women disproportionately needs highlighting."

Non-sectarian school for Belfast children

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Sixty Protestant and Roman Catholic children will begin the new term in Belfast next September, with the wary eyes of Northern Ireland upon them.

They will do what many churchmen and politicians have talked about through 12 years of strife and bloodshed: integrate. They will share religious education, discuss Irish and British history, and some will learn the Irish language together.

The brave and remarkable story of the imminent birth of Lagan College is buried deep in the divisions of Ireland. There have been recent examples of calculated opposition by priests and unsympathetic politicians, but it is now certain that the dream of creating Ulster's only true non-sectarian school for pupils aged between 11 and 18, is *about to be realized.*

A so far unnamed English charitable foundation yesterday agreed to meet a large part of hte teachers' salaries for the next three years, thus removing one of the immediate difficulties. The advertisements for teaching staff went out last week, and replies are pouring in.

Every statistic and opinion poll seems to support the enterprise; almost all parents, when asked, claim to back integrated education. Yet, in Northern Ireland, despite pockets of liberalism and tolerance, there is little mixed schooling, and certainly the complete mixing of the curriculum is almost unheard of.

The college, named after the river that passes through Belfast, will *at first* take equal numbers of Protestants and Catholics aged 11, but the age range will be extended over the years. Extensive efforts are being made to ensure that both *communities* are equally represented in every facet of the school.

The principal, Mrs Sheila Greenfield, was born in Hertfordshire, and was confirmed as a member of the Church of England. At first she will have one full-time assistant and part-timers.

Fees will be £600 a year, but *there will be a sliding scale* based on ability to pay, and as a result some pupils will be educated free of charge.

Mrs Cecilia Lineham, secretary of All Children Together, a charitable trust behind the enterprise, is adamant about the need for non-sectarian schooling: "There is no doubt that the troubles are deep in history, but *to continue to put bricks* and mortar around them is to ensure that society does not heal itself.

"We are not blaming segregated education for the *problems,* but to refuse to *build* bridges makes it *impossible* to work out viable *lasting solutions.*"

The *intention is* to finance Lagan College independently for three years, and the trustees will then ask the Department of Education for state aid.

All Children Together began as a group of Catholic parents trying to find ways of providing religious education for their children outside the Catholic school system.

To them, and to Protesteant parents seeking to take their children out of a sectarian system, Lagan College is a dream come true.

Loophole in IRA poll Bill will be closed, MP says

By Our Political Staff

Conservative backbench MPs have been told that the Government means to close the so-called "Republican loophole" in the Representation of the People Bill, now before the Commons, so that IRA members imprisoned in the Irish Republic, as well as in the United Kingdom, will be prevented from standing for election to Westminster.

Mr Michael Mates, member for Petersfield, and a vice-chairman of the Conservative backbench Northern Ireland Committee, tabled an amendment to that effect as soon as the Bill received its second reading on Monday. He told *The Times* that he had had an assurance that it would be accepted.

Other amendments designed to widen the disqualification have been tabled for the Bill's committee stage which, with the remaining stages, is to be taken in a single sitting tomorrow.

Mr Tony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton, North, has drawn up amendments which, if agreed, would prevent a convicted criminal who was serving a sentence of more than one year from contesting an election, no matter in what country he might be detained, but subject to the discretion of the Home Secretary.

Palace grounds campers 'not the first'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The three West German thurists who climbed into the grounds of Buckingham Palace last week and camped out undetected were not the first to breach the outer security.

The Palace said yesterday that a number of other people have been found in the gardens.

Scotland Yard said that there had not been any other recent breaches. The mistake by three West Germans, who thought the Palace grounds were part of Hyde Park, were "very much an isolated incident".

Lots of people tried to scale the walls either because they were mentally disturbed or for a bet, but they were usually caught, Scotland Yard said. The police would not say why the men were not spotted climbing over the 10-feet high wall or whether there is any police patrol within the 51-acre Palace grounds.

The incident occurred less *than a week after a man fired* six blank shots near the Queen during the Trooping the Colour. Both events follow a recent review of security for the Royal Family and their residences. The review was carried out after the attacks on President Reagan and the Pope.

Yesterday neither the Palace nor Scotland Yard which is responsible for the protection of the Royal Family would discuss security measures. The Royal Family have personal detectives and the Palace has a permanent police force.

Special equipment is also thought to be kept within the Palace but a survey, from the streets outside, yesterday of the walls showed no sign of any television cameras monitoring the perimeter.

Such systems are used at major prisons and various secure Government establishments. On the other side of the Mall from the Palace they are used to monitor the area *around Marlborough House* which is often used for international conferences, St James's Palace and Clarence House.

Yesterday one of the three, Mr Frank-Reginald Evertz, aged 24, from Freiburg, showed how they got in. He and Mr Klaus Beyer, aged 16, and Mr Uwe Klofer, aged 17, found a foothold on the Palace wall in Grosvenor Place.

The three, with their packs, scaled spikes on top of the wall and found "a beautiful park". Mr Evertz said "there was a meadow, a lake with a bridge and flamingoes".

They washed in the lake and then went to sleep. In the morning after breakfast at about 11 am, they approached two men they had seen earlier in the morning.

The men were gardeners and the three found themselves surrounded by armed policemen. They were questioned for six hours before being freed. *No charges were made against* them.

BBC cuts drug item

By a Staff Reporter

A sequence on research into the safty of the tranquiliser Valium, manufactured by Hofman-La Roche, has been *dropped from the Man Alive* television programme to be shown on BBC2 tonight.

The programme, "Trouble in Paradise", was to have been transmitted last month, but was postponed in an attempt to clarify results of research on Valium's safety.

The BBC explained that it did not get the clarification it wanted and that the item was becoming too involved

Canadian research had indicated that tumours in rats appeared to grow when fed with an active ingredient manufactured by the company.

The programme will now include an item on a Ciba Geigy product, Enterovioform, which is still being marketed in the Third World although it has been withdrawn *or put on* prescription in the West.

Science report

Effects of sunspots on Earth's weather

One of the most plausible accounts so far of how the Sun could influence the weather on Earth has been put forward by Dr Ralph Markson of the Massachusetts Institute of *Technology*. That the Sun keeps us passably warm is not disputed; but attempts to show that happenings on the surface of the Sun, such as sunspots, may affect the weather on the earth, have in the past been conspicuous failures.

The underlying difficulty in earlier attempts to explain a rapid interaction between happenings on the surface of the Sun and the weather on Earth, is that most solar processes act slowly. Although sunlight takes less than 20 minutes to travel from the Sun to where we are, fast praticles, such as those given off in solar flares, takes the best part of a day to reach the Earth's atmosphere; further days go by while their influence is extended downwards from the outer atmosphere to the surface layers, by which time their influence has a negligible effect on weather phenomena such as cyclones and anticyclones.

The mechanism now put forward depends on the influence of cosmic rays, the stream of ionizing radiation reaching the Earth from distant parts of the galaxy whose intensity varies with the condition of the Sun. Although the energy carried by the cosmic rays to the Earth is again negligible in comparison with the energy of weather processes, Dr Markson argues that cosmic rays can have an important influence on the electrical conditions of the atmosphere, and especially on the layer of electrification in the stratosphere, known as the ionosphere. And this, in turn, can affect the frequency of thunderstorms near the Earth's surface.

The argument is based on direct observations of the electrical potential of the ionosphere, *carried out by* means of balloon and rocket flights. The *difference* of electrical potential, between the Earth's surface and the ionosphere is usually about 250,000 volts, but can vary considerably. Dr Markson has now been able to show that the electrical potential of the ionosphere is linked positively with the intensity of the cosmic rays reaching the Earth.

The information gathered shows that the average electrical potential of the ionosphere varies by as much as 22 per cent *between the peak* and the trough of the sunspot cycle, and is least *when* sunspots are at a maximum. The variation of cosmic ray *intensity from* solar maximum *to minimum is by* comparison about 17 per cent. The data *also show* that there can be sudden changes of the electrical potential of the ionosphere within a day or so of large solar flares.

Precisely what changes in the weather pattern follow these changes of electrical potential is not clear. Cosmic rays produce electrification in the lower atmosphere as well as in the stratosphere, thus increasing the electrical conductivity of the atmosphere and thus helping the formation of thunderstorms. Thunderstorms are also the chief means by which the electrical potential is kept within bounds, so that thunderstorms would be expected to be more frequent when sunspots are at a minimum.

Source: *Nature*, May 28 (vol 291, p 304), 1981.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

£25 FINE ON MARCH BAN PROTESTER

Jennifer Ann Smith, aged 27, a student, of Dagmar Court, Manchester Road, Poplar, east London, who admitted wilfully obstructing Kilburn High Road, Kilburn, north-west London, without lawful authority or *excuse on April 26, was* fined £25 yesterday.

Mr Christopher Lake, for the prosecution, said a demonstration in support of the Maze hunger-striker, Robert Sands, had been prohibited under the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's 28-day ban on all processions except those traditionally held.



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Science report
Effects of sunspots on Earth weather

Labour dissenters keep Trident debate alive

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Support for the Government's decision to invest in the Trident nuclear missile system will come from the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence tomorrow. But the verdict will be far from unanimous.

Labour MPs on the 11-man committee have proposed a dissenting amendment which, with the help of a press conference and some advance publicity, is likely to attract more attention than the main report.

The split decision on whether Britain can afford to spend between £5,000m and £6,000m over the next 15 years on a successor to Polaris comes after a 15-month study by the committee.

Its significance, however, is that the debate over Trident will continue at least until after the next election, in that Orwellian year of 1984, which could return a Labour administration dedicated to overturning Mrs Margaret Thatcher's defence policy.

The present British deterrent consists of four submarines each armed with 16 Polaris missiles. The submarines and the cluster warheads have been made in Britain. The missiles were bought from the United States through the Nassau Agreement of 1962.

The original intention was to build five submarines, which would have guaranteed two boatloads of missiles on station at any one time. But the fifth was cancelled by the 1964-70 Labour Government, so now the statistical guarantee is only for one-and-a-half.

Yet 14 years after the first Polaris submarine entered service the force absorbs only just over two per cent of the defence budget and it used to be less.

The Government is still left with the need to do something about Polaris in the 1990s. That is partly because of doubts over its ability to penetrate deep into Soviet territory by then and because of predicted improvements in enemy anti-submarine detection.

It is partly also because the Americans are phasing out their own Polaris system, so Britain could have difficulty in finding spares for the missiles. But it is mainly because by 1992 the first of the boats will be 25 years old. Whatever happes about the missiles, the Government will need expensive new submarines to carry them sooner rather than later, or choose another kind of deterrent, or no deterrent at all.

Last July Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence, announced that the Government was to buy the Trident missiles from the United States under a deal not much less favourable than that worked out at Nassau. Britain would build the warheads again, and four submarines.

Trident has a range of 4,000 miles (Polaris has only 2,800 miles) and is more accurate. Each missile also carries eight independent warheads (Polaris has only three in a cluster pattern) each of which has about five times the yield of the bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

In several respects, it is a bigger and better weapon than Britain really needs. But its extra range gives the British submarines more underwater space to hide in. Its proponents also argue that with only a small force at the country's disposal the Government must make sure that it works.

All those facts relate to the Trident-1, or C4 missile, which is next coming into service with the United States Navy. But it now looks likely that the Government will buy the Trident-2, or D5 missile, which has a range of 6,000 miles and is still more accurate.

By moving to the D5 Britain will again be keping pace with the United States, and Ministry of Defence sources insist that the cost difference will not be excessive. They are now deciding whether to opt for a design of submarine which is big enough to accommodate the D5, just in case.

As it is, the Trident package, submarines and all, will take 3 per cent of the defence budget on average over the next 15 years, rising to 5 per cent during the peak years in the late 1980s, or 10 per cent of the equipment budget.

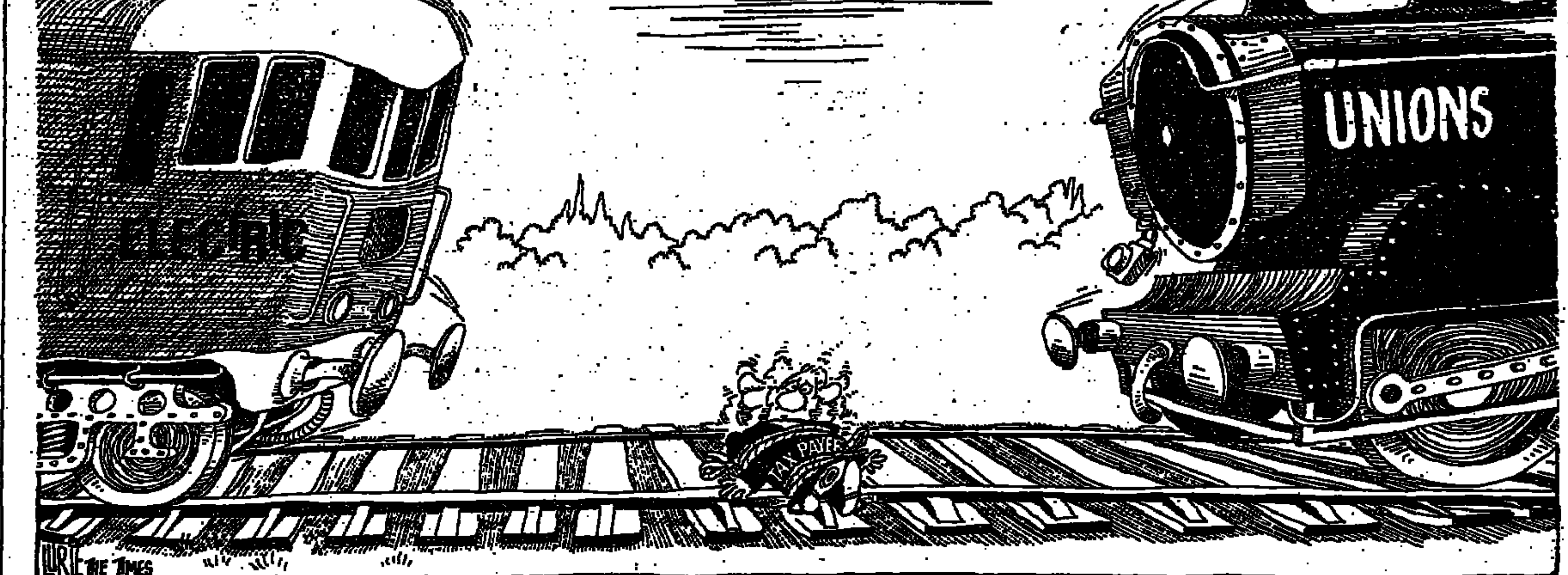
Opposition to the Trident decision has come from the unilateralist lobby as well as from experts who favour a cheaper alternative and from some members of the Armed Forces. Opposition is likely to grow as a result of the Defence Review, which will include cuts in both the Navy and the Army.

The Ministry of Defence says that there would have been a Defence Review, Trident or not, and that money saved by cancelling Trident could not be diverted to other parts of the defence budget.

The ministry says that 300 cruise missiles could have been bought for about the same money. But those would have stood only a 50 per cent chance of reaching their targets. Trident, it is claimed, gives Britain a more advanced nuclear capability than the French, who have to spend more than 20 per cent of their defence budget on it.

Yet those arguments will not satisfy opponents who believe Britain cannot morally or economically afford to invest in the Trident missile. Whether the programme will survive the next election remains uncertain. What is certain is that the debate will quicken as a consequence of this week's Commons report and the forthcoming Defence Review statement by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.

Leading article, page 15



MPs opt for all-British torpedo

By Our Defence Correspondent

A government decision to continue the £920m development of an all-British lightweight torpedo for the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force has been supported by an all-party committee of MPs.

But they underline the need for more collaboration between Britain and the United States, and possibly West Germany, to avoid expensive and wasteful competition in future torpedo research.

The torpedo Sting Ray, which is in its final stage of development with Marconi Space and Defence Systems (MSDS), is required to rearm surface warships, helicopters and maritime aircraft against the latest Soviet submarines.

The project was criticized last year, however, by the House of Commons Committee of Public Acounts, which said that the services could have bought the American M46 Neartip alternative for only £200m.

It was left to the Select Committee on Defence to decide. In their findings, published today, the MPs say that the Mark 46 Neartip falls short of British operational requirements because of its poor homing capability, the limited destruction of its warhead and its inability to operate in shallow waters.

The report says: "We must conclude that to buy the Mark 46 with Neartip is superficially attractive for financial reasons but on further examination cannot represent a cost-effective purchase."

The report also points out that the American replacement for the Mark 46 is likely to cost considerably more than Sting Ray, whose £920m includes £110m for VAT.

The report also refers to Anglo-American competition to fill the Royal Navy's requirement for a new heavyweight torpedo for its own submarines. A decision is expected next month.

The committee sugests that one basis for future co-operation might be for Britain to take the lead in lightweight torpedoes, using, if necessary, a new American propulsion system to increase its speed.

But the Americans could lead on heavyweight weapons, adopting the British guidance system and basing all European production in Britain to ease Marconi's concern about future jobs.

Third Report from the Defence Committee: The Sting Ray Lightweight Torpedo. (House of Commons paper 218, Stationery Office, £4.40)

New tomato grown by waste water

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The world's first glasshouse to do without heating fuel and soil was opened yesterday amid accusations that the Government did not do enough to support energy-saving projects.

At 20 acres the glasshouse, in Camblesforth, North Yorkshire, is the largest tomato factory in the world, the owners say.

The plants bear little relation to those being nurtured by thousands of amateur gardeners throughout the country. Those in the North Yorkshire glasshouse grow to more than 30 feet long with up to 35 trusses each.

They never come into contact with soil, but are germinated in water and planted out in blocks of a spongy substance made from molten and spun rock. The blocks are watered by a solution of essential nutrients mixed from tanks by a computer.

The computer also opens the windows to keep the temperature steady.

The glasshouse is heated by waste water pumped underground from the Drax coal-fired power station nearby instead of being passed through the station's cooling towers. Heat is extracted in the glasshouse in the form of warm air and the temperature is controlled by computer.

The glasshouse is owned by Exel Produce, in which Express Dairy Foods has a 51 per cent share. The remainder is held by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Mr Anthony Good, chairman of Exel said: "This is the first substantial commercial application of reject power station heat for horticultural purposes. There are many trials going on round the world, but we believe this to be the first genuine application."

He added that Government aid of £15,000 equalled ½p in the pound in the £3m cost of the project. "We find the Government's lack of support for real energy-saving projects very discouraging."

Mr James Murphy, a director of the company, said the waste heat from the Drax power station alone could support the whole of the United Kingdom horticultural industry.

British glasshouse farmers are complaining that they are being forced out of business by fuel subsidies paid in Holland which enable Dutch growers to sell in Britain at low prices.

£200,000 FOR CRASH GIRL

Agreed damages of £200,000 and costs for head injuries sustained by Pauline Snape, aged 16, in a road accident in July, 1978, were awarded by Mr Justice McNeill at the High Court in Liverpool yesterday.

The judge heard that Pauline, of Church Road, Upton, Wirral, was a lively, intelligent and popular girl at school. But her brain damage had left her almost totally paralysed and mute.

The accident happened near her home when a Mini, in which she was front-seat passenger, went out of control and collided with an oncoming car. Her driver, David Jones, of Cliff Road, Wallasey, accepted full liability.

Gormley warning on Belvoir delay

Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' leader, said yesterday that rejection of the National Coal Board's plan to mine in the Vale of Belvoir could lead to a loss of morale in the Leicestershire coalfield.

In a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, he said that if the scheme was scrapped it could inspire the thought that the Government was paying only lip service to the Plan for Coal.

Last week Mr Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, warned Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, that there could be trouble in the pits if the scheme did not proceed.

The union is worried by reports that the Government is not prepared to approve what would be the biggest mining development in Europe.

Its concern has been prompted by the delay in announcing a decision. Mr Heseltine is understood to have had on his desk for some time the report of a public inquiry into the scheme held last year.

In his letter, Mr Gormley said the outcome was a matter of concern to his members in the Leicestershire field, whose pits would stop operating in five or six years' time and who would need "some new facilities to continue their mining operations and to use their mining skills".

He added: "The possibility of success for making the Plan for Coal a reality is the opening of new ventures on areas of coal production, such as the Vale of Belvoir, and we need these positive decisions to keep up the morale of the men who are employed in the Leicestershire coalfield as far as the security of their jobs is concerned.

"If the decision should go against the coal board, no doubt they will lose their morale in that and the surrounding areas."

Mr Gormley urged the minister to give some indication whether he had made a positive decision, rather than the negative one which had been the subject of rumours.

Three groups who opposed the scheme at the public inquiry yesterday accused the NUM of seeking to influence the decision improperly. The National Farmers' Union, the Vale of Belvoir Protection Group and the Vale of Belvoir Parish Councils' Committee said in a statement that the merits of mining in the Vale were exhaustively canvassed at the inquiry.

"However, it would appear that the NUM are seeking to exert an improper influence on the unannounced decision, and are threatening to 'make trouble' if that decision goes against them.

"The case for mining at the present time is not proven, and we trust that the Secretary of State for the Environment will not succumb to threats.

"Moreover we do not consider that the people of the vale, whom we represent, should be similarly expected to give way to this sort of industrial muscle."

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that the inspector's report had been with the department "for a while" and it was hoped a decision would be made quite soon.

MPs CLASH OVER FOOTPATHS

By Our Parliamentary Staff

A complaint by a Conservative MP that groups of what he called "professional ramblers" were imported into country areas simply to maintain footpaths drew a sharp counter-attack from a Labour MP in the Commons committee on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill yesterday.

Mr John Farr, MP for Harborough, said that groups of twenty or thirty ramblers came to an area simply to maintain paths.

Mr Andrew Bennett, MP for Stockport, North, said that even paths that were no longer of use to local people should remain for others to enjoy. If farmers did not discourage the use of paths by the use of barbed wire and in other ways, they would be better used.

It was often necessary for people to walk paths that farmers neglected in order to establsih where they were.

Councillors labelled as Trotskyists

The Press Council ruled today that *The Daily Telegraph*, which described 10 Coventry city councillors as Trotskyists without checking with them, shoud have published a correction or given them the opportunity to reply.

The councillors' complaint was upheld.

Mr James O'Brien reported in *The Daily Telegraph* that 10 of the controlling Labour group on the council, known as the Trotskyists, had had the party whip withdrawn. He wrote that they had campaigned against most of the group's policy and voted against an increase in the price of school meals.

He also quoted the Conservative group leader referring to the 10 as Trotskyists and to a Trotskyist - Socialist - Workers' faction.

Through Councillor Robert Holland, the 10 councillors wrote to Mr William Deedes, the editor, saying the article was unfair. The only reason they were excluded was because they were against the school meals price increase.

Mr Holland complained to the Press Council that this letter was not acknowledged or published. "Trotskyists" was not a nickname he or the others knew but was used by an opponent. The article was unbalanced, they had no opportunity to reply, and readers were misled.

Mr Deedes told the council he was on holiday when the letter was received but would have found it unacceptable for publication.

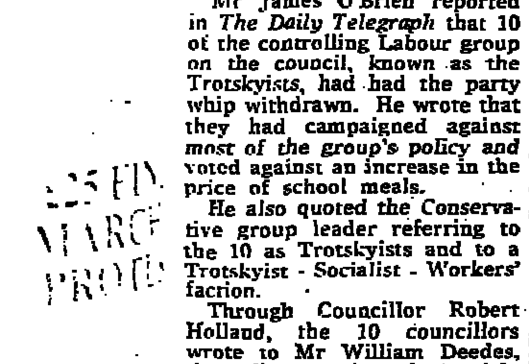
Mr O'Brien said his report was based on information from people well versed in Coventry political affairs. The Conservative group leader used "Trotskyists" in a collective sense.

The Press Council's adjudication was: This was an overwritten and misleading article which made a series of inaccurate asertions about 10 Labour members of Coventry City Council without any attempt having been made to check the facts with the members concerned.

The 10 councillors deny the article's statement that they were known collectively as the Trotskyists. The only evidence given to the Press Council in support was that they were described as Trotskyists to *The Daily Telegraph* by the leader of the city council's Conservative group. It does not sustain the statement in the article.

The newspaper should have corrected the inaccuracies itself or allowed the councillors an opportunity to reply in its columns to the attack on them which the article constituted.

The complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.



BBC in no hurry to start breakfast television

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is not in a hurry to make a decision on breakfast television, Sir Ian Trethowan, the director-general, said yesterday.

He said: "I don't think there is any pressure on us to start next year." This was a clear reference to the decision not to introduce the independent service until May, 1983.

Sir Ian said the BBC had made no secret that although it felt breakfast TV had a low priority, an early morning service was necessary.

Sir Ian, speaking in London at the launch of a licence fee gift token scheme, said a breakfast television service would not be included as part of the BBC's application to the Home Office for a £50 licence fee later this year. The money to run the service would have to come from existing resources, he said.

The BBC would not know whether it would be able to afford the service at all until a feasibility study had been completed in a few months' time, he said.

Asked if the public was really interested in television at that time of day, Sir Ian said: "It is a very interesting point—I don't know." He confirmed that running costs would be about £2m a year.

If the BBC succeeded in getting more licence revenue, he said it would aim to restore cuts in the television network budgets and to try to regain some equilibrium between the two broadcasting systems. They wanted also to produce afternoon programmes which were of particular social importance now with the present level of unemployment.

Finally, they hoped to introduce by satellite a new subscription service that would bring in tens of millions of pounds by the end of the century.

WEDDING GIFT

Greater Manchester Council is funding three engineering apprenticeships for unemployed youths as a wedding present to the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

GIRL STRANGLED

Tracey Burton, aged 14, the schoolgirl who was found murdered in the Severn Gorge, on Monday, was strangled and sexually assaulted, the police said yesterday.

Archaeology

Butchered bodies confirm history

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Chinese archaeologists excavating the tomb complex of China's first emperor have made a discovery corroborating historical accounts of the coup after the emperor's death: four butchered corpses, found in graves near the "pottery army" which has been under investigation since 1974, are thought to be those of princes and princesses executed by the emperor's son.

The discovery was made in 1979, close to the eastern wall of the outer enclosure of the "spirit city" which encloses the massive tumulus of rammed earth where Ch'in Shih Huang Ti (Qin Shi Huang Di in modern Chinese spelling), "the first sovereign emperor", was laid to rest in 210 BC.

The army of 7,500 life-sized pottery figures, including chariots and horses, lies 1.5 km east of the outer enclosure, and the two bronze chariots with horses and drivers found in 1980 were discovered by the western wall of the inner enclosure; these latter finds, half life-size with human figures 80 cm (2½ ft) high, are thought to have been deposited by the emperor to honour his ancestors.

The graves found in 1979 and not hitherto publicized, each contained a single skeleton. Two were identified as male and two as female, all about 20 years of age. Some had been beheaded, other cut in half.

One of the females was accompanied by a seal bearing a woman's name, and the form of the seal has apparently convinced the archaeologists that they are dealing with individuals of royal blood.

The discovery has been linked with the account by the famous Han historian Ssu-ma Chien (Sima Qian) in the *Shi Chi* of the events after the death of Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in 210 BC.

The first emperor died away from his capital without having named an heir apparent, and his eldest son and obvious successor, Fu-su, was away at the Great Wall which his father was building across northern China.

With the dead emperor were his eighteenth son, Hu-hai, his grand councillor, Li Ssu, and the keeper of the chariots, the eunuch Chao Kao.

The two officials decided to put Hu-hai on the throne, persuaded him that Fu-su would kill him as a rival unless he acted, and then concealed the emperor's death while they sent a forged letter to Fu-su ordering him to commit suicide.

He obeyed, and Hu-hai then had many of his other elder brothers killed since they were both suspicious about the circumstances of his accession and disinclined to accept his authority.

Ssu-ma Chien claims that six princes were executed and three committed suicide; the biography of Li Ssu states, however, that Chao Kao had 12 princes executed and their bodies displayed, while 10 royal princesses were killed by being torn apart.

Private schools urge Labour to keep sixth forms

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The heads of the two organizations representing the 400 top boys' and girls' independent schools said yesterday that they would be prepared to discuss with the Labour Party the possibility of turning independent schools into independent sixth-form colleges, as an alternative to outright abolition.

Speaking at a press conference in London to announce the results of the latest census on independent schools, Mr John Thorne, headmaster of Winchester and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, said that there had been a lot of complacency about the Labour Party's intentions towards independent schools, but its latest proposals made this particular doomsday seem a little nearer.

Mr Thorne said there were two irreconcilable differences between himself and the Labour Party: he was not prepared to compromise on the questions of selection or the continued independence of at least some schools as an alternative to the state system.

However, if Labour was willing to allow selection at 16, some form of cooperation might be possible, provided independence was preserved.

Mrs Heather Brigstocke, High Mistress of St Paul's Girls' School and chairman of the Girls' Schools Association, said that she would be interested in becoming a sixth-form college if selection were not permitted during the years of compulsory schooling.

Mr Tim Devlin, director of the Independent Schools Information Service, representing more than half of all schools in the independent sector, said that his organization regarded Labour's proposals as "probably the most serious threat we have ever faced". He added: "This time I think they mean it, though we are having difficulty convincing our members that it is serious."

The census of the 1,298 independent schools in membership of Isis showed that the number of pupils in secondary schools was slightly lower for the first time since the census was first carried out in 1973. The number in girls' schools was down by nearly 1,000, and the number in boys' and co-educational schools down by 800.

The 25 per cent increase in fees last year is thought to have been one of the main contributory factors. Fees at major boys' boarding schools average £3,400 a year, at girls' boarding schools £2,700, and at day schools about £1,300.

There was an unexpected increase of about 3,000 in the number of pupils attending independent preparatory schools, however, bringing their total numbers to nearly 100,000.

Mr Jim Hornby, chairman of Isis and chief statistician for the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, said they did not know the reason for the increase, but more broken homes and greater job mobility might have had something to do with it.

The census results provided no evidence to support the theory that pupils were leaving independent schools at 16 to attend maintained sixth form colleges. The numbers in HMC sixth forms went up by 1,000, and the numbers in girls' sixth forms were up by 200.

Scarman warning on police patrols

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman asked one of Brixton's senior policemen yesterday whether he and his colleagues were beginning to realize the dangers of aggressive police patrolling in multiracial areas.

Inspector Peter Scotchford, who organized policemen during the Brixton riot of April 10 to 12 this year, said he did not know. Brixton had a high crime rate and the police could either do nothing or flood the area. They were criticized for both.

"It's very difficult to know what to do next," the inspector said. The exchange between him and Lord Scarman came on the seventh day of the inquiry at Lambeth Town Hall into the cause of the riot. Lord Scarman, chairing the inquiry, said he quite understood the policeman's dilemma.

He began by asking Mr Scotchford why he had not called in Police Constable John Brown, the home beat officer in Railton Road, to help.

"I never thought about it," the inspector said. "If I am faced with a disturbance, my first problem is to quell it." Lord Scarman observed that the police faced a number of responsibilities in those circumstances, one of which was to calm things down.

"Has not the home beat officer got an important part to play in that process?" Lord Scarman asked. The inspector replied that he did not think any one man could have prevented the riot on Saturday, April 11. "It would have needed a messiah," he said.

Questioning Mr Scotchford about how to quell a disturbance, Lord Scarman said: "That can be done just by the application of overwhelming force. It can be done by a mixture of force and persuasion. It can be done by attempting persuasion and, if that fails, resorting to force.

"Would it not occur to you that persuasion, diplomacy, the direct approach is just as much a part of the police process as the application of force?"

Mr Scotchford agreed. On the night of Friday, April 10 he said he was able to use a bit of both but it did not occur to him on the Saturday.

Questioned by Mr Rudy Narayan, for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, about the stabbing incident on the Friday night, the inspector agreed that barking police dogs were used to disperse the crowd

He agreed that the object was to persuade people to move away through fear and that that could increase tension. Lord Scarman intervened to say he was concerned about the use of dogs in dealing with public disorder.

"I wonder whether you appreciate that some people react with fear and hostility towards dogs," he said. The inspector replied that only two dogs were present; they were on a short lead and were not called in deliberately.

☐ A five-point "Agenda for Action" to help to avoid further racial strife is to be presented to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, by London's black and Asian councillors at a meeting today.

The plan, which has been prepared by the Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean and Asian Councillors, calls for action on police accountability and practices; more money and changes to local schemes to tackle urban deprivation; action to implement equal opportunities in employment; improvements in education and training; and improvements in the way the media cover race issues.

Agent for the Pope: Mark McCormack at Wimbledon yesterday.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Profits of promoting the Pope

By John Witherow

Mr Mark McCormack, the American businessman, hopes to earn about £1m for promoting the Pope's visit to Britain next year.

He has made a fortune from managing such diverse celebrities as Bjorn Borg and Angela Rippon. His company, International Management Group, will have a 20 per cent share in the profits of the vast souvenir industry that will grow up around the Pope's visit. Mr McCormack, aged 50, also intends to prevent the church from losing money from the £6m visit.

He started his management career with a promising young golfer called Arnold Palmer. In 1959 Palmer earned $60,000 but within two years under McCormack's management he was taking $500,000. It was not long before both were millionaires.

Since then he has signed up dozens of top people in sport, entertainment and fashion. Speaking at his company's marquee at Wimbledon yesterday Mr McCormack said it was still too early to go into detail about what plans he had for the six-day papal visit.

The Vatican approached Mr McCormack in March this year, he said: "They said that when the Pope had visited Ireland a couple of years ago it cost the church several million pounds and that everyone and their brother had made money from the visit, except the church.

Mr McCormack dismissed suggestions that the visit could lead to exploitation of the Pope.

"There are things you want do because they are tasteless and silly. Obviously you could not have the Pope drinking a Coca Cola but if you could get something like that done you could raise a lot of money."

His 20 per cent share of the profits of the Pope's visit is rather less than he charges many clients. The church itself said it drove a hard bargain and Mr McCormack commented that the Roman Catholics were saying his reward would be in heaven.

Minister tries to pacify Tory councils on cuts

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, acted swiftly yesterday to try to quell the growing opposition among loyal Conservative county council leaders to the curbs on local authority spending.

At a private meeting in London last night called by a group of discontented shire county councils, he defended the block grant system of distribution under which many low-spending councils have suffered badly.

The council group is composed of 18 of the 21 Conservative-controlled councils in England and Wales.

The predominantly Conservative shire county councils have always been loyal to the Government and, much to the dismay of other councils, the Association of County Councils last year made a private deal with the Government in return for not opposing the Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which was subsequently enacted.

The immediate cause of the meeting, on the eve of the association's annual meeting today, was opposition to the block grant. Suffolk County Council, a prime mover behind the group, is the lowest spender among the councils and yet is penalized.

The Government had asked councils to cut spending by 5.6 per cent compared with 1978-79, and for those authorities which kept their budget low in that year, the task is impossible.

Suffolk has looked at ways of further cutting their spending to avoid a loss of grant, but can see no way of achieving it. Instead the county faces a possible 98p supplementary rate levy.

Discontent has been growing among members that the association has not been strong enough in its condemnation of Government policies.

Independent support for the sort of government action planned to curb profligate councils comes today with a private member's Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth.

His Bill seeks to impose a ceiling on the levying of business rates. This proposal is one being considered by Mr Heseltine as part of possible legislation this autumn on the power of councils to levy rate increases.

☐ The latest figures show a reduction in local government staff of 2 per cent in the year up to March, 1981, and a reduction of 0.3 per cent between December, 1980, and March, 1981.

At March 14, 1981, the total employed, including law and order services, was 1,689,268 full-time and 904,638 part-time employees.

Judge refuses request to ban shareholders' group

By Frances Gibb

A High Court judge refused yesterday to grant Morgan Crucible, the materials and components manufacturers, an injunction to prevent a group of its shareholders from attending its 125th annual meeting because it feared they would be disruptive.

But the judge, Mr Justice Lawson, sitting in chambers in the Queen's Bench Division, granted an injunction against nine of the shareholders to stop them being disruptive, aiding or abetting anyone else to be disruptive, or molesting anyone, at the meeting on July 7.

The hearing was the latest step in a long battle between the company and a group of residents, the Battersea Residents' Action Group, over a ten-and-a-half acre site on the Thames riverfront in Battersea.

Mr Ernest Rotker, a furniture designer and one of those the company wanted to ban from the meeting, said yesterday: "What this is all about is whether London land should *be developed to meet* local needs or sectional needs".

The residents want the site developed for municipal housing, workshops and community facilities. Morgan Crucible proposes to collaborate with Wates to build luxury flats, houses and offices.

The company obtained voluntary undertakings from members of the group last year not to attend the annual meeting, but others attended and put questions about the Battersea site.

Yesterday the company chairman, Mr Ian Weston-Smith, said: "Last year some of these people disrupted the annual meeting and the majority of the shareholders found it to be very disagreeable and quite frightening. It was very difficult for the meeting to proceed normally."

Soldier says he was bullied

Andrew Day, a runaway soldier, vowed last night that he would never return to his unit in West Germany because of bullying.

The House of Commons was told yesterday that the Army was investigating the gunner's allegations.

Gunner Day, aged 20, is officially absent without leave after returning to Britain two weeks ago to marry. He claims that in two years with his Royal Artillery regiment in Hildesheim bullies turned him into a nervous wreck.

He alleges that they stuck six needles into his side, tied him to a 10-ton lorry and forced him to swallow cherry brandy until he choked. They also hit him with a sledgehammer.

Gunner Day, who is staying with relatives at a secret address in Keighley, West Yorkshire, said: "I am never going back. I am due to be released from the Army next January. I will be happy to serve the rest of my time, but not in Germany. I would rather serve in Northern Ireland than go back there.

Fares drop means extra a 12p rate

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

London Transport fares will go down sharply in October while almost everyone else's go up, Labour's new ruling group at County Hall decided this week.

Even the present minimum bus fare of 12p goes down to 10p. Child fares will be halved from 10p to 5p.

At the same time a greatly simplified fare scale will be introduced, with just four bus fares: 10p, 20p, 30p and 40p depending on distance travelled between zones.

Four new fare zones will be introduced: a central zone divided into two (City and West End); an inner and an outer.

This reversal of the recent trend of rising fares in London is expected to counter the trend of steadily falling traffic, with an 8 per cent rise in the first year.

It will be paid for by a huge increase in Greater London Council rate support for London Transport, from £208m to £430m, or an extra 12p rate.

That is made up of £123m or a 6p rate for the actual fare reductions, £40m or 2p for cost rise (which the Conservatives proposed to meet by a 20 per cent fare rise in the autumn, had they retained control of the Council), and the remainder a penalty imposed by the Government of 68p loss of grant for each pound overspent.

The recommendation comes up for ratification at a meeting of the GLC transport committee tomorrow and the full council next week.

On the Underground there will be a flat fare of 20p within either of the two central zones, or 30p between them. Beyond that, a graduated scale will apply at levels roughly 25 per cent lower than now. The maximum will fall from £2.20 to £1.60.

For both bus and Tube, zonal boundaries will overlap by about three-quarters of a mile, so people making short journeys on the boundary will not pay double fare.

In choosing the most universally generous of four options put forward by London Transport, the Labour group is fulfilling its election pledge with a vengence.

250,000 SEEK TO BUY HOMES

By John Young
Planning Reporter

About a quarter of a million council tenants have applied to buy their homes since they were given the legal right to do so last October; some 2,000 purchases have been completed.

Those were among the few facts to emarge from a meeting yesterday of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment, at which MPs unsuccessfully sought to elicit from senior civil servants at the Department of the Environment some indication of how the Government foresaw housing need in the comig years.

Nearly a year ago the committee published a very critical report that suggested, inter alia, that by 1985 nearly half a million fewer flats and houses would have been built than were expected in the 1977 Green Paper drawn up by the last Labour government.

But there were no signs yesterday that the report had had the slightest influnce

Theologian confident of satisfying Vatican

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Professor Edward Schillebeeckx, called to account by the Vatican for his theological opinions on such matters as the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, has apparently satisfied his inquisitors on their nine main queries, but has four further minor points to answer.

He said, while visiting Cambridge for the annual meeting of the journal *Concilium*, that he did not expect any difficulties in satisfying the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith on the outstanding points.

Professor Schillebeeckx is one of several *Concilium* theologians to have been called to account by the Vatican, the most celebrated being Professor Hans Kung, whose licence as a Catholic theologian was withdrawn.

The Schillebeeckx case provoked a strong reaction from the theological community in Britain, many of the leaders of which, mostly Anglican, signed a letter to *The Times* on his behalf. It was the first sign of a sense of collective identity between English theology, with its ultra-academic and Anglican style, and the sometimes rough-house world of continental theology.

The *Concilium* meeting in Cambridge was also the occasion of the second such expression of collective identity, when the English joined the *Concilium* visitors for a discussion of theological freedom.

Concilium was founded by many of the theological experts whose work built the intellectual base for the Second Vatican Council, and is both a movement and a journal published simultaneously in seven languages. It is also a style: radical, searching and impatient; in the more conservative climate of the eighties it is less fashionable than it was. But there is no other intellectual organ of its kind in the world, a common debating arena with no language barriers. Its circulation is of the order of 30,000.

The journal is independent, and survives through the business sense of Mr Anthony van der Boorgaard, a Dutch industrialist whose unlikely hobby is to give theologians a worldwide voice.

Very few women seem to have penetrated this higher intellectual world of intense politeness and not without passion. "We must not do our theology with our backs to Auschwitz", declared Professor John-Baptist Metz, and Professor Gustavo Gutierrez, of Lima, spoke of "theology arising from poverty".

The *Concilium* meeting, the first to be held in England, ended yesterday. Behind the visit and the joint discussion with English guests lies the desire to spread *Concilium's* wings in the English-speaking world and expand the circulation of its English edition.

It was an English Anglican professor who seemed to express the common mind when he said that church and state alternately were anxious to clip the theologian's wings. He, and all the rest, rejected any notion that the theologian's business required permission from church or state. Among those listening were some of the originators of Latin American "theology of liberation", which seems to have done more than Marxism to disturb the status quo in that continent, a reminder to the academic English professors that their trade has a sharp cutting edge at certain times and places. Also present were some of the young theological Turks of the era of the Second Vatican Council, and the august Father Yves Congar who began the war on "baroque theology" in the 1930s.

The latter, one of the fathers of the left-wing ferment in Latin American Catholicism, has thrown in his lot with the poor peasants of Peru and was treated with a certain admiring envy by the prosperous professionals from the European campuses. For him, the theological exercise was a struggle for the soul of a continent, and academic freedom not quite the burning issue it was in the West.

IN BRIEF

Fenton Ogbogbo murder charge

By a Staff Reporter

Gerald Terence Arnold, aged 17, unemployed, of Manor Grove, Tustin Estate, Peckham, south London, has been charged with the murder of Mr Fenton Ogbogbo, aged 25, the Nigerian-born man who was stabbed to death in a fish bar in the Old Kent Road, Peckham, on Saturday night.

Mr Arnold, who is white, will appear before Tower Bridge magistrates this morning. Police inquiries are continuing into Mr Ogbogbo's death. Other youths are wanted for questioning in connexion with the killing.

Haw Par head's petition

Richard Tarling, former chairman of the Haw Par company in the Far East, will petition the Privy Council in London on July 2 for special leave to appeal against his conviction in 1980 of violating company law in Singapore. He was sentenced to six months in jail but was freed after four months.

Closed shop award

Mr Clinton Gayle, a crane driver, of Tithe Barn Lane, Woodhouse, Sheffield, who sued the Transport and General Workers' Union after his dismissal under a closed shop agreement, was awarded £3,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

School cuts restored

The education committee of the new Labour-controlled county council in Northamptonshire voted yesterday to spend nearly £2.5m to buy books and equipment for schools. Last year the Conservatives made cuts of more than £10m.

War protest rebuffed

West Sussex County Council's fire and public protection committee yesterday rejected a petition signed by 4,000 people which demanded that the council should publicize the uselessness of any survival planning in the event of a nuclear war.

Potato blight

Outbreaks of potato blight, caused by very wet weather, have been reported in Humberside, Hereford, Essex, Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Wales, the Ministry of Agriculture stated yesterday.

East Kent drought

Parts of east Kent are suffering from drought conditions despite a fairly wet May all over the county, the London Weather Centre said yesterday.

Peer upsets ASH

Lord Hunter of Newington, who for seven years chaired the Government's independent scientific committee on smoking and health, has taken an appointment as an adviser to Imperial Tobacco. Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) yesterday described his decision as "scandalous".

Iranians keep up search for missing President

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 23

Iranian officials today continued to insist that Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the dismissed President of Iran, was still hiding somewhere in the country.

Tehran newspapers quoted Mr Ali Saeedi, the Kermanshah revolutionary prosecutor, as saying that Mr Bani-Sadr "has fled to the west of the country" and calling on the people to arrest him on sight.

The executions in Tehran's Evin prison went on, with the state radio reporting nine more deaths by firing squad last night.

Six were said to be members of the leftist Islamic Mujahedin Khalq guerrillas responsible for violence in Tehran on Saturday. This brought the total of riot-related executions to 29.

Of the others, Mr Bozorg Alavian, a well-known writer, was accused of organizing secret sessions of "Zionists and Bahais" in Tehran (the Bahai religion is all but outlawed) and two others were accused of offences related to Zionism.

The authorities appear to be launching a large-scale operation against Mujahedin sympathizers. Reports of arrests throughout the country are appearing in the press.

More than 40 Mujahedin sympathizers, mostly girls, were arrested in Shiraz and 23 in the eastern religious centre of Mashad.

In Tehran roving groups of fundamentalists supporting the "Party of God" have been marking Mujahedin suspects off for questioning in security offices. One girl said she was arrested and questioned yesterday on the strength of one Mujahedin book found in her bag.

☐ Cairo: Despite further suggestions from Egyptian government officials today that Mr Bani-Sadr had escaped from Tehran to Egypt, he failed to materialize in Cairo—or, for that matter, anywhere in the Middle East (Robert Fisk writes). At the Kubba Palace, where the widowed Empress Farah lives, a spokesman reflected somewhat cynically on the possibility that Mr Bani-Sadr might have followed the late Shah's escape route to Egypt. As for the Egyptian Government, they would dearly love to announce that they had given sanctuary to the Shah's successor.

Mr Mansour Hassan, the Egyptian Minister of Information, stuck rigidly to his prepared brief, that he could neither confirm nor deny Mr Bani-Sadr's presence in Cairo.

In the afternoon, reports began to come in that Egyptian troops had surrounded the capital's military airport in preparation for the former President's imminent arrival. But at the gates of the Egyptian Air Force base at Almaza, only three military guards could be found, two of them chain-smoking beside the gates in the afternoon heat.

☐ Paris: Armed police wearing bullet-proof waistcoats guarded the nine-storey block of flats at Cachan, in the Val-de-Marne, just outside Paris, which contains the flat belonging to Mr Bani-Sadr, and which is the Bani-Sadr, where his two daughters live (Ian Murray writes).

Agca trial fixed for next month

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 23

The Rome court of assizes today fixed for July 28 the opening of the trial of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk accused of having attempted to assassinate the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13.

The charge against Agca is that he made an attempt on the life of a head of state which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Signor Pietro D'Ovido, his defending counsel, said today that the hearings would last several days but he hoped that there would be a verdict without having to wait for the autumn sitting of the court.

The Pope is now back in the Gemelli Hospital in Rome for tests. He was taken there immediately after the shooting and he stayed for three weeks.

He then returned to the Vatican but was troubled by a high temperature, with indications of an inflammation in his right lung.

☐ Doctors performade more tests on the Pope today but they issued no new medical bulletin (AP reports).

"The state of health of the Pope is comforting", the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* said

HUNDREDS KILLED IN TRIBAL WAR

Abidjan, Ivory Coast, June 23.—Hundreds of people, including children, have been killed in fighting at Bimbila, in eastern Ghana, Accra Rado said today.

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, said members of a rescue regiment had been flown from Accra, Ghana's capital, to deal with the situation. The cause of the fighting between Kokomba and Nanumba tribesmen was not known.

At the end of April and the beginning of May about 600 people were killed in tribal fighting in the same area, which is about 200 miles north of Accra, Togolese sources said last month. Refugees said abour 1,000 people fled to Togo.

The fighting in April and May appeared to have been started by the murder of a Nanumba chief's son by the son of a Kokomba chief. Poisoned arrows and old hunting rifles were used in the clashes.—Reuter, Agence France-Presse.

£2,500 NOTE

New York, June 23.—A 10-rouble note signed by Sir Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin was sold here for $5,000 (about £2,500) to a private collector from Minnesota.

Spanish ruling party split over new divorce law

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 23

Parliament last night gave Spain a modern divorce law but only at the cost of a damaging rift in the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) headed by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

The party has got onto the statute book the single most important piece of social legislation of the past five years, adapting the legal code to today's customs.

But, ironically, the Prime Minister today had urgent talks with the party's chairman and a Cabinet minister belonging to the party's christian democrat wing in order to prevent a split in the party.

Forty MPs of the party's social democratic wing, and followers of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister, defied the party whip last night, helped by a secret vote, so that a crucial clause amending the Bill of Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñes, the Justice Minister, was rejected.

The minister's Bill was thus left intact.

The line of ideological division in the ruling party goes between the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats. Several Christian Democrat leaders have already publicly campaigned for a pact with the right-wing Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne in preparation for the next general election.

One prominent UCD leader last night accused the more conservative Christian Democrats of dramatizing the clash over the divorce law in order to prepare the ground for the *Gran derecha* (the big party of the right) under the allegedly approving eyes of the Catholic bishops.

Nazi guard loses US citizenship

Cleveland, June 23.—A Ukrainian immigrant who lied about his role as a guard at a Nazi concentration camp was stripped of his American citizenship today.

Judge Frank Battisti found that Mr John Demjanjuk—known as Ivan the Terrible at the Treblinka camp in Poland—entered the United States illegally because he lied about his role at the camp.

Mr Battisti's ruling, based on a Government complaint filed in 1977 and a five-week trial earlier this year, cleared the way for immigration officials to initiate deportation proceedings against Mr Demjanjuk, who became a United States citizen in 1958.

During the trial earlier this year prosecutors said Mr Demjanjuk was really a notoriously cruel guard who served at Nazi camps. Among the 13 prosecution witnesses were five camp survivors, who identified a picture of Mr Demjanjuk as that of Ivan the guard.
UPI and AP.

PLOT TO KILL KAUNDA

Lusaka, June 23.—Zambian security forces have uncovered a plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda, reliable sources said here today.

A group of Zambians, backed by South African mercenaries and Katangan gendarmes, had planned a coup attempt for last Wednesday, the sources said, but the plot was discovered by police three days earlier when they monitored communications with South Africa.

The sources said there was no connexion between the plotters and the deportation of two United States diplomats ordered today. [Two first secretaries at the American Embassy, Mr John David Finney and Mr Francis O'Brien, were ordered to leave the country for alleged espionage. Three other American diplomats and a United States businessman were declared prohibited immigrants.]

The plotters' death list included President Kaunda; the Police chief, Mr Fabiano Chela; the Army commander, Lieutenant-General Masheke; and a number of senior intelligence officers, the reports said.

Polish hardliners resume fight against reforms

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 23

Against the background of intensified political activities in Moscow and elsewhere in the Soviet block, the political battle waged by the conservatives in Poland which was briefly suspended, has been resumed with full vigour.

The Katowice Forum, the self-styled group which conducted a fierce campaign against the leadership earlier this month, has again issued a statement urging the Politburo to take a clear stand on the accusations made against the group on the eve of the Central Committee plenum earlier this month that it was harming party unity. The group then suspended its activities "bowing to democratice centralism".

Mr Tadeusz Grabski, a hardline Politburo member, claimed since then that at the Central Committee plenum, which confirmed the moderate policies of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the committee had not adopted a stand on the activities of the Katowice Forum.

He said that the case was never discussed and that the public statement that the Politburo was condemning the group was issued without the knowledge of the Politburo members. The implication of Mr Grabski's allegations was that the decision was taken by some and not all Politburo members.

Since then, Moscow has indicated that while it still hopes that the Polish Communists will take matters firmly in hand, it feels that after two weeks its expectations have not been fulfilled. This may have encouraged the Katowice Forum to reappear on the scene.

Moreover, according to Tass, another group in Poznan has been airing similar views. Tass gave great prominance to the Poznan Forum's complaint that it was ignored by the news media. It quoted the group's unidentified representatives as saying that the situation in the party remained dangerous and that such a state of affairs could not go on.

The Katowice Forum for its part is protesting against an alleged campaign waged against it in the media and demands to know who inspired it.

All this is happening at a time when there are growing signs of concerted Soviet block pressure on the Polish leadership.

Yesterday, Mr Kania met the representatives of the Bulgarian and Hugarian party leaderships who brought personal messages from their leaders.

The contents of the messages were not disclosed, but the Polish official news agency said that the Hungarian party had expressed the hope that the Polish Communists would be able to overcome the difficulties by their own means.

Mr Ilie Verdet, the Romanian Prime Minister, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Soviet leaders. The Yugoslav Ambassador called on Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and delivered a letter from his Government.

West accused of trying to undermine postwar peace

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 23

Pravda today accused the West of trying to change the postwar settlement in Europe by undermining communism in Poland and pulling the country out of the Warsaw Pact.

The charge, made as the Russians recall the fortieth anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, is a serious one that reveals the basis of many of the Soviet worries over the crisis in Poland.

A political commentator said "revanchists" in West Germany were trying to restore Germany's prewar frontiers and destroy the East-West division of Europe and the peace that was agreed at Potsdam.

He said imperialism was making plans to weaken the "Polish link" in the Socialist Community by encouraging anti-communist forces in Poland. Under the pretext of protecting Poland, the West was interfering in the country, he added, clearly replying to Western charges that the Russians were ready to intervene militarily.

"The United States and some other Nato members are whipping up fear and mistrust, encouraging certain elements in Poland to carry out anti-Soviet acts and attacks on the country's alliances within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty", *Pravda* said.

☐ Sofia: Bulgaria said today that the Polish Communist Party was proving unable to check the activities of anti-socialist forces, (Reuter reports).

"Poland continues to witness no positive changes," the Bulgarian party newspaper *Rabotnichesko Delo* commented.

British start new EEC initiative on Afghanistan

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 23

At the suggestion of Britain, the EEC is to propose the holding of a two-stage international conference this autumn aimed at securing the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan and ending the internal political crisis in that country.

This important joint excursion by the Ten into the maelstrom of international diplomacy is to be launched formally by EEC heads of government at their spring summit meeting here next Monday and Tuesday. It was given the blessing of Community foreign ministers last night.

Those invited to attend the conference, which would probably be held in Islamabad, would be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—plus Pakistan, India, Iran and other Islamic Conference countries. Pakistan has already accepted.

The first tage of the conference, according to informed sources, would be devoted to the problem of "external interference" in Afghanistan. This is seen as a nominal concession to the Soviet argument that its troops are in Afghanistan to counter the threat from Western-backed Afghan insurgentsoperating from sancutraies in Pakistan.

The second phase of the conference, to which representatives of Afghan opinion would also be invited, would be to find a solution to the internal crisis, verging on civil war.

Britain was also the moving force behind an earlier EEC proposal, announced in February of last year, which offered international guarantees of Afghanistan's neutrality in exchange for the removal of Russian troops. That was rejected out of hand by Moscow at the time.

It appears that since then EEC governments have had indications from Moscow that it might be interested in a new approach, and they have recided that the time is ripe to put the sincerity of these diplomatic hints to public test.

☐ Islamabad: An Afghan insurgent group claimed yesterday to have captured a Soviet pilot alive (AP reports). Maulvi Younis Khalis, the leader of a Hezbi Islami faction, told a news conference here that the 30-year-old pilot, from Kiev, was overpowered by his followers on June 17, two days after he and his copilot bailed out of their MiG fighter near Chaprahar, Eastern Afghanistan. The copilot's body was found still harnessed to his parachute, he added.



Faces of Russia: President Brezhnev (front, right) with Politburo members at the opening of the Soviet parliament. Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, is on the right in the back row.

America reluctant to lead Sinai peacekeeping force

From Our Correspondent, Wellington, June 23

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said here today that the United States did not see itself commanding the proposed multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal next year.

"We do not visualize, nor do we seek American command of the force—precisely the opposit," he emphasized at a press conference after two days of talks here on the Anzus alliance.

Mr Haig said Washington had made informal approaches to both Australia and New Zealand, which together with the United States make up the Anzus partnership, to join a Sinai force. Asked if Australia or New Zealand might lead the force, Mr Haig replied that Washington had an open mind, provided the job did not fall to the United States.

He forsaw a "limited contribution in terms of size and specialized in terms of role" from Australia and New Zealand. A commitment had not yet been formally sought but was likely before the end of next month after further negotiations with Israel and Egypt.

New Zealand sources said its participation, even in a specialized support role such as communications or transport, remained unlikely unless it was clearly welcomed by countries in the region with which New Zealand was establishing profitable trade links.

Mr Anthony Street, the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said he was interested to obtain clarification on the proposed Middle East force. It would be unusual for Australia to involve itself in a force which was not under United Nations auspices. For this reason, he added, his Government had deliberately encouraged public debate

Some differences in emphasis regarding Vietnam apparently revealed themselves during Mr Haig's talks here. Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister, said he was concerned that the continuation of the conflict over Cambodia would mean increased Vietnamese dependence on Moscow.

Observers suggested that domestic politics in the United States ruled out any prospect of American rapprochement with Hanoi.

US to send 800 troops says Egypt

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, June 23

Negotiators from Egypt, Israel and the United States met beside the pyramids of Giza today to make arrangements for a multinational peace-keeping force in Sinai. It would give American troops their biggest role in the Middle East since the evacuation of their bases in Libya in 1970.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 are expected to form the force, and about 800 of them would be Americans. According to Egyptian officials, agreement has been reached that the General Director of the force should be an American.

The force would patrol the frontier between Egypt and Israel when Israel completes its withdrawal in nine months' time.

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official told The Times that Egypt would have to slow down the pace of its bilateral relations with Israel in retaliation for the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. But at the same time Cairo was anxious not to give Israel any excuse to delay withdrawing from Sinai.

Failure of Salt seen as threat to Nato

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Failure in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt) between the United States and the Soviet Union could carry grave risks for the unity of Nato, it is argued today.

The standing of the Americans in Europe would be jeopardized if they were thought to be responsible for the breakdown, according to a new study from the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

Dr Lawrence Freedman, the institute's head of policy studies, says that the immediate future for arms control must rest with the fate of the Salt negotiations. Even President Reagan now sees some virtue in them.

American officials do not expect much activity until late 1981, by when it will be too late for Congress to ratify the Salt 2 treaty in its present form. Part of the treaty, which was signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev but has never been confirmed by Congress, is due to expire in December.

A collapse of the Salt dialogue, through which the superpowers have tried to reach agreement over limiting strategic nuclear weapons, would make it difficult to negotiate an arms control pact over a long-range theatre nuclear forces (LRTNF)—Soviet missiles like the SS20 or the new American cruise missiles in Britain and Europe.

It might also encourage Washington hawks to turn upon the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems, which was part of the Salt 1 agreements in 1972.

"Without going into the merits of ABMs, such a move would only confirm the dismal reputation of the Reagan Administration in this area, and put enormous pressure on Europen politicians", says Dr Freedman.

Success in Salt, however, might help bring about a long-awaited treaty on troop reductions in Europe, which has been the subject of East-West talks in Vienna since 1973.

Dr Freedman adds, however, that the alternative to arms control is not necessarily an arms race. Western military establishments will be more concerned in future with holding on to what they have already, given the rising costs of manpower and weapons.

Questions that need to be answered involve the resiting of forces in West Germany, the interoperability of equipment, the need for spending money or more simple equipment, the speed of reinforcement from across the Atlantic and the availability of good reserve forces.

Dr Freedman thinks that Salt and the talks on Mutual Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) should be converted into "talking shops" where senior political and military officials from East and West would meet regularly to thrash out differences as they arose.

One step worth considering is a ban on battlefield nuclear weapons in the front line in Central Europe. This move towards reducing dependence on nuclear weapons should come about after a reappraisal of alliance policy, already made necessary by public opinion and shrinking resources.

"What we do not need", says Dr Freedman, "are large set-piece negotiations with a remit to produce comprehensive agreements. These have become the dinosaurs of contemporary international politics, with large bodies and little brains.

"In future, arms control must be on a smaller scale, developed in response to specific problems and much more adaptable—on tap but on top."

Arms Control in Europe, by Dr Lawrence Freedman (Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LE, £5).

Britain briefs its allies

From Frederick Bonnart, Brussels, June 23

Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, arrived in Brussels today to bring the Nato Secretary-General up to date on the British defence programme.

Diplomats at Nato had previously been briefed by Sir Clive Rose, the British permanent representative, who, according to well-informed sources, told them that there would be no big reductions as far as Nato was concerned. The changes planned for the British Army of the Rhine would not, he said, affect its combat potential. He also informed them of the savings Britain as proposing to make and how they would be used.

Mr Nott will be having discussions here with Sir Clive Rose on how to present the review decisions to the allies. He saw Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, at the weekend, and will be leaving for Bonn tomorrow to see his counterpart there, Herr Hans Apel.

Informed officials point out that as changes in naval and land forces were contemplated, it was natural for him to see the two allies respectively most concerned by these changes.

Leading article, page 15

The future of France under the Socialists

Communists pick four men to initiate new era

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 23

In an historic agreement, four Communists were appointed today to serve in the French Government of M Pierre Mauroy.

Charles Fiterman, aged 46, is the son of Polish emigrés. He became a trainee electrician, but his political involvement with the Communist Party began at the age of 18, when he joined the CGT, the Communist-led trade union.

He soon became secretary of the Young Communists in the Haute Loire and in 1963, when he was still only 29, he was appointed director of the party's central school.

He was the Communist Party's representative during the abortive negotiations to form a revised common programme with the Socialists in 1977. In 1978 he was elected to the National Assembly for the Val de Marne, but failed to hold his seat against the Socialist challenge in this month's elections.

Anicet le Pors, aged 50, ies a doctor of economic science, who crowned his academic areer by becoming in inspector of finance, which gave him a senior job within the Civil Service. He became a head of division in the Ministry of Finance and the Economy in 1969 and in 1975 headed an inter-ministerial mission studying immigrants.

ARt the same time he conducted an active political career, both within the Communist Party and as a militant of the CGT. In 1977 he was elected a Senator.

Jack Ralite, aged 53, was for a long time a journalist with the Communist daily l'Humanite, and he has been a member of the Central Committee for the past two years. A specialist on cultural affairs and a former rapporteur on the cinema for ohe National Assembly, h ehas served as deputy for the Paris suburb of St Denis since 1973.

Marcel Rigout, aged 53, is a lathe-turner, who entered the upper ranks of the Communist Party, having served as a local councillor in the Limousin. Vice-president of the Communist group in the National Assembly, he kept his seat in last Sunday's elections. Among the many jobs he does for the party i sthat of political editor of the Communist newspaper, *L'Echo du Centre*.

An important new Socialist appointment is Maître Robert Badinter, the new Minister of Justice, a lawyer who has campaigned vigorously for abolition of th death penalty.

As defence counsel, he has won several notable victories pleading what appeared to be hopeless cases, when the police were convinced they had caught a murderer.

Aged 53, he was trained as a lawyer in both France and the United States.

Pierre Dreyfus, aged 73, one of the most experienced men in French industry, is the other new Socialist. He is a trained lawyer who served in several postwar Socialist governments before being named head of the state car company Renault in 1954.

Under his presidency, the company became the leading French exporter.






The four Communist ministers in the French Cabinet (left to right): Jack Ralite (Health); Anicet Le Pors (Civil Service); Marcel Rigout (Professional Training); and Charles Fiterman (Transport).




M Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader (left), leaving after Cabinet discussions with M Pierre Maurey, the Prime Minister, in Paris yesterday and M Giscard d'Estaing and his wife on holiday to Greece.

Nato may filter secret reports

Brussels, June 23.—Nato reacted calmly today to the prospect of Communists in the new French Government, although Nato sources said officials would deliberate on whether sensitive intelligence reports routinely passed to France should be filtered.

They said the potential problem was not as acute as it could be with other Nato countries because France was outside its integrated military structure and did not take part in the secret Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), although it did keep liaison officers in Nato's main commands.

Nato has once before taken steps to protect its most sensitive information, during the revolution in Portugal in 1974, which brought Communists into the government.

At the insistence of the United States Nato postponed an NPG meeting to have been held in Rome in November that year. The issue was resolved when the Portuguese Government said it was not interested in taking part and the meeting went ahead in Brussels in December.—Reuter.

Resignations continue from the state media

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 23

Three out of the four people responsible for news output within the French state broadcasting monopoly have now bowed out. Today, M Claude Contamine, the head of the regional FR3 channel handed in his notice. It came after yesterday's resignation of M Maurice Ulrich, the head of Antenne 2, and M Roland Faure, the head of news of Radio France.

Only last week, two other members of the team assembled under President Giscard d'Estaing to run the media also resigned. M Xavier Gouyou-Beauchamps left Sofirad, which controls state interest in the main private stations broadcasting to France, and M Yves Cannac gave up his job as head of the state publicity agency Havas.

The Socialist Party promised when it come to power that there would be no witch hunts. However, M Georges Fillioud, the Minister of Communications in the first Socialist Government, has said that he has reminded the heads of the different stations that they have a duty to respect "the political neutrality and pluralism of information". The resignations have followed these reminders.

M Ulrich has already been asked to stay on at Antenne 2 until such time as a replacement can be found.

The journalists at Antenne 2 have already given an indication that they will insist on a fuller say in the way their station is managed in future. At a meeting yesterday, they demanded the right to reject any candidate put forward as the new head of the station

This right of veto would have to be agreed by a two-thirds majority of the staff. The journalists have also asked for the right of consultation during the selection process.

At Radio France the staff has passed a resolution asserting that the only real guarantee of a true renewal within the news service could come not from a particular new editor or from orders received from elsewhere but from the will of the journalists to work together

At TF1, the only station where there have been no resignations to date, a nine-member consultative committee is being elected from among the staff to plan the station's future.

Communists in earlier Cabinets

Paris, June 23.—Communists took part in five post-war French governments after General de Gaulle reluctantly brought them into his fledgling administration.

In part he was paying them off for the active role in the Resistance, and the party had a representative in the Committee for National Liberation which de Gaulle formed in Algiers in 1943.

After the liberation of Paris in 1945, de Gaulle took five Communists into his Government. They wanted at least one key post, either Defence, the Interior, which controls the police, or Foreign Affairs. But the general gave them only economic ministries, although the Communist leader, M Maurice Thorez, was later given a senior ministry, Administrative Reform.

De Gaulle later bowed out of politics, wearied with squabbling among the parties, but the Communists were in three of the next four Cabinets.

In 1947, the Socialist Prime Minister, M Paul Ramadier got rid of the Communists after a series of strikes.—AP.

Mitterrand plays for peace with unions

Paris, June 23.—In accepting Communists into his Government, President François Mitterrand appears to be taking a calculated risk that his new regime will function more smoothly, while the credit he has already built up abroad is not undermined.

M Mitterrand, who holds a strong hand after his own victory and the overwhelming Socialist win Parliament, feels —his associates say—that he can dictate terms of behaviour to the four Communist ministers in his Government.

M Mitterrand is fully aware, these sources say, of the likely negative reaction among some of his allies, particularly the United States, to Communists in the Cabinet.

It is also clear to him that outsiders may question why—when the Communists were reduced to a minor party in the parliamentary elections—he still took them into his Government.

Officials familiar with M Mitterrand's thinking say he feels that with the Communists inside, and with their promises of solidarity with his domestic and foreign policies, they will hardly dare impede his programme. The Communists control France's biggest labour union which has harassed many a past French government that had refused Communist participation.

Whether the Communists, led by the hard-hitting, pro-Moscow, M Georges Marchais, will quietly let President Mitterrand run his own show is doubtful to same French conservatives. They recall that soon after the Communists were let into General de Gaulle's post-war Government, they crossed swords with the rest of the Cabinet and caused trouble in the streets.

France is now the only major Western country with Communists in its Government. (Both Finland and San Marino have Communists ministers). As France is now the only member of Nato with Communists having a share of power. (In past years, both Portugal and Iceland had Communists briefly in government).

France does not formally participate in the integrated military structure of Nato, but is a key Western military power, with its own nuclear force, French foreign ministers take part in Nato political councils, which draw up military guidelines and make the main policy decisions concerning Nato's defence posture against the Warsaw Pact.

But French officials point out that sensitive matters such as defence and foreign affairs are seldom discussed in full Cabinet sessions. Small groups of selected ministers, or "kitchen Cabinets", normally take such decisions with the President, frequently in isolation from the full Cabinet.

Marchais sees pact as pursuit of party line

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 23

M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, said on television tonight that the agreement his party had reached with the Socialists did not represent a capitulation, but rather a pursuit of its political line.

The entry of Communists into the government, he said, was proof of the party's long-lasting attachment to the idea of union. "I think the participation of Communist ministers in government is a good thing".

It was essential, "so that they can play their part in the necessary work of pulling our country out of the crisis and going forward in the direction wanted by the French".

He said it was incontestable that the results of his party during the presidential and legislative elections had not lived up to their expectations. There had been "problems with comrades inside the party", which would be considered during a meeting of the Central Committee on Thursday and Friday.

With the Socialists, he said, the Communists had agreed to work towards the dissolution of military blocks. It was necessary to negotiate to guarantee a military balance and from there to go on along the path of disarmament. Asked about differences over the deployment of missiles in Europe, M Marchais said: "Even inside the same parties there can be different opinions".

Full list of members of the French National Assembly

Results

	assembly New	assembly Old	
Socialists	285	116	(+169)
Communists	44	86	(−42)
Left Independents	4	2	(+2)
RPR	84	151	(−67)
UDF	64	122	(−58)
Right Independents	8	12	(−4)
Total	489	489	

Key

PS Partie Socialiste
PC Parti Communiste
MRG Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche
Div G Divers Gauche
RPR Rassemblement pour la République (Neo-Gaullists)
UDF Union pour la Démocratie Française (Giscardians)
Div D Divers Droit

The UDF candidates are from a federation of pro-Giscardian parties like the Republicans, the Centrists and the Radicals.

Ain
1 L Robin (PS) from RPR
2 C Millon (UDF)
3 N Ravassard (PS)

Aisne
1 R Aumont (PS)
2 D Lemeur (PC)
3 J-P Balligand (PS)
4 R Renard (PC)
5 B Lefranc (UDF) from CDS

Allier
1 J-P Desgranges (PS) from RPR
2 A Chaubard (PS) from PC
3 P Lajoinie (PC)
4 J-M Belorgey (PS) from UDF

Alpes-de-Haute-Provence
1 F Massot (MRG)
2 A Bellon (PS) from PC

Hautes-Alpes
1 D Chevalier (PS) from UDF
2 R De Chaumont (PS) from UDF

Alpes Maritimes
1 M Gallo (PS) from UDF
2 J Medecin (UDF)
3 J-H Colonna (PS) from UDF
4 E Aubert (RPR)
5 L Moreau (UDF)
6 P Sauvaigo (RPR)

Ardèche
1 R Chapuis (PS) from UDF
2 R Perber (RPR)
3 J-M Alaize (PS) from RPR

Ardennes
1 R Mas (PS) from PC
2 G Istace (PS) from PC
3 G Charpentier (PS) from RPR

Ariege
1 A Bonrepaux (PS)
2 J Ibanez (PS)

Aube
1 P Micaux (UDF)
2 R Galey (UNM)
3 M Cartelet (PS) from UDF

Aude
1 J Vidal (PS)
2 P Guidoni (PS)
3 J Cambolive (PS)

Aveyron
1 J Briane (UDF)
2 J Rigal (MRG)
3 J Godfrain (RPR)

Bouches-du-Rhône
1 M Santioni (RPR)
2 J-L Gaudin (UDF)
3 G Defferre (PS)
4 G Hermier (PC)
5 R Olmeta (PS) from PC
6 E Garcin (PC)
7 J-J Leonetti (PS) from PC
8 M Masse (PS) from PC
9 L Philibert (PS)
10 R Rieuboox (PC)
11 V Porelli (PC)

Calvados
1 L Mexandeau (PS)
2 H Dellsie (PS) from RPR
3 M D'Ornano (UDF)
4 F D'Harcourt (UDF)

Cantal
1 R Souchon (PS)
2 P Raynal (RPR)

Charente
1 J-M Boucheron (PS)
2 B Vilette (PS) from RPR
3 A Soury (PC),

Charente-Maritime
1 M Crepeau (MRG)
2 J-G Branger (UDF)
3 R Beix (PS)
4 M Marchand (PS)
5 J de Lipkowski (RPR)

Cher
1 J Rimbault (PC) from UDF
2 J Rousseau (PS) from RPR
3 B Blevet (PS) from RPR

Correze
1 JJ Combastell (PC) from RPR
2 J-C Cassaing (PS) from PC
3 J Chirac (RPR)

Corse-du-Sud
1 N Alfons (MRG) from RPR
2 J-P de Rocca-Serra, (RPR)

Haute-Corse
1 J Zuccarelli (MRG) from RPR
2 J-P Luisi (MRG) from RPR

Côte d'Or
1 R Carraz (PS) from RPR
2 H Vouillot (PS) from RPR
3 F Patriat (PS) from RPR
4 G Mathieu (UDF)

Côtes-du-Nord
1 Y Dollo (PS) from UDF
2 C Josselin (PS) from UDF
3 D Chouat (PS) from RPR
4 M Briand (PS) from PC
5 P Jagoret (PS)

Creuse
1 A Lejeune (PS) from RPR
2 A Chandernagor (PS)

Dordogne
1 R Dumas (PS) from RPR
2 M Suchod (PS)
3 A Bonnet (MRG)
4 L Dutard (PC)

Doubs
1 J Pinard (PS) from RPR
2 G Beche (PS)
3 R Vuillaume (RPR)

Drôme
1 R Pesce (PS)
2 H Michel (PS)
3 G Fillioud (PS)

Eure
1 L Tinseau (PS) from UDF
2 C Michel (PS)
3 F Loncie (PS) from UDF
4 B Deschaux (PS) from RPR

Eure-et-Loir
1 G Lemoine (PS)
2 F Gaspard (PS) from RPR
3 D Dousset (UDF)

Finistère
1 B Poignant (PS) from RPR
2 J Gourmelon (PS) from UDF
3 J-L Goasduff (RPR)
4 M Jacq (PS)
5 C Miossec (RPR)
6 J Beaufort (PS) from RPR
7 J Peuziat (PS) from RPR
8 L Le Pensec (PS)

Gard
1 E Jourdan (PC)
2 G Benedetti (PS) from PC
3 A Horvath (PC)
4 A Journet (PS) from PC

Haute-Garonne
1 A Savary (PS)
2 G Bapt (PS)
3 L Lareng (PS)
4 A Raymond (PS)
5 G Houteer (PS)
6 P Ortet (PS)

Gers
1 J Laborde (PS)
2 A Cellard (PS)

Gironde
1 J Valleix (RPR)
2 J Chaban - Delmas (RPR)
3 C Lalumiere (PS)
4 P Garmendia (PS)
5 J Lulien (MRG)
6 M Sainte Marie (PS)
7 K Haye (PS) from RPR
8 P Lagorce (PS)
9 G Mitterrand (PS) from RPR
10 B Madrelle (PS)

Hérault
1 G Prèche (PS) from UDF
2 G Senes (PS)
3 J Lacombe (PS) from PC
4 P Balmigere (PC)
5 R Bayou (PS)

Ille-et-Vilaine,
1 E Hervé (PS) from RPR
2 J-M Boucheron (PS) from RPR
3 P Mehaignerie (UDF)
4 A Madelin (UDF)
5 M Cointat (RPR)
6 J Hamelin (RPR)

Indre
1 M Sapin (PS) from RPR
2 A Laignel (PS) from UDF
3 A Renault (PS) from RPR

Indre-et-Loire
1 J Royer (Div D)
2 J-M Testu (PS) from UDF
3 C Mora (PS) from RPR
4 J Proveux (PS) from RPR

Isère
1 O Sicard (PS) from UDF
2 H Dubedout (PS)
3 L Maisonnat (PC)
4 G Halimi (PS)
5 L Marmaz (PS)
6 C Nucci (PS)
7 G Bally (PS) from UDF

Jura
1 A Brune (PS) from UDF
2 J-P Santa-Cruz (PS) from UDF

Landes
1 R Duroure (PS)
2 J-P Penicault (PS)
3 H Emanuelli (PS)

Loir-et-Cher
1 F Mortelette (PS) from UDF
2 R Correze (RPR)
3 J Desanlis (UDF)

Loire
1 P Chomat (PC) from UDF
2 B Vennin (PS) from RPR
3 J Badet (PS) from UDF
4 T Vial Massat (PC)
5 J Auroux (PS)
6 P Clément (UDF)
7 H Bayard (UDF)

Haute-Loire
1 J Barrot (UDF)
2 J Proriol (UDF)

Loire-Atlantique
1 J Nattiez (PS) from RPR
2 A Chenard (PS)
3 F Autain (PS)
4 J du Gasset (UDF)
5 X Hunault (Div D)
6 C Evin (PS)
7 O Guichard (RPR)
8 L Richard (RPR)

Loiret
1 J-P Sueur (PS) from UDF
2 J-C Portheault (PS) from RPR
3 J P Charné (RPR)
4 X Deniau (RPR)

Lot
1 M Faure (MRG)
2 M Malvy (PS)

Lot-et-Garonne
1 C Laurissergues (PS)
2 G Gouzes (PS) from PC
3 M Garouste (PS)

Lozère
1 A Durand (UDF)
2 J Blanc (UDF)

Maine-et-Loire
1 J Narquin (RPR)
2 J Foyer (RPR)
3 E Alphanery (UDF)
4 J Begault (UDF)
5 M Ligot (UDF)
6 R Combe (RPR)

Manche
1 J-M Daillet (UDF)
2 E Bizet (RPR)
3 H Boudoin (UDF)
4 P Goderoy (RPR)
5 L Darinot (PS)

Marne
1 G Collin (UDF)
2 J Falala (RPR)
3 A Chery-Leger (PS) from RPR
4 B Stasi (UDF)

Haute-Marne
1 J Carrier (PS) from UDF
2 G Chanfrault (PS) from RPR

Mayenne
1 F d'Aubert (UDF)
2 H de Gastines (RPR)
3 R Lestas (UDF)

Meurthe-et-Moselle
1 Y Tondon (PS)
2 J Durupt (PS) from UDF
3 A Rossinot (UDF)
4 R Haby (UDF)
5 M Bigeard (UDF)
6 C Goeuriot (PC)
7 J-P Durieux (PS) from PC

Meuse
1 J Bernard (PS) from UDF
2 J-L Dumont (PS) from UDF

Morbihan
1 R Marcellin (UDF)
2 C Bonnet (UDF)
3 J-C Cavalie (RPR)
4 E Bouvard (UDF)
5 J-Y Drian (PS)
6 J Giovanelli (PS) from UDF

Moselle
1 J Laurain (PS)
2 J-L Masson (RPR)
3 R Drouin (PS) from PC
4 R Malgras (PS) from UDF
5 C Metzinger (PS) from RPR
6 P Bladt (PS) from RPR
7 R Seitlinger (UDF)
8 P Messmer (RPR)

Nièvre
1 D Benoist (PS)
2 H des Etages (PS)
3 B Bardin

Nord
1 G Delfosse (UDF)
2 P Mauroy (PS)
3 J Osselin (PS) from RPR
4 B Derosier (PS)
5 A Notebart (PS)
6 A Laurent (PS)
7 P Prouvost (PS)
8 A Faugaret (PS)
9 S Charles (RPR)
10 G Haeserbroek (PS)
11 A Denvers (PS)
12 H Cornette (RPR)
13 M Sergheraert (UDF)
14 E Roger (PC)
15 G Hage (PC)
16 J Le Gerrec (PS) from RPR
17 P Moréau (PS) from PC
18 G Gustin (PC)
19 A Bocquet (PC)
20 G Ansart (PC)
21 M Dehoux (PS) from PC
22 U Battist (PS) from PC
23 J Jarosz (PC)

Oise
1 M Dassault (RPR)
2 R Florian (PS)
3 J-P Braine (PS) from PC
4 J Anciant (PS) from RPR
5 G Jadepied (PS) from RPR

Orne
1 O Goulet (RPR)
2 F Geng (UDF)
3 M Lambert (PS) from UDF

Pas-de-Calais
1 A Delehedde (PS)
2 J-P Defontaine (MRG)
3 L Pignion (PS)
4 C Wildquin (PS)
5 G Lengagne (PS) from PC
6 D Dupilet (PS)
7 J-J Barthe (PC)
8 R Huguet (PS)
9 J Mellick (PS)
10 M Wacheux (PS) from PC
11 N Josephe (PS) from PC
12 H Darras (PS)
13 A Delelis (PS)
14 J Legrand (PS)

Puy-de-Dôme
1 M Pourchon (PS)
2 C Wolff (UDF)
3 J Lavedrine (PS)
4 M Adevah-Poeuf (PS) from UDF
5 E Vacant (PS)

Pyrénées Atlantique
1 A Labarrère (PS)
2 H Prat (PS) from RPR
3 M Inchauspe (RPR)
4 J-P Destrade (PS) from RPR

Hautes-Pyrénées
1 P Forgues (PS)
2 F Abadie (MRG)

Pyrénées-Orientale
1 R Soum (PS) from UDF
2 A Tourné (PC)

Bas-Rhin
1 R Ries (PS) from UDF
2 J Oehler (PS) from RPR
3 A Durr (RPR)
4 A Gengenwin (UDF)
5 J-M Caro (UDF)
6 A Zeller (UDF)
7 F Grussenmayer (RPR)
8 G Sprauer (RPR)

Haut-Rhin
1 J-P Fuchs (UDF)
2 C Haby (RPR)
3 P Weisenhorn (RPR)
4 J-M Bockel (PS) from Div D
5 A Gissinger (RPR)

Rhône
1 M-T Patrat (PS) from RPR
2 G Collomb (PS) from UDF
3 M Noir (RPR)
4 R Barre (UDF)
5 P-B Couste (RPR)
6 C Hernj (PS)
7 J Rigaud (UDF)
8 E Hamel (UDF)
9 A Mayoud (UDF)
10 F Ferrut (UDF)
11 M-J Sublet (PS) from PC
12 R-M Bernard (PS) from RPR
13 J Poperen (PS)

Haute-Saône
1 C Bergelin (RPR) replace UDF
2 J-P Michel (PS) from UDF

Saône-et-Loire
1 J-P Worms (PS) from UDF
2 P Duraffour (MRG)
3 A Billardon (PS)
4 A Lotte (PS) from RPR
5 P Joxe (PS)

Sarthe
1 G Chasseguet (RPR)
2 R Douyère (PS) from PC
3 G-M Chauveau (PS) from UDF
4 F Fillon (RPR)
5 P-E Gascher (RPR)

Savoie
1 L Besson (PS)
2 M Barnier (RPR)
3 J-P Cot (PS)

Haute-Savoie
1 J-Brocard (UDF)
2 Y Sautier (UDF)
3 C Birraux (UDF)

Paris
1 P-Ch Krieg (RPR)
2 P Dabezies (PS) from UDF
3 J Tiberi (RPR)
4 P Bas (RPR)
5 E Frederic - Dupont (UDF)
6 M Couve-de-Murville (RPR)
7 G Kaspereit (RPR)
8 C-G Marcus (RPR)
9 G Sarre (PS) from RPR
10 G Toutain (PS) from RPR
11 P Pernin (UDF)
12 P Benouville (RPR)
13 N Questiaux (PS) from PC
14 P Quiles (PS)
15 Y Lancien (RPR)
16 E Avice (PS)
17 J Marette (RPR)
18 N de Hautecloque (RPR)
19 J Toubon (RPR)
20 G Mesmin (UDF)
21 G Gantier (UDF)
22 B Pons (RPR)
23 J de Preaumont (RPR)
24 H Missoffe (RPR)
25 C Estier (PS) from UDF
26 B Delance (PS) from RPR
27 L Jospin (PS) from UDF
28 M Escutia (PS) from RPR
29 A Billon (PS) from PC
30 M Charzat (PS) from UDF
31 J-P Planchou (PS) from PC

Seine-Maritime
1 M Beregévoy (PS) from UDF
2 L Fabius (PS)
3 P Bourguignon (PS) from PC
4 J-C Bateaux (PS) from PC
5 P Dhaille (PS) from UDF
6 J Mengap (PS) from RPR
7 A Duromea (PC)
8 R Fossé (RPR)
9 J Beaufils (PS) from PC
10 G Delatre (RPR)

Seine-et-Marne
1 A Vivien (PS)
2 J-P Fourre (PS) from PC
3 R Le Fole (PS) from UDF
4 M Fromion (PS) from RPR
5 D Julia (RPR)

Yvelines
1 J Le Gars (PS) from UDF
2 M Pericard (RPR)
3 M Rocard (PS)
4 M Lauriol (RPR)
5 E Pinte (RPR)
6 R Wagner (RPR)
7 B Schreiner (PS) from RPR
8 G Malanorin (PS) from UDF

Deux-Sèvres
1 H Gaillard (PS)
2 J Fouchier (UDF)
3 A Brochard (UDF)

Somme
1 J-C Dessein (PS) from PC
2 J Fleury (PS) from RPR
3 M Couillet (PC)
4 J Becq (PS) from PC
5 A Audinot (Div D)

Tarn
1 P Bernard (PS)
2 J-P Gabarrou (PS) from RPR
3 C Pistre (PS)

Tarn-et-Garonne
1 H Gouze (PS) from RPR
2 J-M Baylet (MRG)

Var
1 A Hautecoeur (PS)
2 F Leotard (UDF)
3 G Durbel (PS) from UDF
4 C Goux (PS) from UDF

Vaucluse
1 D Taddei (PS)
2 A Borel (PS) from UDF
3 J Gatel (PS) from PC

Vendée
1 P Mestre (UDF)
2 P Metais (PS) from RPR
3 P Mauger (RPR)
4 V Ansquer (RPR)

Vienne
1 J Santrot (PS)
2 E Cresson (PS) from UDF
3 R Cartraud (PS) from RPR

Haute-Vienne
1 A Rodet (PS) from PC
2 M Rigout (PC)
3 M Mocoeur (PS) from PC

Vosges
1 P Seguin (RPR)
2 C Pierret (PS)
3 J Vairoff (PS) from RPR
4 S Beltrame (PS) from UDF

Yonne
1 J-P Soisson (UDF)
2 G Grezard (PS) from UDF
3 R Lassale (PS) from RPR

Terr.-de-Belfort
1 J-P Chevenement (PS)
2 R Forni (PS)

Essonne
1 M Berson (PS) from PC
2 J Guyard (PS) from RPR
3 C Germon (PS) from PC
4 Y Tavermer (PS) from PC

Hauts-de-Seine
1 J Brunhes (PC)
2 C Sandrin (PS) from RPR
3 D Frelaut (PC)
4 P Jans (PC)
5 G Deprez (UDF)
6 F d'Harcourt (RPR)
7 J Frayssé - Cazalis (PC)
8 J Baumel (RPR)
9 C Labbe (RPR)
10 G Gorse (RPR)
11 G Ducolone (PC)
12 G Le Baill (PS) from UDF
13 P Bassinet (PS) from UDF

Seine-St-Denis
1 G Bonnemaison (PS) from PC
2 P Zarka (PC)
3 J Ralite (PC)
4 M Niles (PC)
5 V Nelertz (PS) from PC
6 C Bartolone (PS) from PC
7 L Odru (PC)
8 F Asensi (PC)
9 J Maheas (PLS) from PC

Val-de-Marne
1 G Marchais (PC)
2 P Tabanou (PS) from PC
3 G Gosnat (PC)
4 J Franceschi (PS)
5 L Cathala (PS) from Div D
6 R Nungesser (RPR)
7 R-A Vivien (RPR)
8 P Nevoux (PS) from PC

Val-d'Oise
1 A Richard (PS)
2 J-P Le Coadic (PS) from RPR
3 R Montdargent (PC)
4 M-F Lecuir (PS) from UDF
5 M Coffineau (PS) from PC

Overseas departments

Guadeloupe
1 E Moutoussamy (PC) from RPR
2 F Jalton (PS) from RPR
3 M Esdras (UDF) replaces RPR

Martinique
1 C Petit RPR
2 A Cèsaire (PS)
3 V Sablé (PUDF)

Guyane
1 M Castor (Div G) from RPR

La Réunion
1 M Debré RPR
2 J Fontaine Div D
3 W Bertile (PS) from UDF

Saint Pierre et Miquelon
1 A Pen PS

Nouvelle Calédonie
1 R Pidjot Div G
2 J Lafleur RPR

Polynésie
1 Second round July 5
2 G Flosse RPR

Mayotte
1 J-F Hory Div G from Div D

Wallis et Futuna
1 Second round June 28.

Poll results boost Spadolini's coalition chances

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 23

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Republican leader, today resumed consultations with prospective allies in the coalition he hopes to form. The results of local government elections were widely seen to have enhanced the significance of his efforts.

He saw the Socialists first. Their advance was the most striking fact to emerge from the elections, and they are not a party to underestimate a success.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, said: "The figures speak for themselves, and some of them even sing."

Neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists, the two largest parties, performed as well as their supporters hoped and so the day can fairly be said to have gone to the smaller lay parties. That placed a seal on Senator Spadolini's negotiations.

The results can be regarded only as a sample. Some nine million people were entitled to vote and the variety of places included gave a reasonably wide indication of how public opinion feels towards political parties. The main places were Sicily, which voted in regional elections, two large cities in the south and, in the north and centre, Genoa and Rome itself.

The Christian Democrats held their ground in Sicily but fared badly in the big cities, including Rome which remains strongly leftist. The Communists confirmed their urban strength but were again unable to make progress in the south. The Socialists gained ground almost everywhere with, surprisingly, important advances in parts of the south, doubling their vote in Bari.

Both the two big parties have their problems more clearly traced. The Christian Democrats have held power for virtually the whole postwar period but that power is being eroded. The President of the Republic is a Socialist, and almost certainly the Christian Democrats will be replaced in the premiership by Senator Spadolini. They are helping him and publicly putting the best face possible on the change. Senator Spadolini's Republican Party, they point out, has traditionally been their ally and so the change can in no way be seen as traumatic.

The Communists must bear the electorate a particular grudge for failing to heed the claim of their leader, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, that he, rather than Signor Craxi, was the Italian Mitterrand. And what seemed like a winning card was their constant reminder that they were the only political party not to have been stained by the masonic scandal.

Their claim to be the party "with clean hands" does not appear to have recommended them to the electorate, while the Socialists, who had a minister in the lists of the famous P2 masonic group, advanced *notwithstanding*.

What has been described as the biggest scandal of all, because so many other scandals were included within the P2 framework, brought neither benefits to the Communists nor particular damage to the Christian Democrats. And the Social Democrats actually gained some ground despite the fact that their leader, Signor Pietro Longo, figured in one of the P2 lists.

Reading the significance of Italian electoral results is an involved process. This happens to be an obscure period generally in Italian affairs. The real meaning of Senator Spadolini's highly likely emergence as a non-Christian Democrat Prime Minister has still to be tested, as have the real consequences of a round of elections already shuddering under the weight the commentators are seeking to give them today.



Sanjay Gandhi mourned: Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, with Sanjay's son, Feroze, and widow, Maneka, on the first anniversary of his death.

African-Arab tension grows at OAU conference

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 23

African-Arab tension has increased sharply at the Organization of African Unity's annual gathering here, with black African diplomats protesting that the advantages of international cooperation are disproportionately in favour of the Arab states.

There have been bitter complaints from black African representatives, according to conference sources, over what the Africans regard as the poor returns they have received for their firm diplomatic support for Palestinian autonomy.

Several delegates are said to have argued forcefully that as Palestine is not physically part of the African continent it should not be given such prominence in OAU deliberations.

In 1974, after the Yom Kippur war, the OAU came out firmly in favour of the Palestinian cause. Member states broke off diplomatic relations and various valuable economic development links with Israel and the organization accorded the Palestine Liberation Organization observer status and an effective participation in its proceedings.

Many black Africans are resentful that in spite of this they have suffered the economic effects of soaring oil prices with what they regard as only meagre compensatory aid from the Arab states.

On a political and diplomatic level the view has been expressed that while the OAU gives due emphasis to the Palestinian issue the Arab League pays scant attention to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

In an attempt to rectify this, the black African foreign ministers have pressed for the African liberation movements—the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, and the South-West Africa Peoples Organization of Namibia—to be given similar status at the Arab League meetings.

It will be up to the Afro-Arab member states who also belong to the Arab League to press the point home.

At the economic level, the grievances of the black African delegates caused the Council of Ministers to call for an Afro-Arab summit meeting to be speedily convened so that an immediate course of cooperative action could be adopted.

The black Africans expressed concern at what they described as the lack of enthusiasm in convening meetings and said there should be more consultations and conferences to discuss important and urgent issues.

Mr Peter Onu, the assistant secretary-general of the OAU, said it was felt that unless those steps were promptly taken, African-Arab cooperation, as an institution was likely to run out of steam.

At the heart of the problem has been the role of Egypt. After President Sadat's peace agreement with Israel at Camp David, the Arab League expelled Egypt.

Since then Arab states have refused to have Egypt present at any proposed Afro-Arab summit, and the African states have refused to meet without the Egyptians' presence.

The standing commission for Afro-Arab cooperation, which consists of 12 foreign secretaries each from the OAU and Arab League, is supposed to meet twice yearly. But it has not been convened since 1978.

The prospects of a meeting in the near future are not bright. Mr Onu has emphasized that since Egypt is a legitimate member of the OAU it must be allowed to participate in the working sessions of the current commissions.

Arab aid commitments to black Africa until the end of last year are conservatively estimated to have totalled $5,707m (£2,850m). The annual average stands at $713m.

Black Africans argue that this is simply not enough to overcome the enormous fuel bills they are faced with as a result of the Arab induced price rises. Kenya, for example is spending $800m a year on oil imports, or nearly 75 per cent of its budget.

The Arabs emphasize that in 1980 Arab aid to Africa reached about $1,400m, twice as much as the average over the past seven years.

Dr Chedly Ayari, president of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, has responded to African criticism by admitting that Arab-African cooperation is not sufficiently dynamic

However, he argues that Arab aid to Africa represents 0.7 per cent of the combined Gross National Products of the Arab donor countries.

As such, the Arabs have attained the target fixed by the United Nations for official aid to the Third World as a whole.

Dr Ayari emphasized that one of the striking features of Arab aid to Africa is its high grant element. Out of every dollar transferred to Africa, he says, 80 cents has been a free gift.

Fire threatens California vineyards

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 23

Some of California's best vineyards are being threatened by a brush fire that has blackened 23,000 acres, destroyed 65 homes and injured seven people in the Napa Valley wine country.

Some of the top American vintners are based in the valley, 40 miles north-east of San Francisco.

A plume of white smoke could be seen from San Francisco and Sacramento, 70 miles

Four fires which, investigators say, were deliberately set, broke out early on Monday afternoon. By the evening they had merged into one huge blaze, Mr Ed Karen, Information Officer for the California Division of Forestry, said. Damage so far is estimated at $2.6m (£1.27m).

Mr Jim Tight, news director of a local radio station, said the wineries had been barely touched so far.

Hundreds of people in the area evacuated their homes in the path of the fire, while scores more, pulling garden hoses after them, climbed on to roofs to protect their property.

Squatters fight police in Berlin

Berlin, June 23.—West Berlin police arrested 173 demonstrators in street battles that raged for five hours after police raided four houses occupied by squatters, a police spokesman said today.

Fourteen policemen and at least one demonstrator were injured in the fights that began at 10 pm and ended at about 3 am.

Demonstrators fought police with stones and petrol bombs, built barricades, broke windows and started fires in retaliation for police raids on four of the 160 empty houses occupied by squatters.

Seven - hundred policemen took part in the operation and about 400 people, mostly youths, were involved in the demonstrations, police said.

It was the first trial of strength between squatters and the new Christian Democratic city government that took office on June 11. The Christian Democrats, campaigning on a law and order programme, ended 26 years of Social Democratic rule in the city.

In a statement issued today the Social Democrats opposed the police action. Squatters should be offered an opportunity to sign leases for the occupied houses to avoid violence, the statement suggested.

Most of the street fighting took place in two districts of the American sector.—UPI.

EDITOR FREED IN NIGERIA

From Our Correspondent
Lagos, June 23

The editor of the *New Nigerian*, arrested a week ago on orders from the Chief Justice of Plateau State on a charge of contempt of court, was released last night after being in custody for five days.

Malam Ibrahim Sulaiman was not to publish anything that would reflect upon the dignity and integrity of the courts.

Australia to curb refugees

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 23

After accepting some 50,000 refugees from Indo-China in recent years, Australia will now apply a policy of greater discrimination, according to Mr Ian Macphee, Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. He is here for talks with refugee agencies.

The Government would monitor carefully the outflow from Indo-China, he said today. Many of the Vietnamese reaching Malaysia and Thailand were economic refugees rather than political ones and others were leaving to avoid military service.

He hoped the countries affected by the influx could get the Vietnamese Government to the conference table, for attention needed to be addressed to the source of the problem, especially with the aim of organizing more orderly departures.

While the number of refugees leaving Vietnam was again increasing—some 14,500 last month—Mr Macphee said reports that about half of them were set upon by pirates were exaggerated. He believed the figure to be nearer 10 per cent.

On Poles wishing to go to Australia, Mr Macphee said: "We have had in place for a number of months now elaborate contingency plans in the event of things going really wrong in Poland. But it has not been necessary to use them and we are at the moment very pleased with our current relationship with the Polish Government in terms of processing genuine migrants, especially those with families in Australia."

Australian officials were able to deal with many people before they left Poland, while others went through the formalities in Austria, where Poles with valid passports are arriving at the rate of about 1,000 a month. Mr Macphee said the process took about six weeks.

Communications fund for Third World launched

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 23

A widespread appeal for funds to develop communications in the world is to be launched after the first meeting of the 35-nation council set up under Unesco to coordinate such a programme.

The week-long meeting, which finished yesterday, failed to resolve the question of how to finance what is certain to be a costly series of projects to build up the communications infrastructure in developing nations.

For much of the time the debate was politicized, with the industrialized nations, who are being expected to meet the lion's share of the bill, fighting to ensure that any project that is set up will be free from interference and control by the government of any country receiving aid.

The United States notably did not announce it was offering any financial help.

For the moment, therefore, the only money available to the programme is the $1.75m (about £875,000) earmarked by Unesco, $600,000 from the Netherlands, $100,000 from India, and $50,000 each from Iraq and Mexico. France, Norway, Nigeria, Venezuela and Yugoslavia have said they will make contributions later.

Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, the Unesco director-general, was disappointed with that level of contributions and said at the final session that it would not be possible to carry out the programme without adequate finances.

He said the priorities for the council, which will meet next in Mexico in the last half of November, should be identifying regional and sub-regional projects, with longer term planning for training.

Mr Gunnar Garbo, the Norwegian chairman of the council, said its duty was to act within the Unesco constitution, which had a duty to ensure the free flow of information and ideas across national frontiers

He said no one could impose freedom of information on anybody. Freedom was something each nation had to work out for itself. However, to people who had not learnt to read and write the freedom of the press did not mean much and to people unable to obtain a radio or television set the freedom of choice of information was far from reality.

If the council fulfilled its task in creating the necessary infrastructures and providing the social and economic conditions for enjoying freedom, he said, it might be possible "to fulfil the lofty ideals of Unesco".

PARLIAMENT June 23 1981

Nott seeks best way of fulfilling Nato roles

DEFENCE

There were no proposals to change the roles which Britain performed in Nato, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, assured MPs when he was questioned in the Commons about his defence review.

Asking the House to await the statement he is to make on Thursday on the outcome of the review, Mr Nott (St Ives, C) said he was not surprised there was concern. Some of the things that have appeared in the press (he added) are enough to concern even the calmest person.

Mr Nott said the Government attached overriding priority to the importance of the nation's defence within the framework of Britain's present Nato roles.

We have been reviewing our forward programme (he went on) to see whether we can further enhance our front-line capability within the rising defence budget.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Can he assure the House there will be no change in our Nato roles or that if it is necessary to change them, discussion in the review will proceed on the basis of deciding on the role and then on the appropriate level of forces to meet it?

Mr Nott: There are no proposals to change the roles we perform in Nato. We are looking to see how we can most effectively perform each of these roles within our rising defence budget.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): Most of my constituents accept and insist that *the Government provides* an adequate deterrent defence for this country.

Would the Secretary of State say something to reassure them that the Government will retain a total commitment to adequate defence?

Mr Nott: Mr Adley should await my statement on Thursday. He can assure his constituents that I am just as keen as they are on maintaining the deterrence of our forces in this country.

He told another questioner: The United Kingdom performs a number of roles within a Nato context. We have been examining ways in which we can perform those roles more effectively.

I have not said that we will be withdrawing from any Nato commitments. This is one of the many hypothetical and speculative things I have read in the newspapers.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): In discussing these matters, would the Secretary of State take into consideration that the next Labour Government will neither have a strategic nor a tactical nuclear deterrent.

Mr Nott: Labour governments tend to behave rather differently when in power than the announcements they make while they are seeking it. (Conservative cheers.)

I do not think this matter is likely to be tested in the foreseeable future, but if it were to be, I doubt if the outcome would be as Mr McNamara has suggested.

Sir Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C): As 70 per cent of the escort forces in the East Atlantic are contributed by the Royal Navy, any cut in the strength of those forces would totally unbalance the Nato defences.

What did the Americans say about that when the Secretary of State went to Washington?

Mr Nott: I followed Sir Patrick Wall around in Washington. From all reports, he was being most helpful.

There are many ways of performing *our crucial role in the East* Atlantic, of which the substantial escort force is an important part of the overall response. I must ask him to await my statement.

Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on defence (Pontypridd, Lab): Does the statement by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to the Western European Union that Britain envisages no withdrawal from BAOR represent Government policy, in the light of the review?

Mr Nott: That is not what the minister said to the Western European Union. He must await my statement.

He added: On the question of consultations, I am in process of discussing some of our proposals with our allies and hope to talk to the Secretary General of Nato later today. Any proposals we may make will go through the normal consultation process.

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead, C): Large quantities of supplies would need to cross the Atlantic in the event of any approaching conflict. What a proportion of the escort vessels are provided by the Royal Navy?

Mr Nott: I think the problem is that many people see convoys rather in the way this might have occurred in 1940. The way in which the sea reinforcements, which are crucial to sustaining a war in Europe, would come across from the United States would be very different from the way they came across in the last war.

The subject of convoys is not the way in which it is going to happen next time around.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): Will the Secretary of State bear in mind the concern expressed right across the alliance about the number of escort vessels that Britain may be contributing in future, given the rumours about his intended cutback?

Mr Nott: I am not surprised there is concern in every part of the House. Some of the things that *have appeared in the press* are enough to concern even the calmest person. He must await my statement.

The 3 per cent target for increased defence expenditure had been a valuable means of keeping Britain's Nato allies up to the mark on defence spending, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said.

He said the final figures for 1980-81 were not yet available but latest indications were that the increase was in excess of the 3 per cent annual aim.

Sir William Van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C): Based on that encouraging start, does it remain his intention to fulfil the undertaking of the 1979 Conservative election manifesto in relation to defence?

Mr Nott: There can be no question but that we have fulfilled the Conservative election Manifesto both in meeting the Nato 3 per cent aim and in our commitment to the Armed Services Comparability Board.

There are no areas where I feel that the party has not lived up to what it said it would do at the time of the election.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): The 3 per cent Nato target is a figure that was plucked out of the air as being the most that Nato thought they could impose on the Nato members.

Mr Nott: I do not know how the figure was originally initiated, but it has been an extremely valuable means of keeping all the Nato allies up to the mark on spending on defence. Many of the Nato allies have not met the 3 per cent or gone over it.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C): By how much should expenditure have increased in the long term if we were to maintain the technology of defence rather than just stay ahead of inflation?

Mr Nott: That is a difficult estimate to make because defence inflation varies from year to year. On average the difference has been somewhere in the region of 1½ to 2 per cent in the 1970s over the general rate of inflation.

In times of recession it is different from what it is in times of boom. Therefore it is difficult to pluck one figure out of the air and say that is the figure that applies.



Bennett: Schmidt example



Heffer: Act positively

Nuclear-free Britain would still be early target

Britain would be a prime and early target in any European war, whether or not nuclear weapons were based in the country, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said during questions.

He stated that the modernization programme, using cruise, would spread the weapons more equally around Europe than they were at present with all of them based in Britain.

Mr Nott had said that since the Nato modernization programme had been agreed in December 1979, 1,400 letters and 29 petitions had been received by him and his predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, on the decision to base cruise missiles in the United Kingdom. The vast majority had opposed the decision.

Mr Ernest Ross (Dundee, West, Lab): In view of the large number of local authorities, 71 in total, which have now taken a decision not to allow the stationing of the missile in their areas—Conservative interruptions—will the Government reconsider its support for the missile which, clearly by his answer, does not have the support of the British people? (Conservative protests).

Mr Nott: I understand that there is strong feeling on the subject, but Mr Ross will agree that if we believed every person who signs a petition which comes to us as MPs, we should think of them in a rather different way from that in which we do.

I accept that there is strong feeling but the Government has announced its policy and that is how it will remain.

Mr Frank Allaum (Salford, East, Lab): Has the minister seen the public opinion polls showing that the British people are now opposed to cruise?

Conservative MPs: No.

Mr Allaum: . . . without mentioning Western Europe where the same opposition applies?

Has he also seen that three of our biggest unions, not notable for left-wing views, have voted in the last month against it?

In view of the obvious vulnerability which it creates for our country, is there not a single Conservative MP with some doubts on the subject?

Mr Nott: This country would be a prime and, in my view, a very early target in any war that might break out in Europe. It would be such a target whether we had nuclear weapons stationed on our soil or not.

The fact is that bringing along of cruise, the long-range theatre nuclear system, the modernized system, will spread these weapons more equally around Europe, whereas at present they are all stationed here and have been during the period of the last Labour Government.

I did not read the recent public opinion polls as Mr Allaun did, but read that a large majority of people believe it is necessary to retain deterrents, and nuclear deterrents as well. It was clear that many did not understand that cruise and Trident were merely modernizations of our present weapons system.

Sir Frederick Bennett (Torbay, C): Will he take some encouragement from the recent statement by the German socialist Chancellor to the effect that he is determined to stand by the decision to station the weapons in western Europe and that he will resign if the policy is renounced by his own party?

Does Mr Nott not wish that the Labour Party would learn some courage from Herr Schmidt?

Mr Nott: I was encouraged by that. We have to give a clear signal to the Soviets that the European governments and the United States see deterrence from aggression as a joint responsibility and not just one which can be shuffled off on to the United States.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): As the Government did not respond in a positive way to the approach by Mr Brezhnev, will he say what the Government attitude is to the positive response by the Leader of the Opposition to that approach?

It is time the Government did something positive about winding down nuclear weapons in Europe and other parts of the world.

Mr Nott: Negotiations already promised by the United States before the end of the year are negotiations which have our fullest support.

They are bound to be directly between the United States and the Soviet Union as the two principal strategic nuclear powers, but we give every support to those arms control negotiations and will continue to do so.

Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford, C): Bearing in mind the leadership of Chancellor Schmidt and the determination of President Mitterrand of France to continue the French force de frappe, could Mr Nott explain why Britain's socialists should be so pusillanimous and unpatriotic on this issue of deterring war and aggression?

Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on defence: Since Chancellor Schmidt is so heavily relied upon by the Conservatives, will Mr Nott try to emulate the positive way in which he is approaching disarmament talks with Warsaw Pact countries, instead of sheltering behind pro-nuclear sentiments, following the weakest pressure by the United States Government?

Mr Nott: We have had a policy of nuclear deterrence for many years. The Labour Party up to now has supported it so there is no change in policy.

We, like Chancellor Schmidt, are supporting the efforts of the United States to bring about sensible arms control negotiations.

There is nobody to push. These negotiations will take place any way.

Private Bills

The United Reformed Church Bill, the Great Yarmouth Borough Council Bill and the Greater London Council (Money) Bill were read a second time in the Commons.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Foreign and EEC. Debate on unemployment. Lords (2.30): Debate on higher and further education.

PRIME MINISTER'S QUESTIONS

Underlying trend of unemployment falling

Despite the deplorable unemployment rise announced today, the underlying increase was very much less than it was, the Prime *Minister said during questions.* She added that unemployment would inevitably rise during the coming months, but she could not say to what figure.

Mr John Butcher (Coventry, South-West, C) had said: With the exception of Denmark, Britain has the highest proportion of its population in work compared with all the EEC countries.

The British form of work-sharing, trade union induced over the past 15 years, has resulted in low wages and low productivity. The reversal of these trends must be a pre-condition for job creation and a reduction in the numbers o. flong-term unemployed.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, *Finchley*, C): The first part of his question is correct and I thought it would have been welcomed on the Opposition benches as well as on these.

It is necessary to get rid of overmanning for industry to be competitive. The irony is that it *has given rise to unemployment* in the early stages. Nevertheless, it has to be done in the hope of expanding businesses in the long term.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): With regard to the terrible fresh bout of unemployment figures published today, does she agree with the statement made by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, on the radio at lunchtime that the figure of three million is likely or will probably be attained either at the beginning of next year or even this year?

Was that figure before Cabinet last week when it decided to continue with the policies that have helped to cause it?

Mrs Thatcher: We are going into a period when we get a large number of school-leavers registered on the unemployment register.

Inevitably, at a time when the structure of the population is such that there are far more young people leaving school than they are people retiring from work, there is an increase in the number of people actually in the labour force needing jobs.

Inevitably unemployment will rise during the coming months. I cannot say to what figure. I can only point out that although there was a deplorable rise in unemployment today, the underlying increase is very much less than it was. The underlying increase, seasonally adjusted, on average in the last three months has been 57,000. In the previous three months it was 81,000, and in the three months before that, 115,000.

Mr Foot: Since the figure of young people unemployed is rising so drastically, why has the Government not come forward with much more far reaching plans to deal with the situation? On three million unemployed, is she confirming what Mr Prior said?

Mrs Thatcher: No. I am confirming what I said. (Labour interruptions) I emulate Mr Foot on one thing: I do not forecast unemployment figures. There will be an increase for the reasons I have *given*.

With regard to helping young people leaving school, there is an extensive programme at the moment for young people unable to get a job. This I hope will be enough. If not we will increase it to guarantee school-leavers some kind of work experience by Christmas, which is a fot earlier than he guaranteed shool-leavers a job during his time.

No plans to change laws on charities

The Government had no plans to bring in legislation to deal with charities such as the Moonies, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during a question on voluntary organizations.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said: The law as related to voluntary organizations and charities is in a complete mess, as instanced by the recent law case in which the Moonies were involved.

A Commons select committee produced an all-party agreed report on this issue as long ago as 1975, only to receive a perfunctory *reply from the Government.* Will the Government introduce a full review, followed by legislation, to sort out the position of charities?

Mrs Thatcher: With regard to the Moonies case, a certain amount of action has already been taken with regard to their registration as a charity or the registration of organization in this country connected *with that type of organization*.

With regard to the report, it certainly did not meet with unanimity. We have no plans to bring in legislation at this time.

Closed shop legislation 'on the cards'

Legislation next session which included *something* on the closed shop was well on the cards, Mrs Thatcher stated in reply to Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C.)

He drew attention to the speech over the weekend by Mr Alex Kitson, the deputy secretary, of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr Clark said that Mr Kitson had added his voice to the growing consensus of opinion that rejected the idea of the closed shop as an intolerable intrusion of individual liberty. (Labour shouts of "Pre-entry") When would legislation be put before the House to outlaw this?

Mrs Thatcher said that if Mr Kitson was wholly against the closed shop and its compulsory nature, then she was deligined to have a new recruit to that view.

Forces face new curb on spending

DEFENCE

In the face of a cash flow problem similar to last year, action was being taken to restrain defence expenditure, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armef Forces, said during a debate on the Royal Air Force. The Government was maintaining a close scrutiny of existing commitments and new starts.

He said the Government would *also be seeking proposals and* assistance from industry to control the level of resources and manpower being applied to defence contracts.

Mr Blaker (Blackpool, South, C) recalled that in pursuing the equipment programme, serious problems began to arise last year over the containment of expenditure within the cash available. This had occurred because of the falling away of civilian orders in a recession.

Industrial rate of progress on defence contracts was much faster and resulted in greater payments than had been allowed for in the estimates.

Even the harsh measures taken during 1980-81 through a moratorium and a period of stringent discipline which followed it did not entirely overcome the cash problem. The Government's early forecasts indicated this unusually high rate of industrial progress was still being maintained and there was growing evidence they were facing a cash flow problem similar to last year.

It was in the mutual interest of Government and industry that the rate of industrial progress on defence contracts should be regulated in order to avoid potential difficulties on this again.

We look to industry (he said) for full cooperation in dealing with the problem. We shall have to continue with some restrictions on flying activity. This is less than ideal, but RAF crews will still fly more hours than the minimum recommended by Nato. We shall not entertain the slightest risk of endangering safety standards.

The Government was determined to overcome the short-term problems and protect its investment in the future of the RAF which had a vital and even more sophisticated role to play in the country's defence.

Although the Royal Air Force was tiny compared with those of the United States and Soviet Union, *it was rightly considered to be the* best in Nato and the best trained and most professionally skilled in the world, Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on defence, said when he opened the debate.

Mr Snape (West Bromwich, East, Lab) said the RAF had a motley collection of aircraft—it had too few planes and too many types of them.

It appeared that the Government had decided to buy American for the Harrier replacement. The decision was surely about the existence of British Aerospace. The USTOL project represented a massive United Kingdom investment in British cash and technology. Fears were being expressed within British Aerospace about the future of the designers and technicians.

Many times pious hopes had been expressed about cooperation between aircraft building companies. The fact was that the Americans were tough and hard businessmen. He hoped that with the decision to go ahead with the AVB the minister would assure the House that the subcontracts had been drawn so tightly that the promises by the United States Government and aircraft builders were made to become reality.

Although the RAF budget was at present untouched the Opposition was concerned to see that in the run up to the next election Trident did not have any serious effect on air defence capability. After the next election the next Labour Government would cancel Trident and it would cease to be a burden and threat to the country's defence priorities.

Given the constant escalation in equipment costs over the years, had the department prepared priorities for cuts which were to be made?

Conservative MPs' glee about the substantial pay rise for the Services had not been shared by the newspapers. Under a heading saying "Other ranks may take cuts in forces' rise", *The Times* defence correspondent, Henry Stanhope, reported that the Ministry of Defence had acknowledged that many lower ranking Servicemen would see little or no difference in their pay packets. If *that was true what did the Government plan to do about it?*

Mr Blaker said the defence programme had been subjected to a thorough review. The Government had made clear its total commitment to the Nato objective of increasing defence expenditure by about 3 per cent a year in real terms. It was its firm intention to continue to do so.

The new organization of the Ministry of Defence was intended to strengthen ministerial support for the Secretary of State for Defence.

The ministers for procurement would look after equipment, including requirements, development, approvals, procurement, *management*, sales, research and development for all three Services.

He, as Minister for the Armed Forces, would look after administration of all three Services, including personnel and logistic matters. The three Service authorities and boards would be retained.

He and Mr Philip Goodhart the Under Secretary, had three important functions: political input in the consideration of problems; dealing with case work from MPs, and visiting the Services.

It was important that ministers should know the Services and that the Services should feel that ministers were closely in touch with problems at the grass roots.

Air power had always played an important part in Nato strategy.

Dramatic changes had taken place in Soviet air forces over the past 10 years which demonstrated the recognition of air power's military *capabilities by the Soviet* Union.

The massive expansion since 1970 had led to a massive increase in all Soviet arms, not least the air arm, which now accounted for about a million men and 20,000 military aircraft, representing about a 30 per cent increase over the decade.

About 80 Back firebombers were estimated to face west with a further 30 produced each year. The Soviet tactical air force had been greatly enhanced and numbered 5,000 aircraft.

The threat from the air to the United Kingdom and Nato could be seen to be great and increasing.

The programme cost money, even for the Soviet Union. They estimated that the Soviet defence budget had grown by about 35 per cent since the 1970s in real terms and that it probably accounted for about 12 to 14 per cent of gross national product, double that of any Western country.

About 40 per cent of their defence budget went on procurement. Expenditure on the Soviet air force was about one and a half times that on ships, submarine and land arms put together.

The RAF's wide variety of roles was necessary because of the United Kingdom's unique geographical position.

Because the nature of the threat was constantly changing, flexibility must be the prime aim of air defence. It must be able to meet the threat as it develops.

Because of the improvements in both the range and accuracy of stand-off weapons it was essential to counter the air threat as far out as possible in the first instance.

The first layer was the fighter sections provided by five squadrons of Phantoms and two of Lightnings. It was no longer the Government's intention to form a third permanent Lightning squadron, but they planned to find the equivalent to a fighter squadron based on an augmented training *unit which would rapidly* be made usable in an emergency.

Whereas in 1978 the RAF carried out four interceptions of Soviet aircraft a week in the United Kingdom air defence region, last year the figure rose to nearly five a week. The RAF was thus constantly reminded of the need to maintain vigilance and readiness. Its preparedness was reflected in its consistent high scoring in Nato's tactical evaluations.

Cruise missiles would ensure that the United Kingdom retained its long-range theatre nuclear force capability and was to be seen as a modernization of something that *already existed for some time.*

The Government's commitment to the RAF was paralleled in the confidence of the serving men and women in the Service and of young people.

The evidence lay in the high number of applications for service in the RAF. Recruitment in 1980-81 was excellent. More than 11,000 officers and other ranks enlisted, representing 89 per cent of the officer recruiting target and 99 per cent of the ground trades airmen target. The result was that the manning deficits that plagued the RAF in the latter years of the 1970s and had such a depressing effect on morale were being progressively reduced. However, more engineering officers were needed and there remained a shortage of pilots.

With the gradual reduction in manning deficits in many areas the recruitment targets had fallen and the Service had to be more selective in its acceptance of candidates. The result was that the new recruits to the RAF were of a high overall quality and that was to the good.

Mr Frank Allaum (Salford, East, Lab) said he accused the Government of fraud on arms spending. It was conning the public as military spending was much greater than the public was told. Nearly £1,000m of taxpayers money was involved.

Last year, in cash terms, military spending increased by £2,200m. Inflation rose by 16.3 per cent in that year according to the retail price index, but the increase in military spending rose in cash terms by 24 per cent—7.7 per cent more than the rise in the retail price index.

The Governmen. claimed its spending in real terms rose by only 4.9 per cent. The question was why there was this difference between the two figures.

Why should the Minister be allowed to disguise increases in defence spending by pretending that more effective and destructive weapons were more costly only because of general inflation? Why should the Minister be allowed a different method of accounting from everyone else?



Blaker: Close scrutiny of commitments

Over the past five years the forces had received a pay increase of 82 per cent, but that was only 2 per cent per annum more than civilians. So that did not account for a great increase in the arms bill.

If, like Japan, Britain devoted only 0.9 per cent of the gross national product to defence it would provide the country with £3,600m for better uses.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C), said that when he saw from the defence estimates that the RAF had lost 24 aircraft of a probable value of £100m-£150m, he asked himself why the treasury set its face so resolutely against a proposal put to him by an insurance company for a form of insurance which would mean that when aircraft were lost something came back to the state and the RAF helped to meet the cost of replacing those aircraft.

He concluded from the fact that the debate on the RAF was being held before the defence review statment that the R AF would escape the worst effects of the review. (Conservative cheers.)

If the RA Fwas short of pilots the Government shoul dconsider making use of the services of the 300 British Airways pilots sitting at home on full pay with no aircraft to fly.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) said there should be some assurance that the Government was alive to the changing nature of the extended threat to Britain, Nato and western security. Britain's defence posture should be credible to potential opponents.

The changed conception of the wider defence interest required a more forthright determination and *ability to protect Britain's interest* outside the United Kingdom and Nato.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said although Britain should get rid of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases and that at some time its function and postion in Nato must be considered, it did not follow logically that Britain's shores should not be defended by a proper armed service.

Mr Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C) said the defence industry must not always rely on the Ministry of Defence and the procurement executive, but go out and seek outside finance. The industry was a world leader and could do it. *A classic example was the Hawk* which was a private venture now enjoying amazing success.

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said that if they had Trident it would be to the detriment of conventional forces because there would be less money available for them.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said that there had to be a halt to the reckless arms race in which both sides indulged. They made platitudinous statements about wanting disarmament, but waited for each other to move.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) said the Government should take the opportunity afforded by the present depression to get aircraft designers to examine seriously the possibility of creating a new generation of interceptor fighters—budget fighters—capable of being used in numbers to protect United Kingdom air spact.

Dr Alan Glyn (Windsor and Maidenhead, C) said unlike the rest of Europe Britain was entirely dependent on the RAF and navy for defence. The balance between them was a dlicate one and care should be taken to maintain it.

Mr Paul Hawkins (South-West Norfolk, C) said it was vital to keep up morale in the Services. At present there were too many officers and *men living off base* and service property should be let rent free to encourage them back.

Mr Snape said that despite these days of supposed equality women in the RAF were less equal than men. They were excluded from flying duties which meant they were excluded from the higher *ranks of the RAF*. Many women made excellent pilots and the time had come for another look at their role in the RAC.

If Mr Heffer and Mr Cryer believed that Britain should quit Nato he felt they should draw up an alternative defence strategy.

Before embarking (he said) on another series of Labour Party *conferencies where we fight, fight* and fight again to overturn conference decisions, I feel that both MPs, and any others who feel that way, have a duty to devise some reasonable alternative defence policy rather than have us rely on sentiments or cliches in the 1980s.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under Secretary for defence procurement (Chertsey and Walton, C) said the Government appreciated how centrally important it was to sustain an adequate industrial capability to give the defence force the equipment it needed when it was needed, hopefully at lower unit costs.

The debate concluded.

Action sought on growth of sex shops

ENVIRONMENT

The planning laws should be changed so that sex shops had to have the same planning approval as fish and chip shops, Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree, C) said in an adjournment debate.

He was supporting Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C) who said there was at present no method of controlling sex shops. An established retail outlet could be converted into a sex shop without the permission of the local authority or the *local residents.*

Dr Mawhinney said there was a demand for control and an urgent need for control. There was already control under planning law for retail outlets which were much less objectionable in theory and in fact. How many sex shops did there have to be in Britain *before* the Government would move?

Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said it was his considered view that a change of the use classes planning order was insufficient. Planning law should not be concerned with moral judgments and certainly not confused with censorship.

For London, the Home Secretary considered the route of licensing might be the more appropriate way to tackle the problem. Proposals in a GLC general powers Bill would control numbers and locations. If this licensing system was found to be effective, it would form the *basis of further action.*

He proposed to have discussions with Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, to see if there were ways in which quicker progress might be made in the light of what the GLC proposed to do.

He was not prepared to take action that would turn out to be unsustainable in court.

Council staff should stand for elections

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to bring in the Local Government Act 1972 (Amendment) Bill to permit employees of a local authority to seek election to that authority.

He said the disqualification at present applied to about one in seven of the total electorate and it was unreasonable to expect them to accept the situation. The Bill would affect any of the other existing disqualifications.

There could be objections that once elected they could influence discussions on pay and conditions, but in fact the majority of such discussions were conducted at national level.

It could also be said that they might unreasonably influence policy. For that reason he proposed that chief executives, chief officers of their deputies should continue to be debarred from *standing for election.*

He wanted to see electors given freedom of choice about who they elected. There was no political bias in the proposal. It would increase the number of candidates from all parties. It was important to increase the number of people interested in standing for the local authorities.

Modest improvements possible in special education

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science stated that it was not true to say no money was available for special education. She was moving the second reading of the Education Bill which lays the foundation for further development of special education for children with special needs along lines recommended by the committee headed by Mrs Mary Warnock. The Bill has passed the Commons.

Lady Young said the Government's expenditure forecasts allowed for broadly level funding for special schools over the next few years, despite that pupil numbers would fall by 10,000. This coupled with the reappraisal of the deployment of existing resources which would be occasioned by the Bill, should enable local education authorities to make modest improvements in their special education provision.

She would have liked to have announced a massive injection of extra resources, but it was not true, anyway, that nothing could be done without extra money.

The measure did not deal solely with the educational problems of disabled children nor with those traditionally called handicapped children. It would tackle the problems of, perhaps, 20 per cent of the school population who, at some time in their school lives, had a special educational need.

For the first time, education authorities were enabled to provide for very young children, babies and toddlers under two. Early help could be particularly beneficial. Second stress was laid on involvement of parents in decisions on special education for children with severe learning difficulties.

Lady David (Lab) for the Opposition, said that integration was a crucial issue affecting special education but was only dealt with in two parts of the Bill. It discriminated positively against children with special needs.

The benefits of integration, whether in the mildest form of locational and social or the fullest form, should have received more attention in the Bill.

However, special schools would remain an essential provision and some children would be best served by being educated in them for the whole of their school life.

The Bill was very much about the 2 per cent of children who were mostly in special schools rather than the 8 per cent which had been identified as in need of provision and were in ordinary schools.

The Bill could receive one cheer in that the old categories of handicap were disposed of. The balance between the professionals and parents was wrong. There were important omissions in the Bill, which *hopefully* would be rectified.

If they were rectified the Bill deserved two cheers. If they were not, she would be inclined to think the words cosmetic and fraud which had been used to describe the Bill were true and that it was a half-hearted effort and a poor contribution in the International Year of the Disabled.

Lady Lane-Fox, in a maiden speech, said she welcomed particularly the part of the *Bill* which stated that a child with special educational needs, educated in an ordinary local authority school, should engage in the school's activities if possible.

Remembering her own experience as a severely disabled girl of 12, she felt it was good for disabled children to mix with able-bodied children as much as possible.

She humbly claimed, too, that it was good for able-bodied children to mix with disabled children. In that way, the difficulties could be understood better. This was important from the point of view of values.

Lord Alexander of Potterhill (Ind) said all that a physically handicapped child needed fundamentally to attend ordinary school was physical access. Steps should be taken to ensure that the necessary alterations were made to school buildings.

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr David Say) said there were many people in all the churches who welcomed much of what was in the Bill. The *concept of special educational* needs would greatly facilitate the assessment and education of children whose physical, emotional or mental disabilities impaired their education.

Lord Renton (C), chairman of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the parent of a severely handicapped child, said there was little enthusiasm for integration of mentally handicapped children. It was feared that it could, under certain local authorities, become an excuse for not getting on with the provision of special schools. That would be dangerous.

Parents should have access to all relevant information upon which a conclusion was reached that a child of whatever age was considered mentally handicapped. He hoped the Government would move an amendment in committee to that effect.

The Countess of Loudou n(Ind) said the appeals procedure dealing with proposed special educational provision should be strengthened.

Lady D'Arcy de Knayth (*Ind*) said surely it was not too much to ask in the International Year of the Disabled that handicapped children should have the same opportunity as their able-bodied contemporaries to be educated in ordina schools, and that parents of handicapped children should have the same rights as parents of able bodied children.

Lady Jeger (Lab) for the Opposition, said she was worried about the lack of cash provision and that there was no dat efor the Bill's implentation.

Different parts of the Bill could be brought into force at different times and there might be *danger* of a rather piecemeal approach.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, which enables the disposal of shares in Amersham International Limited, formerly The Radiochemical Centre Limited was given a second reading.

Royal Mint site not in UDC area

The Government has accepted a recommendation that the Royal Mint site should not be part of the urban development corporation area designated for London, Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said.

Lord Bellwin, who successfully moved a procedural motion in connexion with the London Docklands Development Corporation (Area and Constitution) (Amendment) Order 1981, said that a committee chaired by Lord Cross of Chelsea had recommended that the principle of an urban development area *and an urban development* corporation should be accepted for London Docklands.

It also recommended that the Royal Mint site should be excluded from the urban development area. The Government accepted the committee's recommendations in full, and aimed to put them into effect as soon as possible.

Ulster troops cost

The most reasonable estimate of the total cost of the armed forces in Northern Ireland since 1969 was £3,000m at current prices, Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of Defence for the Armed Forces, indicated during questions.

He said that accurate information was not available. Departmental records had been kept on an extra, not a total, cost basis, and the cost for the defence department since 1969 was approximately £600m.

New peeress

Lady Gardner of Parkes, formerly Mrs Trixie Gardner, a Conservative member of Westminster City and Greater London councils and British chairman of the European Union of *Women*, was introduced.

Tennis

Innocent at the court of high drama

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

It hardly seems likely that, as a fertile source of chit-chat, the second day of the Wimbledon championships would surpass the first—when three seeds were beaten, another saved a match point, and John McEnroe was penalized two points for being rude. But yesterday four seeds were beaten, Kathy Rinaldi became the youngest singles winner in Wimbledon's history and McEnroe was fined £750 and threatened with much worse consequences if he was naughty again.

The defeated seeds, relatively modest in that none was seeded to reach the last eight, were Guillermo Vilas, Sylvia Hanika, Regina Marsikova and JoAnne Russell. In nine attempts Vilas has only twice advanced beyond the third round. Miss Hanika has reached the third round only once in four challenges. Miss Marsikova and Miss Russell have similar records in that a single appearance in the last 16 was their best performance at six Wimbledons.

The losers' world rankings, based on the tennis they played on surfaces other than grass, ensured that they would be kept away from other seeds until the last 16. But the rankings and seedings did not ensure that they would be kept away from people like Mark Edmondson, who beat Vilas 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, or Mary Lou Piatek, who beat Miss Marsikova 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, or Pamela Teeguarden, who beat Miss Russell 6—2, 6—7, 11—9.

As these scores suggest, the most dramatically unpredictable match was that won by Miss Teeguarden, who has spent years bouncing back from adversity or watching her opponents do the same. Yesterday she led 6—2 and 5—2 but, in the third set, was 2—5 down and came within two points of defeat. All this happened out in the country, so to speak. But all the time doors were being open and shut: noiselessly, except for twanging nerves and the sound of racket meeting ball.

Miss Hanika was runner-up for the French championship but her top-spun driving is less effective on grass. It was always slightly more than possible that she would lose to Miss Piatek, aged 19, who comes from Indiana and likes to serve and volley—a useful preference to have when playing at Wimbledon. Miss Romanov, aged 22, is the right-hander of Romanian twins who, one of these days, will plunge the tennis set into total confusion by playing mixed doubles with the Gullikson twins.

The youngest player to win a women's singles at Wimbledon is Kathy Rinaldi, aged 14 years and three months, who saved a match point at 5—6 in the third set before beating Susan-Lee-Rollinson, of Johannesburg, by 6—3, 2—6, 9—7. At the once tender age of 19 Miss Rollinson was presumably suffering from shock in conceding so many years.

She is basically a baseliner, which means that Miss Rinaldi was spared a Wimbledon-type assault. But the dentist's daughter from Florida is making the most of a vacation between "junior high" and high school. She beat two seeds to reach the last eight of the Frnech championships and, for the moment, has a far from intimidating draw at Wimbledon.

The other women's winners included Pamela Casale, aged 17, who has a backhand like that of Françoise Durr (without the genuflexion) and plays with her teeth bared as if advertising toothpaste. Susan Leo, of Brisbane, aged 18, won a tough match with Argentina's right-handed, skirted equivalent of Vilas, Ivanna Madruga.

Edmondson, who beat Vilas, is among 12 Australians in the second round of the men's singles. This match lasted for two hours and 47 minutes and embellished the centre court with some dazzling shot-making.

Both men had a lot to prove: Vilas because his Wimbledon reputation does not match his international reputation, and Edmondson because he has spent more than five years failing to justify the bright promise of January, 1976, when he beat Ken Rosewall and John Newcombe in consecutive matches to become the first unseeded winner of the Australian championship.

Edmondson, aged 26, has a receding hairline, a drooping moustache, and an assembly of muscles that exceed the norm. Six of his last seven singles at Wimbledon have gone to five sets. Awful memories must have crowded in on him when he lost the third and fourth sets. But he was always the front runner in the fifth.

Adriano Panatta scratched (something to do with playing in Venice over the weekend and feeling too tired to hurry to Wimbledon). Two tennagers, a qualifier and a "lucky loser", earned the right to play each other. They are Mats Wilander, of Sweden, aged 16, and Henrie Leconte, of France, aged 17.

Leconte, a left-hander with a fast, unfussy service action, beat John Alexander, who has been reduced to an unreasonably commonplace level by a serious back injury.

Finally, we should note that the gamest loser of the day was Mike Estep, of Dallas, who has regular treatment for a growth on his vocal chords and speaks with difficulty. Estep, though, reckons he can play tennis with his mouth shut. McEnroe, please note.

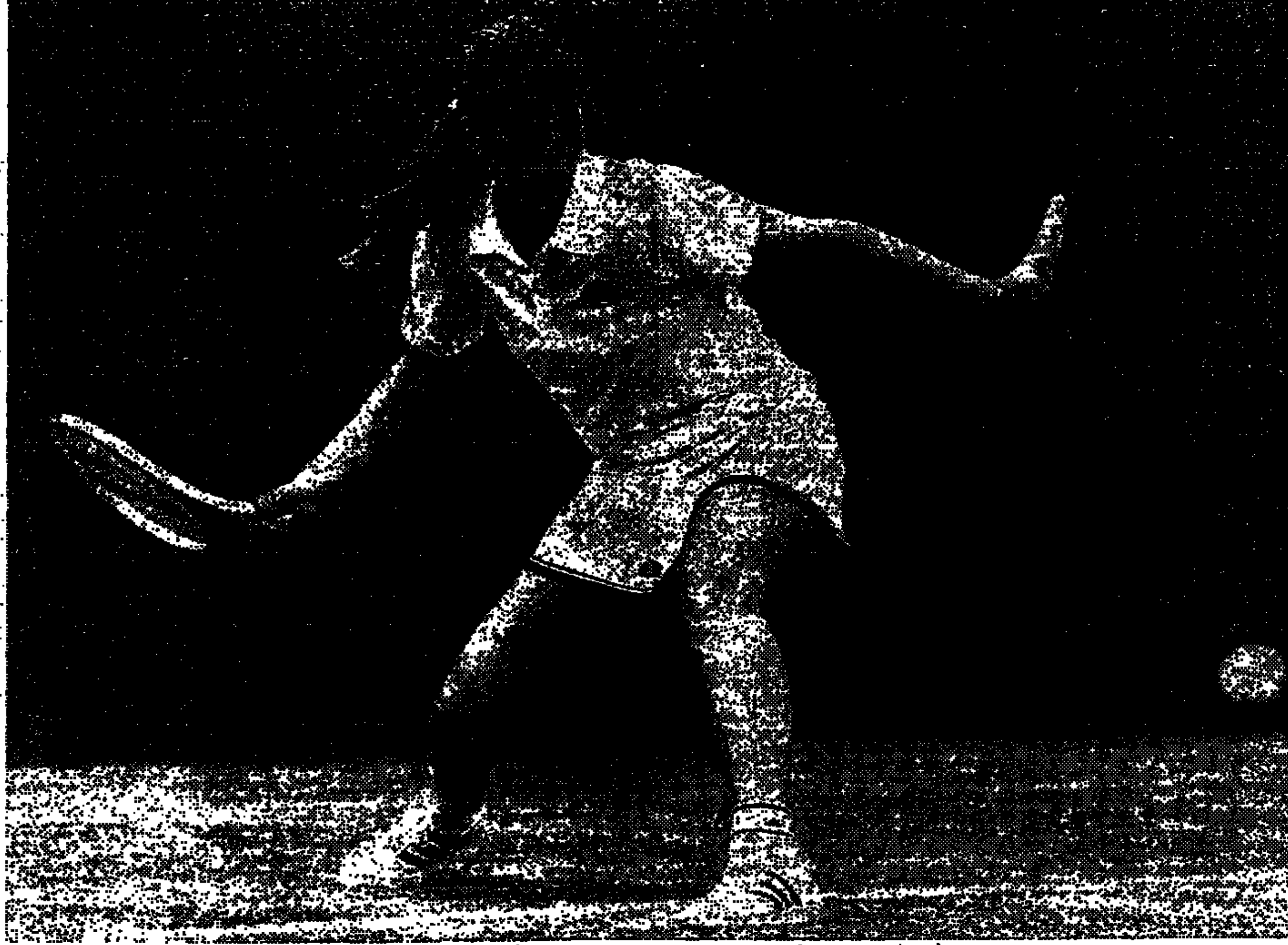
Ball in McEnroe's court

The Wimbledon management committee yesterday issued the following statement, the Press Association report: "On the recommendation of the referee the committee of management has fined Mr McEnroe the maximum amount, under the present rules, of $1,500 for his behaviour in yesterday's match.

"Furthermore Mr McEnroe has been seen by the referee on behalf of the committee of management and warned that any further misconduct will be interpreted as 'aggravated behaviour' under major offences of the players' code of conduct. Under that rule a player is liable for an additional maximum fine of $10,000 and/or suspension."

McEnroe left the ground shortly after seeing Fred Hoyles, the referee. He was accompanied by his father, John McEnroe senior, a New York lawyer, who said that his son should make a conscious effort to curb his aggressive behaviour on court.

"I frequently broach the subject and John agrees with me", Mr McEnroe said. "We have had this type of conversation more than once. I believe there is no place for vulgarity on the tennis court but I fear that some day, some time, somewhere he will do it again."



A pony-tail for the history book: Kathy Rinaldi, not yet at high school goe's top of the class of all time at Wimbledon.

When the corn stood as high as a kangaroo's eye

By Geoffrey Green

Yesterday was ladies' day at Wimbledon. In racing parlance one or two of them were slow out of their stalls, slightly edgy and nervous, perhaps affected by a humid, stuffy summer's day.

Particularly tardy into her stride was Miss Navratilova, the champion of 1978 and 1979, who stood at 5—4 in her first set against Miss Portman, an American, after a curious opening sequence of eight breaks of service, but of course she came down the hill convincingly enough to gallop home several lengths clear at 6—4 and 6—0.

The others, too, fancied in the betting stakes, moved on. Mrs Lloyd, the top seed, had a pleasant match on the centre court against Miss O'Neil, a tall, rangy Australian. The official here was Kathleen McTavish, of Ireland, the first woman to umpire at the august temple of tennis, who also has umpired an international hockey match.

Not surprisingly she had not to suffer the tantrums of any male of the species—one or two louts who are too well publicized—indeed it was all gentle as a vicar's tea party as Mrs Lloyd won 6—3, 6—0.

Miss O'Neil, loose-limbed and agile, kept the rallies going in an old-fashioned, polite way, stroking the ball from corner to corner yet doing little but give the American target practice for her vicious, flat, two-fisted backhands.

Careful and thoughtful, the Australian did more volleying than Mrs Lloyd, who operated as usual from long range. The back of the court was her empire though now and then she varied her game with a masked drop-shot or a lob.

Breaks of service in the third and ninth games were sufficient to give the favourite the first set, and that was it. Miss O'Neil recalled a line from a song in *Oklahoma*: "The corn stands as high as an elephant's eye." What brought that to mind? Her stately, long legs. That second-set whitewash, however, was like an intrusion into private grief.

Miss Mandlikova, the Czechoslovak champion of France, youthful and free-moving, had a harder time against the left-handed Miss Corinne Vanier, a French girl who reached court one from the qualifying competition. The stage hardly seemed to scare her, for she kept Miss Mandlikova on court for an hour and 10 minutes before the Czechoslovak won 6—3, 7—5.

Five service breaks in the first set kept the interest going but things hotted up later. Miss Vanier, now and again unleashing a top-spin forehand of deep length and electric velocity, missed two break points in the fifth game to go 4—1 down.

Yet she pulled back to 4—4 and again missed three break points for a 6—5 lead. It took Miss Mandlikova three match points before she settled matters with a precise backhand pass down the line.

It was not an armchair excursion for the young Czechoslovak, who scarcely suggested herself as a prospective champion on grass.

Play pleasant: Mrs Lloyd having a good time at the party.



Photographs by Harry Kerr

Play unpleasant: Miss Mandlikova having a hard time of it.

Full results on second day of Wimbledon championships

Men's singles

First round

F Gonzalez (US) beat C C Freyss (France), 6—0, 7—5, 6—2.
F Beuhning (US) beat R A Lewis (GB), 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.
R J Frawley (Australia) beat T Tulasne (France), 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.
H Leconte (France) beat J Alexander (Australia), 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.
J W Feaver (GB) beat F Maynetto (Peru), 7—6, 6—2, 6—1.
J C Kriek (SA) beat M Estep (US), 6—0, 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.
M Wilander (Sweden) beat J R Austin (US), 6—7, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.
B Drewett (Australia) beat M Hocevar (Brazil), 7—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
R C Lutz (US) beat D Carter (Australia), 6—3, 6—7, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.
M R Edmonson (Australia) beat G VILAS (Argentina), 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3.
G Moretton (France) beat J Fillol (Chile), 4—6, 5—2, 6—2, 6—3.
B TAROCZY (Hungary) beat A Jarryd (Sweden), 7—6, 6—4, 6—3.
C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat M Cox (GB), 6—3, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.
J Nystrom (Sweden) beat S Menon (India), 6—1, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.
R J Simpson (NZ) beat S Fenton (US), 7—6, 6—3, 7—6.
T Wilkison (US) beat T S Okker (Netherlands), 7—5, 6—7, 6—4, 7—6.
S Simonsson (Sweden) beat S Krulevitz (US), 4—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's doubles

First round

S McCain and S Meister (US) beat R M Booth (GB) and J Windahl (Sweden), 6—3, 7—6, 2—6, 4—6, 6—0.
P McNAMARA and P McNAMEE (Australia) beat S Ball and C Letcher (Australia), 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.
J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe (Australia) beat M R E Appleton (GB) and D H Collings (Australia), 6—4, 7—6, 4—6, 6—1.
P FLEMING and J McENROE (US) beat C F Aguilar and J Edwards (US), 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
G S Oldroyd and W Redonde (US) wo Y Noah and P Portes (France), scr.
C Stakle (US) and J M Yuill (SA) beat C R D Viljoen (SA) and D T Visser (SA), 7—6, 4—5, rtd.
R J Moore (SA) and E J van Dillen (US) beat E W Ewert and C M Johnstone (Australia), 6—7, 6—4, 7—6, 6—2.
P SLOZIL and T SMID (Czechoslovakia) beat E H Fromm and L C Leeds (US), 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.
J R Austin and F V McNair (US) beat F Gonzalez (US) and V Pecci (Paraguay), 6—3, 7—5, 7—6.
A Amritraj and V Amritraj (India) beat M W Anger and S E Davis (US), 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
T Graham and B Nichols (US) lead C EDWARDS and E EDWARDS (US), 6—2, 6—7, 6—3 (unfinished).
C Roger-Vasselin and T Tulasne (France) lead R C Bevan and J M Dier (GB), 7—6 (unfinished).
D Carter and P C Kronk (Australia) v B E GOTTFRIED (US) and R RAMIREZ (Mexico), 6—3, 3—6 (unfinished).
J L Clerc (Argentina) and I Nastase (Romania) lead I Harris and C J Wittus (US), 6—4, 6—4, 1—1 (unfinished).
M T and T C Fancutt (Australia) lead M Davis and C M Dunk (US), 7—6 (unfinished).
R J Chappell and S W Van der Merwe (SA) lead A J PATTISON (US) and B WALTS (US), 7—6 (unfinished).

Women's singles

First round

B Nagelsen (US) beat J Villiger (Switzerland), 6—2, 6—1.
M NAVRATILOVA (US) beat J Portman (US), 6—4, 6—0.
P Delhees (Switzerland) beat L J Charles (GB), 7—5, 7—6.
S Lee (Australia) beat I Madruga (Argentina), 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.
H Strachonova (Switzerland) beat C C Casablanca (Argentina), 6—1, 6—4.
G L Coles (GB) beat T A Holladay (US), 7—5, 6—4.
H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat C Vanier (France), 6—3, 7—5.
A E Hobbs (GB) beat L Riedel-Kuhn (Germany), 6—1, 6—1.
P Casale (US) beat K J Brasher (GB), 7—5, 6—3.
C LLOYD (US) beat C M O'Neil (Australia), 6—3, 6—0.
S A Walsh (US) beat B Norton (US), 6—2, 7—6.
L E Allen (US) beat A P Cooper (GB), 6—1, 6—3.
K S Rinaldi (US) beat S L Rollinson (SA), 6—3, 2—6, 9—7.
M L Piatek (US) beat S HANIKA (Germany), 6—4, 7—5.
E F Pfaff (Germany) beat D Freeman (Australia), 6—3, 6—3.
W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat D Desfor (US), 7—5, 6—3.
A JAEGER (US) beat N F Gregory (Australia), 6—1, 6—1.
V Roloff (Romania) beat K B Cummings (US), 6—3, 6—4.
T A AUSTIN (US) beat J Mundel (SA), 6—0, 6—2.
S L Collins (US) beat R Casals (US), 6—3, 6—2.
N U Bohm (Sweden) beat S A Margolin (US), 6—0, 6—7, 6—3.
R D Fairbank (SA) beat C S Reynolds (US), 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
B L Hallquist (US) beat E Vessies (Netherlands), 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.
T J Harford (SA) beat A H White (US), 6—2, 6—4.
L Romanov (Romania) beat R MARSIKOVA (Czechoslovakia), 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.
P A Teeguarden (US) beat J C RUSSELL (US), 6—2, 6—7, 11—9.
S Barker (GB) beat M Blackwood (Canada), 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
K Y Sands (US) beat S Jaeger (US), 6—1, 6—2.
R H Shriver (US) beat E Ekslom (Sweden), 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.
M A Mesker (Netherlands) beat K G Jones (US), 6—2, 6—3.
C Kohde (Germany) beat A K Kiyomura (US), 6—3, 6—0.
M JAUSOVEC (Yugoslavia) beat P Louie (US), 0—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Today's order

CENTRE COURT: Miss S Mascarin v Miss M Navratilova; R Ramirez v J P McEnroe; Miss B F Stove v Miss A Jaeger; J D Newcombe and A D Roche v R J Frawley and C J Lewis.
ONE: Mrs J M Lloyd v Miss Y Vermaak; B Borg v M Purcell; K Curren v V Gerulaitis; Miss L J Charles and Miss A P Cooper v Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura.
TWO: J S Connors v C J Lewis; J L Clerc v J M Lloyd; Miss T A Austin v Miss L Antonoplis; J L Clerc and I Nastase v I Harris and C J Wittus.
THREE: Miss K S Rinaldi v Miss O Pasquale; Miss E M Little v Miss P H Shriver; V Amritraj v B Teacher; P D McMillan and C J Mottram v J Kodes and O Parun.
FOUR: V C Amaya v C J Mottram; P McNamara v S E Stewart; Miss R Casals and Miss W M Turnbull v Miss D H Lee and Miss J Portman; Miss J C Russell and Miss V Ruzici v Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Jevans.
FIVE: Miss G Langela v Miss S J Leo; J Borowiak v B E Gottfried; Mrs J M Lloyd and Miss S V Wade v Miss D K Chesterton and Miss D Taylor; D Carter and P C Kronk v B E Gottfried and R Ramirez.
SIX: Miss P Delhees v Miss D L Fromholtz; J Sadri v C Roger-Vasselin; M C Davis v W Fibak; C Roger-Vasselin and T Tulasne v R C Beven and J M Dier.
SEVEN: Miss L E Allen v Mrs M Pinterova; M R Edmondson v F Buehning; T S Mayotte v T C Fancutt; Miss B C Potter and Miss S A Walsh v Miss C Jolissaint and Miss M A Mesker; M Davis and C M Dunk v M T Fancutt and T C Fancutt.
EIGHT: Miss P Casale v Miss W E White; J B Fitzgerald v W Scanlon; Miss D Freeman and Miss N Sato v Miss R E McCallum and Miss J Stratton; S Menon and W Scanlon v I El Shafei and J W Feaver; A J Pattison and B Walts v R J Chappell and S W van der Merwe.
NINE: Miss M Jausoveg v Miss C Jolissaint; R C Lutz v J W Feaver; A Gimenez v A J Pattison; Miss I S Kloss and Miss P A Teeguarden v Miss R L Blound and Miss I Villiger.
TEN: Miss R L Blount v Miss T J Harford; W R Pascoe v P C Kronk; F Gonzalez v E H Fromm; T Graham and B Nichols v C Edwards and E Edwards.
ELEVEN: Miss S E Saliba v Miss S L Collins; B Taroczy v V R Meyer; F Taygan v V R Gehring; Miss E M Burgin and Miss H A Ludloff v Miss N F Gregory and Mrs M Pinterova.
FIFTEEN: Miss L Romanov v Miss J M Durie; R van't Hof v T Wilkison; R J Simpson v G Moretton; Miss J Mundel and Miss S L Rollinson v Miss S Mascarin and Miss K S Rinaldi.
SIXTEEN: Miss K Y Sands v Miss L K Forood; H Simonsson v A A Mayer; P Dupree v A Giammalva.
SEVENTEEN: C Letcher v R J Frawley; P McNamee v C M Johnstone; Miss I Budarova and Miss K Skronska v Miss B Bunge and Miss C Kohde.
To be arranged: S Krulevitz andn R Meyer v R L Case and J Fillool. A R Lloyd and J M Lloyd v M C Riessen and S E Stewart; K Eberhard and H Kirchhubel v R C Lutz and S R Smith; H P Guenthardt and B Taroczy v C Kirmayr and C Motta; Miss L Antonoplis and Miss K G Jones v Miss C S Reynolds and Miss P G Smith; Miss G L Coles and Miss Y Vermaak v Miss S Hanika and Miss A Jaeger; W W Martin and R J Simpson v R W Drysdale and R A Lewis; B C Guan and W D Hampson v J Sadri and T Wilkison.

Golf

In Portugal, women can leave their drivers alone

From Lewine Mair
Troia, Portugal, June 23

The last-minute preparations for the 12th European women's team championship, which starts here tomorrow, have taken in the little matter of completing the players' hotel.

When the Spanish contingent arrived a day early—on Saturday—the building was not ready and accommodation had to be found elsewhere. However, after a veritable army of workmen had toiled through the night, the hotel management was in a position to welcome all 15 of the competing teams on the Sunday.

The course is rather better established, designed by Robert Trent Jones, it consists of marvellously green fairways flanked by white and shimmering sand.

The sand-rough, as it is called, asks all the time for a species of bunker shot and, with nothing in the way of semi-rough to slow a wayward drive, many of the competitors have become wary of using anything more than a three wood off the tee. The British champion, Belle Robertson, has more or less decided not to touch her driver at all this week.

It was only when she arrived at Gatwick on Sunday that Mrs Robertson realized she had with her her husband's passport rather than her own—a problem once faced, in reverse, by Tom Watson as he headed for our Open. Mrs Robertson was allowed to proceed but there is, apparently, a deal of paperwork ahead before she can make the homeward trip.

Everyone is still talking of the heatwave which last week accounted for four million chickens in the Lisbon area alone. Temperatures soared to 110 degrees but, at least as yet, there are no signs of similar conditions this week, the sky today having been decidedly overcast.

Ireland, who won the European team championship at the last time of asking, would appear to have an excellent chance of retaining their title. They have two particularly experienced campaigners in Maureen Magill and Mary McKenna and a team spirit which is second to none.

The Scottish task force is only marginally less formidable. Wilma Aitken, who lost to Mrs Robertson in the final of the British championship, is striking the ball with plenty of confidence, while male tournament officials at Troia were much impressed with the way in which Miss Aitken, Gillian Stewart and Lorna Bennett each notched a birdie down the 450-yard ninth as they practised together this afternoon.

What startled the officials still more, though, was the sight of the powerfully-built Marie Christine de Werra, of Switzerland, letting rip with her driver and crushing a ball to within 12 yards of the green at the 285-yard first hole.

Irish run out of luck and time

Ireland, one of the strongest nations competing in the European amateur team championship at St Andrews, are fighting against the clock to get three players fit for today's opening round. Meanwhile, the defending champions England just beat the deadline by nominating a last-minute replacement in their six-man side for the tournament. The luck of the Irish ran out this morning when Declan Brannigan reported to the non-playing captain Joe Carr with a troublesome shoulder injury.

Not long afterwards the new Scottish Open stroke play champion, Philip Walton, complained of tennis elbow and Garth McGimpey felt unwell with a throat infection. "It's very worrying" said Mr Carr after his three "walking wounded" had visited the doctor and were promptly confined to their hotel. The important thing is to qualify for the top flight of the matchplay stages on Friday, so I will put those three out near the end to give them as long as possible to recover".

The English Walker Cup player Geoff Godwin received a sudden summons to come to his country's aid. The Essex man, a member of the winning side in Denmark two years ago, comes in for Brabazon Trophy runner up Richard Boxall, who fell victim to the injury hoodoo. Boxall managed to play only three holes in practice on Sunday after tearing the tendon in his left thumb.

Godwin, who reached the last 16 of the amateur championship over the same course a fortnight ago said: "It came as a pleasant shock when I got the call. I had two important business appointments, but I quickly cancelled them and rushed to catch the shuttle at Heathrow without even having time to tell my wife

England were fortunate enough to be in a position to name a replacement just minutes before the official deadline expired on Monday evening, but Ireland must wait and hope for a full recovery, having passed the point when substitutes can be brought in.

Also badly hit are France, best of the continental challengers, who were reduced to a five man side when Roger Lagarde dislocated an elbow.

Polo

Prince does utmost to close the gap

By John Watson

The quarter final round of the Charles Heidsieck Warwickshire Cup, which continued yesterday on the Cirencester Park Ivy Lodge ground, resulted in an 8—7 win for Los Locos against Les Diables Bleus and a 14—10 win for the Falcons against the Centaurs.

Los Locos who aggregate only 18 goals on handicap, compared with their opponents 22, started four goals up, and their victory could be attributed to obvious factors. Their stylish and accurate back Martin Brown, is clearly underhandicapped, while their aggressive husband and wife forward combination "the Tomlinsons" operates like clockwork and in close harmony with their Argentine pivot man, Horacio Araya, who kept feeding them with well placed passes.

Les Diables Bleus enjoyed no fortune in front of goal, especially during the first half of a fiercely fought encounter, by the end of which the score was 7—2. The nearest they came to closing the gap was when Prince Charles, who was playing as strong and fine a game as he ever has, came through from back to make it 7—8. In the last minutes of the final chukka Julian Hipwood, who had snapped five of the Diables' goals, three from well lofted penalty shots, attacked the Los Loco flags, but he and Robert Graham narrowly failed to equalize.

The Falcons' combination of two Argentines, Hector Merlos and Gonzalo Pieres, both splendid horsemen, beautifully mounted by their captain, the Egyptian player Alex Ebeid, and each of them playing off handicaps of nine was one which gave their team the edge over the Centaurs in the second tussle. In addition the Falcons' young back Philip Elliott is another (like Brown) who is too cheaply handicapped at three.

The Falcons would have been more decisive had they not incurred many penalty shots by crossing their opponents' line to concede several goals to Herrera's stick.

In the last match of the round, played at Midhurst, the Maple Leafs beat Cowdray Park 10—4. It was close until the fourth chukka.

LOS LOCOS: 1, Mrs C Tomlinson (4), 2, S Tomlinson (4), 3, H Araya (7), back, M Brown (3).
LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (3), 2, J Hipwood (9), 3, R Graham (6), back, The Prince of Wales (4).
FALCONS: 1, A Ebeid (1), 2, G Pieres (9), 3, H Merlos (9), back, P Elliott (3).
CENTAURS: 1, D Jamison (3); 2, A Kent (6); 3, A Herrera (9); back, J Oxley (3).
MAPLE LEAFS: 1, W Galen Weston (3); 2, S McKenzie (7); 3, H Hipwood (8); back, R Walt (5).
COWDRAY PARK: 1, C Pearson (2); 2, C Jauregui (8); 3, P Withers (7); back, A Harper (4).

Athletics

Depleted British beaten to the point of humiliation

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

Depleted in the men's events, Britain finished the first day of the triangular athletics match against West Germany and Poland, sponsored by British Meat, at Crystal Palace last night far out of contention and without a victory. The women made a much better impression and will begin the second day only five points behind the Germans.

Second and third places for Steve Scutt and Gary Cook in the 400 metres were the best of the meagre proceeds of Britain's work in the men's match but the women had adequate satisfaction, including first and second places in the 100 metres, a good 4 x 100 metres relay win, and the third fastest time in the world this year by Joslyn Hoyte-Smith in the 400 metres. Obviously, her time of 51.22 seconds was the best of her season, so far.

An evening of still, warm air ought to have been an invitation to outstanding performances but the absence of Steve Ovett and Allan Wells, by choice, and Sebastian Coe because of a virus, resulted not only in the British team being harmed to the point of humiliation but the crowds staying away. Despite the appearance of many fine German and Polish athletes, the poor attendance clearly indicate how important the names of Coe and Ovett are to British athletics.

Conditions were such that Coe would probably have set a fast 1,500 metres time against the German Thomas Wessinghage, the second fastest man in the world behind Ovett. As it was, the British representatives, Barry Smith and John Robson stood little chance against Wessinghage, and that was the theme of the evening with the Germans dominating, including victories in the first six events.

Smith, the winner of the Golden 5,000 metres at Gateshead, sprinted ahead into the last lap but approaching the final bend neither he nor Robson could match the acceleration of Wessinghage and Becker. Robson goes to the invitation meeting in Oslo, where Ovett and Wells run on Friday. He intends "giving a whirl" to the 5,000 metres. Launching the meeting aggressively, Harald Schmid set the second fastest time in the world this year for the 400 metres hurdles when leading Gary Oakes by almost 15 metres in 48.67 seconds and a fellow German, Klaus Ploghaus set a United Kingdom all-comers' record in the hammer with 78.58 metres.

In a moment of welcome home satisfaction, Kathy Smallwood and Beverley Goddard impressively led a good 100 metres field. Miss Smallwood won in 11.42 seconds, the best time in Britain this season, but the absence of Wells in the equivalent men's sprint left the Polish record-holder, Marian Woronin, a comfortable victor over Mike MacFarlane in 10.38 seconds.

In addition to those who absented themselves, injuries also weakened the men's team and caused several athletes to change events. Roger Hackney, for instance, moved from the steeplechase to the 3,000 metres to join Geoff Smith. What is more Hackney interrupted his honeymoon to compete. Had Smith not taken the pace early on, Hackney might have kept contact when the Germans, Hudak and Zimmermann, strode away on the last bend.

MEN: 100m: 1, M Woronin (P) 10.38secs; 2, M McFarlane 10.53; 3, S Radtke (P) 10.59; 4, D McMaster 10.59. 400m: 1, H Weber (WG) 45.27; 2, S Scutt 46.28; 3, G Cook 46.43. 1,500m: 1, T Wessinghage (WG) 3:43.43; 2, V Becker (WG) 3:43.76; 3, M Zerkowski (P) 3:43.98; 4, J Robson 3:44.64; 5, B Smith 3:46.89. 3,000m: 1, H Hudak (WG) 7:55.28; 2, F Zimmermann (WG) 7:56.11; 3, R Hackney 7:57.89; 4, G Smith 7:58.09. 3,000m steeplechase: 1, P Ils (WG), 8 min 28.79; 2, B Maminski (P), 8:27.09; 3, K Wesolowski (P) 8:31.63; 4, E Wedderburn 8:32.77. 400m hurdles: 1, H Schmid (WG) 48.67; 2, G Oakes 50.47; 3, R Szparak (P) 50.95; 4, K Weglalski (P) 51.20; 5, W Hartley 51.49. Triple jump: 1, F Bouschon (WG) 16.53m, 54ft 6¼in; 2, K Kubler (WG) 16.36m, 53ft 8½in; 3, Z Sobora (P) 16.29m, 53ft 5¼in; 4, J Herbert 16:03m, 52ft 7¼in; 6, M Makin 15.62m, 51ft 3in. Hammer: 1, K Ploghaus (WG) 78.58m (257ft 10in) (United Kingdom all comers record); 2, K H Riehm (WG) 73.78m (242ft 1in); 3, M Tomaszewski (P) 71.74m (235ft 4in); 4, R Weir, 70.10m (230ft 0in); 6, M Girvan 68.20m (223ft 9in). Shot: 1, R Reichenbach (WG) 20.27m (66ft 6in); 2, M Kropelonski (P) 19.77m (64ft 10¼in); 3, J Grassowski (P), 18.55m (60ft 10¼in); 5, S Rodhouse 17.84m (58ft 6¼in); 6, R Stanes 16.48m (54ft 1in). Javelin: 1 K Tafelmeier (WG) 86.90m (285ft 1in); 2, D Adamus (P) 84.84m (278ft 4in); 3, D Ottley, 81.88m (268ft 9in); 5, H Schreiber (WG), 78.78m (258ft 8in); 6, S Pearson, 71.54m (234ft 8in). 4 x 100m relay: 1, Poland (K Zwolinski, Z Licznerski, M Radtke, M Woronin), 39.45; 2, Germany (C Zirchelpach, R Luxemburger, P Klein, W Zaske), 40.06; GB (S Green, D Reid, M McFarlane, D McMaster), disqualified. Score after first day: 1, Germany, 99 pts; 2, Poland, 78; 3, GB, 55.

WOMEN: 100m: 1, K Smallwood 11.42; 2, B Goddard 11.47; 3, H Gaugel 11.69. 400m: 1, J Hoyte-Smith 51.22; 2, M Scutt 52.10; 3, B Voecking (WG) 52.80. 800m: 1, M Klinger (WG) 2min 0.12sec; 3, J Januchta (P) 2:00.29; 3, E Schacht (WG) 2:00.93; 5, C Hanson 2:1.79; 6, G Dainty 2:8.17. Discus: 1, D Gutewort (WG) 59.88 metres, 196ft 5in; 2, M Majewska (P), 59.58, 194ft 10in; 3, B Slepsiak (P), 56.08, 184ft 0in; 5, L Bryant 51.30, 168ft 4in; 6, J Kane, 49.80, 163ft 5in. High jump: 1, U Meyfarth (WG), 1.94 metres (6ft 4¼in); 2, A M Cording (WG), 1.89m (6ft 2¼in); 3, B Rolaspiel (WG), 1.86m (6ft 1¼in); 6 G Miller, 1.75 (5ft 8¾in). Women's 4 x 100 metres relay: 1, GB (W Hoyte, K Smallwood, B Goddard, E Thomas), 44.36; 2, Germany (E Posseckel, E Volma, H Gaugel, C Sussick) 44.39; 3 Poland (B Baran, E Rabsztyn, D Porko, G Oliszewska), 46.45. Score after first day: 1 Germany 48; 3, GB 43; 3, Poland 33.

CORK: Mile: 1, E Coghlan, 3min 52.11sec (Irish record); 2, R Flynn, 3:53:8; 3, F O'Meara, 3:56.8.

South Africa

Britain to resist pressures

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain will resist Commonwealth pressures that now seem to be building up, in protest against the South African rugby tour of New Zealand, to ban sporting contacts with South Africa.

Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, said yesterday that although the Government fully supported the Commonwealth agreement on discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa, "we lack—indeed would not generally wish—the powers to control the activities of our sporting bodies or individuals."

Mr Luce, who was addressing the annual conference of the Royal Commonwealth Society, warned that if Commonwealth governments collectively decided to take more powers to prevent sporting contacts with Southern Africa, it could lead to their having the same degree of control over their people that they deplored in South Africa itself and in the Soviet block.

Four Caribbean governments, Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica and Montserrat, have given notice that they intend to raise the question of sporting contacts with South Africa at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne in September, following the row over Robin Jackman playing there on the England cricket tour.

Bowls

Edinburgh: British Isles women's championships. England 135, Ireland 122. Scores (England skips first): Mrs N Shaw 25, Mrs K Toner 23; Mrs C Wessler 16, Mrs E Bell 23; Mrs T Barton 15, Mrs P Kyle 23; Miss M Steele 26, Mrs D Blackstock 22; Mrs P Derrick 35, Mrs M Dunlop 8; Mrs I Molyneux 18, Mrs E Cameron 23.
WALES 135 SCOTLAND 164. Scores (Welsh skips first): Mrs J Mills 24, Mrs A Blair 19; Mrs M Pomeroy 28, Mrs J Frame; Mrs J Ackland 19, Mrs E Drummond 22; Mrs B Morgan 23, Mrs C McParland 22; Mrs D Hemming 19, Mrs C Peacock 15; Mrs E Thomas 20, Mrs M Brown 14.

Show jumping

AACHEN: Horse Show: 1, P Darragh (Ireland), J P Carroll, no faults, 58.4sec; 2, M Pyrah (GB), Powerland Chelsea Girl, 0, 64; equal 3, T Coyle (Ireland), Bank Strike and N Skelton (GB), Maybe, 0, 65.3; 5, S Soenksen (WG), Kwepi, 0, 66.3; 6, W Gabathuler (Switzerland), Silver Bird, 0, 65.7.

Netball

MELBOURNE: International series: New Zealand 35, England 29; Australia 56, England 44; New Zealand 37, Australia 34. New Zealand overall winners.

Football

MEXICO CITY: Joao Havelange youth tournament: Group A: Spain 4, United States 0; Mexico 3, Brazil 1. Group B: Paraguay 1, Argentina 0.

Football

Tour of South Africa by British players called off

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 23

A tour of South Africa by a squad of British First Division players was cancelled tonight because of pressure on them by their English clubs and FIFA, the world governing body of football.

George Thabe, the Black president of the non-racial Football Council of South Africa, said in Johannesburg tonight that Arsenal FC had initiated moves to have the tour blacklisted. The players had been warned they would risk infringing their contracts if they took part in any games, coaching courses or representative matches in South Africa, he said.

South Africa is suspended from FIFA because of its apartheid policies but the multi-national Football Council of South Africa is striving for readmittance because it claims the game is conducted on a totally non-racial basis. Soccer, unlike rugby, is in fact a Black majority sport in South Africa. White professionals, many of them British migrants, are members of leading teams.

The players arrived in several groups in South Africa last week and assembled in Johannesburg at the weekend and were due to play their first match against the Johannesburg club, Balfour Park tomorrow night.

Mr Thabe insisted tonight all had prior permission from their clubs to play games in South Africa. He said that Bert Walker, a 37-year-old British sports promotion entrepreneur who has visited South Africa before to arrange boxing promotions, had assured the Football Council of South Africa that everything was above board and that there was "nothing to hide".

"I can't say that every individual club gave permission for the players to come out but Walker said he had arranged it all so far as we were concerned." Mr Thabe said.

Basically, it turns out to have been a desperate attempt by the Football Council of South Africa to get back into the international arena that went wrong. Two months ago plans leaked that a team of British soccer stars were being invited to visit South Africa but the plan was quickly dropped when local sports writers latched on to the story and FIFA got wind of it. The alternative plan, to invite a team organized by Mr Walker, as a go-between, has now also fallen flat.

Tonight officials of the Football Council of South Africa were expressing bitter sentiments about their local corps of sports writers who, starved of anything to write about so far as comparing the standards of local sportsmen with international competition, jumped the gun and began speculating about the soccer tour before the visiting players had even touched the ground.

The 14 players were sitting it out in a Johannesburg hotel tonight wondering where they will go next and what action, if any, might be taken against them for even taking the trip to South Africa.

SQUAD: J Platt (Middlesbrough), S Humphries, D Needham (Notts Forest), S Nelson (Arsenal), A Hay (Bristol City), J Wright (West Ham), W Young (Arsenal), J Sweeney (Bristol City), D Shanks (Queens Park Rangers), M McGuire (Norwich), A Birchenall, R Lee (Charlton), P Edmunds (Leicester), J Royle (Norwich).

Hockey

Event on artificial turf

By Sydney Friskin

International hockey is to be played for the first time in England on artificial turf in a football stadium when the Hockey Association stage their quadrangular tournament at Queen's Park Rangers' ground, Loftus Road, on October 17 and 18. The Netherlands, West Germany and Scotland will join England in the tournament.

The England team will have their first exercise on Saturday, starting at 2.30, on this Omniturf pitch, believed to be the closest approach to natural grass. Its acceptance as an approved surface for international competition has yet to be considered by the International Hockey Federation.

Australia, who have just completed a successful tour of Europe in preparation for the World Cup tournament in Bombay at the end of this year, will play three matches in England this weekend before leaving for Australia. Their first will be against Slough tomorrow at Staines, starting at 6.30. This will be followed by two fixtures against an England XI, playing as the Lions, at Chalfont St Peter on Friday (6.30) and Cheam on Saturday (11.15).

The England Under-21 team, preparing for the junior European championship at Barcelona (September 24 to 27), will play Scotland and Wales in a triangular tournament in Glasgow on August 29. They will go into training at Bisham Abbey national sports centre for a week after that.

AUSTRALIAN PARTY: R Charlesworth (captain), J Irving, C Batch, D Bell, G Boyce, G Browning, C Davies, P Haselhurst, T King, T Leece, M Nobbs, G Reid, B Smith, A Snowden, W Thornton, T Walsh.

WARSAW: Poland 2, Pakistan 0.

Cycling

Heat and heights will make French race anything but a joy ride

By John Wilcockson

With a record prize list of £200,000 and a field of 150 riders, the largest since 1970, the sixty-eighth Tour de France starting in Nice tomorrow promises to be the most exigent of recent years.

Not only is the race setting out from the most southerly point; but the first seven days are all in the deep south. If temperatures remain as high as they have been in the past three weeks, the heat could play a role more significant than the first week's more predictable difficulties; two individual time trials, two team time trials and a stage with a mountain top finish in the Pyrenees.

After this demanding overture, the eight flat stages between Pau and Hasselt, in eastern Belgium, will be seen by many as a period of relative recuperation, although the 17 miles of cobbled tracks included on the stage to Roubaix will be feared by all.

The final, most crucial, phase of the 1981 Tour de France opens with a 24 miles time trial at Mulhouse on Friday, July 10, and closes with another individual race against the clock, five miles longer, on a hilly circuit near Lyon on July 17. In between come three of the most difficult Alpine stages ever mapped out by the race organizers.

The sixteenth stage between Thonen-les-Bains and Morzine in the Savoy Alps is punctuated by four of France's steepest mountain passes: the Mont Salève, Ramaz, Joux-Plane and Joux-Verte, with the final two coming in the closing 25 miles of the 124-mile stage. An even more rugged route awaits the survivors on Bastille Day, July 14. The 143-mile stage from Morzine culminates in a classic trilogy of climbs: the Madeleine, Glandon and Alpe d'Huez, that blitzed the field in the 1977 tour.

The most gruelling of the three is the final ascent to the ski resort of l'Alpe d'Huez: eight miles of climbing a gradient of one in nine, with hairpin bends to negotiate every two furlongs.

Next day, although much shorter, again ends high up in a ski resort, this time at Le Pleynet-Les Sept Laux. It is a far more gentle climb than l'Alpe d'Huez, but is preceded by four other passes, including the steep and narrow Col du Luitel.

If these three mountain stages are not enough to designate the final winner of this testing tour, then the eventual yellow jersey recipient will surely be decided on the 29 miles time trial at St Priest, 48 hours before the race finishes in Paris.

No one will be surprised if the man to ride in triumph along the Champs Elysées is world champion Bernard Hinault, the 26-year-old Frenchman who is seeking his third victory in the Tour de France. Three other former winners are taking part. Neither the 1976 winner, Lucien Van Impe, from Belgium, nor Bernard Thevenet, from France, the winner in 1975 and 1977, are expected to challenge Hinault; but an honourable performance is expected from TI Raleigh's Dutch rider, Joop Zoetemelk, who is determined to repeat his victory of last year.



Bernard Hinault: seeking his third triumph.

The town stages are:—

June 25: Prologue, Nice: individual time trial 3.6 miles; 26: 1, Nice-Nice 60; 26: 2, Nice: team time trial 24.9; 27: 3, Nice-Martigues 158; 28: 4, Martigues-Narbonne-Plage 144; 29: 5, Narbonne-Carcassonne (Team time trial) 48.0; 30: 6, St Gaudens-St Lary-Soulan 75.

July 1: 7, Ney-Pau (individual time trial) 16.6; 2: 8, Pau-Bordeaux 141; 3: 9, Rochefort-sur-Mer-Nantes 112; 4: Rest day; 5: 10, Nantes-Le Mans 121; 6: 11, Le Mans-Aulnay-sous-Bois 161; 7: 12, Compiegne-Roubaix 153; 8: 13, Roubaix-Brussels 66; 8: 14, Brussels-Zolder 85; 9: 15, Hasselt-Hasselt 98.

July 10: 16, Mulhouse: individual time trial 23.9; 11: 17, Besançon-Thonon-les-Bains 142; 12: 18, Thonon-les-Bains-Morzine 124; 13: Rest day; 14: 19, Morzine-l'Alpe d'Huez 143; 15: 20, l'Alpe d'Huez-Le Pleynet 85; 16: 21, Veurey-St Priest (Lyon) 73; 17: 22, St Priest: individual time trial 28.9; 18: 23, Auxerre-Fontenay-sous-Bois 129; 19: 24, Fontenay-sous-Bois-Paris 116. Total distance: 2,325 miles.

Yachting

Morrison still ahead but must be careful

By John Nicholls

Lawrie Smith, who was the Fireball world champion in 1978, was a convincing winner of the fourth race in this year's championship at Weymouth yesterday. Added to his previous results of 31st, second and seventh, yesterday's win has established him and his crew, Mark Simpson, among the leading contenders on points.

Still leading overall, in spite of a lowly 20th place yesterday is Philip Morrison, who must now be careful not to finish as low again in the three remaining races. This could easily happen, however, if the wind is as light and fluky as it was yesterday.

There were many fresh faces among the race leaders, while several of the previous pacemakers were struggling to achieve a respectable result. The always light, southerly breeze died away to almost nothing at one stage, and shifted considerably, turning the third windward leg into a fetch and effectively preventing those who started badly from catching up. Morrison was one of them.

Nigel Buckley was first at the windward mark, with Smith fifth, and although Buckley led for the remainder of the first round, Smith was always closing, to be ahead by the time he rounded the second windward mark. A New Zealander, Derek Snow, almost caught Smith on the third, slow windward leg (now a fetch), but once round the mark Smith sailed away untroubled for the remainder of the shortened course.

RESULTS: 1, L Smith and M Simpson; 2, D Snow and M Ore (NZ); 3, N Buckley and S Birbeck; 4, J Coblenz and T Kitchen (SA); 5, B Klein and G Pearsall (US); 6, A Wetherell and S Goacher.

Boxing

Leonard may have to go distance with Kalule

Houston, June 23.—The World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion, Sugar Ray Leonard, wound up his sparring yesterday in preparation for his attempt to win the World Boxing Association (WBA) light-middleweight title from Ayub Kalule, of Uganda, at the Houston Astrodome on Thursday.

Leonard's manager - trainer Angelo Dundee said the boxer, who has done about 90 rounds in training, will now concentrate on road work and shadow-boxing.

Kalule, 27, who lives in Denmark, is unbeaten in 36 professional bouts and has impressed observers here with his aggressive style and punching prowess, especially his crisp right jab and hook. "I'm well prepared, and I know I am a lot stronger than Leonard", Kalule said.

Leonard, beaten just once in his 29-fight career is a hot favourite but the promoter Bob Arum predicted the contest would go 15 rounds. "Most people in this country have never heard of Kalule, but I think he can win", Mr Arum said. "I guarantee that at the end of 15 rounds everyone is going to be waiting eagerly to hear the decision because it is going to be very close."

The WBA welterweight champion, Thomas Hearns, of Detroit, also completed sparring in preparation for his 15-round title defence against Pablo Baez of the Dominican Republic on the same card. The unbeaten Hearns is not expected to have much trouble with Baez, a journeyman with a 14-8-2 record. Baez has lost two of his last six fights, and was not ranked in the top 10 until he was rated the number nine contender after signing to meet Hearns, winner of 31 bouts, 29 by knockout.

Asked about the criticism of Baez as a legitimate contender, Hearns said: "I can't worry about what people say. We wanted to fight Leonard to unify the welterweight title but it couldn't be worked out. We also thought of Benitez but when that didn't work out, Baez was our next choice."

Should both Hearns and Leonard win their bouts they would be expected to be matched in a welterweight unification title bout on September 16, probably in Las Vegas. "I'm not even thinking about Leonard", Hearns said. "If he wins, I'd like to fight him. But if he loses then *maybe I'll move* up to the next division and fight Kalule."—Reuter.

Promoter back in custody

Los Angeles, June 23.—The former boxing promoter Ross Fields, also known as Harold Smith, is back in custody after a judge changed his mind and revoked the $10,000 bail set two weeks ago.

Mr Fields, who is a central figure in the $21.3m Wells Fargo Bank embezzlement lawsuit, was remanded into custody on Monday on charges relating to a 1975 cheque forgery case in North Carolina. Fields was released on bail on June 10 by Superior Court Judge Julius Leetham ostensibly to clear up his cheque forgery case in North Carolina.

Mr Fields, who under the alias of Harold Smith headed Muhammad Ali Professional Sports Inc., was to have been extradited to North Carolina on Monday. However, Mr Fields was ordered to be available from July 7 to 31 to testify in court regarding his one-time attorney Jennifer King.

Rugby Union

Australian caps no longer in fashion

Sydney, June 23.—Greg Cornelsen and Peter Carson seem certain to be missing from the Australian Rugby Union team for the first international against France in Brisbane on Sunday week. Cornelsen and Carson were members of the Australian side who beat New Zealand 26-10 at the Sydney Cricket Ground to retain the Bledisloe Cup in the third international last winter.

But both players have been omitted from the New South Wales team to meet France at the Sydney Sports Ground on Saturday. John Hipwell, the former Australian captain, was preferred at half-back to Carson and Ross Reynolds, a former New South Wales country representative forward, retained his position at the side of the scrum.

Cornelsen has been out of favour all season although he has 21 caps. Hipwell, a veteran of 32 internationals, is making another comeback.

Hipwell and Cornelsen played in the NSW second team who went down 23-7 to Wellington, the New Zealand provincial team, at Chatswood Oval in Sydney today. Neither was outstanding in a side well beaten by the strong Wellington team containing the All Blacks, Stu Wilson, Bernie Fraser, Allan Hewson and Murray Mexted.

The French will be determined to erase the memory of last weekend's defeat by Sydney with a scoring spree against Victoria in Melbourne tomorrow. Victoria, traditionally an easy mark for international teams, are unlikely to give the French much more than match practice. France are resting several stars, including Jean-Pierre Rives, their captain, to give some younger players an outing.—Agencies.

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Cricket

Cambridge eschew an unrealistic target that lacks adventure

By Richard Streeton

LORD'S: Oxford University drew with Cambridge University.

A declaration lacking ambition by Oxford was responsible for the university match fading away to a disappointing finish yesterday. Cambridge clearly felt that a target which called for 261 in 170 minutes was unrealistic. It would have meant them scoring at 90 an hour and they made no serious attempt to do so and could not really be criticized.

Oxford's declaration has to be faulted because it gave Cambridge little inducement to go for the runs and also failed to leave Oxford themselves enough time to dismiss the opposition. A match that Peck had kept alive by his own declaration on Monday became moribund far earlier than was necessary. In addition some commendable Oxford batting, particularly before lunch, was wasted.

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Cowan and Ezekowitz, the overnight Oxford pair, resuming at 71 for one, shared a brisk stand initially which raised every hope for a challenging finish. Cowan, who is 6ft 4ins tall, was the dominant partner and drove on both sides of the wicket with a power that must have stung the fieldsmen's hand more than once.

Cambridge played their part by bowling Pringle less than they might have done and the cricket at this stage still remained competitive and vibrant. After a quicker ball from the left arm spinner Boyd-Moss flattened Cowan's off stump, Hayes succeeded him and maintained an appropriate tempo.

When Hayes was bowled after lunch, making room for an aggressive stroke, Oxford's lead was 237, 185 minutes remained, and a declaration would have been apt. Oxford, however, batted a further quarter of an hour, the innings finally being closed when Ezekowitz was yorked.

Ezekowitz, who survived a chance to gully at 45 against Boyd-Moss, had been in four hours 20 minutes and had hit only three fours. It was his best score this season and confirmed his technical soundness, but his inability to change gear and increase his run rate towards the end cost him a hundred.

When Cambridge set out on their difficult task, Mills and Peck made 47 together in the 50 minutes left before tea, by which time the Oxford field placings were already defensive. There was a flicker of interest when first Mills and then Peck were both out in the same manner, driving catches to short extra cover against Taylor.

There was still never any question, though, of a result being gained by either team. At 5 o'clock Boyd-Moss skied a high catch to deep mid off, where Ezekowitz juggled and held at the third attempt almost at ground level and Hodgson, promoted in the order, brightened the final act with a few hefty blows. Not for the first time in the past 25 years, however, the University match finished tamely through a lack of adventurous spirit by one or other of the captains.

OXFORD: First Innings, 332 (K A Hayes 56, J J Rogers 54).
Second Innings
R A B Ezekowitz, b Hodgson .. 93
R G P Ellis, c Boyd-Moss, b Pringle .. 26
R S Cowan, b Boyd-Moss .. 37
K A Hayes, b Pringle .. 47
J J Rogers, not out .. [illegible]
Extras [illegible]
Total (4 wkts dec) .. 274
[illegible] did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—174, [illegible]
BOWLING: [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE: First Innings, 356 for 7 dec [illegible]
Second Innings
[illegible]
Total (3 wkts) [illegible]
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]
BOWLING: [illegible]
Umpires: R Julian and K E Palmer.

University captains

Oxford University have elected R. G. P. Ellis (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall) as their cricket captain for 1982. K. A. Hayes (Blackburn GS and Merton) is secretary. Cambridge have elected D. R. Pringle (Felsted and Fitzwilliam) as captain and S. J. G. Doggart (Winchester and Magdalen) as secretary.

Pitch takes too little spin for Gifford to prosper

By Alan Gibson

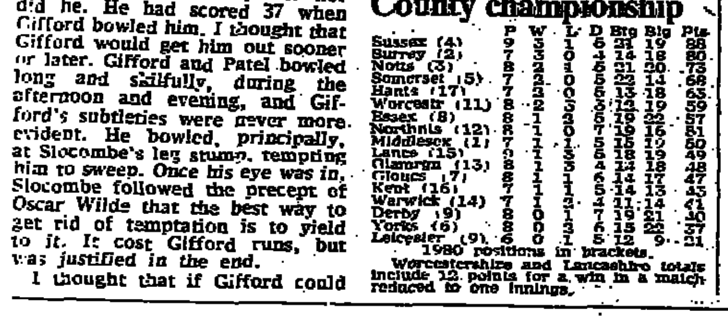
WORCESTER: Worcestershire (6 pts) drew with Somerset (3).

As it usually does, the Worcester pitch lasted well, despite predictions, prompted more by optimism than judgment, that it would help the spinners. Somerset, at the start, were 26 for no wicket, 159 behind, but since they had a strong batting side they looked forward, not indeed to victory, but at least an enjoyable day's batting.

This they had. They lost an early wicket, when Olive was leg before to Alleyne. That was disappointing for him. He is a talented player on the edge of the side, and had a good opportunity to establish himself. However, Rose and Richards were not in much trouble, and at lunch, when the score was 136 for one, Worcestershire hopes were beginning to droop.

Richards went on to his 100, and the score was 207 when he was caught at the wicket. It was not one of his more spectacular innings, no more spectacular than most you seen in a three day match—but it was not an occasion for the spectacular, and was still very good to watch. When Richards was out, Slocombe came in, another man who has not played much for the county this season. He has not been too happy about it, because he has done well enough when asked, but Somerset do have about 14 good men to choose from.

Slocombe was not going to surrender his wicket easily and nor did he. He had scored 37 when Gifford bowled him. I thought that Gifford would get him out sooner or later. Gifford and Patel bowled long and skilfully, during the afternoon and evening, and Gifford's subtleties were never more evident. He bowled, principally, at Slocombe's leg stump, tempting him to sweep. Once his eye was in, Slocombe followed the precept of Oscar Wilde that the best way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it. It cost Gifford runs, but was justified in the end.



I thought that if Gifford could not get a bagfull of wickets, bowling so well, the pitch was not likely at any point to take spin. The bulwark of the innings was the Somerset captain, Rose (though he, too, was dropped twice, off Gifford): he reached a more sedate century, and was only out when the match was safe. It was his first century since he had the trouble with his eyes in the West Indies. It is not, however, the first time he has been hit, but well this season. He is obviously in form, and he has the temperament for captaincy, as he showed again today, calm despite occasional worries, and I suppose if he got a favourable report from the doctors, he might return to consideration yet as an England captain.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 431 for 6 dec (D N Patel 106 not out, P A Neale 101, Younis Ahmed 87).
SOMERSET: First Innings, 246 (I V A Richards 58).
Second Innings
*B C Rose, c Turner, b Patel .. 107
M Olive, l-b-w, b Alleyne .. 8
I V A Richards, c Humphries, b Gifford .. 118
P A Slocombe, b Gifford .. 37
P W Denning, not out .. 14
N F M Popplewell, not out .. 39
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, w 4, n-b 1) .. 8
Total (4 wkts) .. 316
V J Marks, D Breakwell, †D J S Taylor, J Garner and H R Moseley did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—207, 3—277, 4—277.
BOWLING: Alleyne, 14—4—50—1; Pridgeon, 12—1—44—0; Gifford, 46—12—95—2; Cumbes, 7—1—33—0; Patel, 38—12—84—1; Younis, 4—0—12—0; Scott, 4—1—7—0.
Umpires: R Aspinall and D O Oslear.

County championship

	P	W	L	D	Btg	Blg	Pts
Sussex (4)	9	3	1	5	21	19	88
Surrey (2)	7	3	0	4	14	18	80
Notts (3)	8	2	1	5	21	20	73
Somerset (5)	7	2	0	5	22	14	68
Hants (17)	7	2	0	5	13	18	63
Worcestr (11)	8	2	3	3	12	19	59
Essex (8)	8	1	2	5	19	22	57
Northnts (12)	8	1	0	7	19	16	51
Middlesex (1)	7	1	1	5	15	19	50
Lancs (15)	9	1	3	5	18	19	49
Glamrgn (13)	8	1	3	4	14	18	48
Gloucs (7)	8	1	1	6	14	17	47
Kent (16)	7	1	1	5	14	13	43
Warwick (14)	7	1	2	4	11	14	41
Derby (9)	8	0	1	7	19	21	40
Yorks (6)	8	0	3	5	15	22	37
Leicester (9)	6	0	1	5	12	9	21

1980 positions in brackets.
Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.



Looking back in hunger: McEwan on one of his 48 desperate errands before lunch.

Essex squirrels with their tails up

By Alan Ross

ILFORD: Sussex (24pts) beat Essex (2) by an innings and 21 runs.

After the pole-axing beat of Monday the squirrels in Valentine's Park were yesterday in altogether friskier mood. So, too, were Essex's batsmen, though in the end they predictably went down to Sussex shortly after lunch by an innings and 21 runs.

McEwan, batting throughout the morning in the most relaxed and effortless fashion, made it plain that Essex ultimately could have given Sussex a far more exacting task than they actually had.

Barclay again bowled interestingly, adding another four wickets to his four in the first innings, but wickets fell more to the impatience of successive batsmen and to the feeling that there was no real hope of holding out than to the bowlers' penetration or the pitch's connivance.

On a cloudy morning McEwan and Phillip lasted for over an hour. It was refreshing to see two spinners starting the bowling. Philip was beaten outside the off-stump by Barclay with some regularity and indeed was not far of being caught by the bowler in the first over. In between whiles he struck some solid blows while at the other end McEwan, using his feet, drove sweetly through the covers.

Arnold replaced Waller, Waller changed ends and soon Phillip, sweeping, was well caught by Barclay running back from slip. The sixth wicket had put on 74. Turner, comfortably the highest scorer in Essex's first innings, immediately began to lay about him, carting Waller for successive sixes over long-on and long-off. Storey, the Sussex coach, caught the second of these unassumingly 10 yards beyond the boundary without even interrupting a conversation with the injured Imran.

Later on Monday evening Storey, substituting on the boundary for Phillipson, was just about to catch Phillip when Le Roux, charging like a rhino across his line of vision, snatched it from before his eyes and dropped it.

Turner, having made 45 in half an hour, then aimed to clip Greig off his middle stump and was leg-before. Barclay returned and hit Smith's off-stump with a quicker one that went with his arm. At lunch Essex were 241 for eight, having made 128 in two hours, McEwan contenting himself with a mere 48 of them.

He added no more in the afternoon, Waller getting one to spin back on to his stumps from a defensive push. Lever was in no mood to hang about and was caught at extra cover.

Sussex, in the last week, have recovered from faintly disquieting experiences at Tunbridge Wells and Northampton, and are happily back in the running in all three competitions. Yesterday they looked a keen, organized and challenging side who, whatever happens, would give a lot of pleasure.

SUSSEX: First Innings, 436 for 4 dec (P W G Parker 132, G D Mendis 115, Imran Khan 69 not out).
ESSEX: First Innings, 169 (J R T Barclay 4 for 47).
Second Innings
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Le Roux .. 8
[illegible], b Waller .. 7
A W Lilley, c Booth Jones, b Barclay .. 61
K S McEwan, b Waller .. 48
K R Pont, l-b-w, b Waller .. 0
*R E East, c Greig, b Barclay .. 6
N Phillip, c Barclay, b Waller .. 45
S Turner, l-b-w, b Greig .. 45
†N Smith, b Barclay .. 9
J K Lever, c Phillipson, b Barclay .. 7
D L Acfield, not out .. 0
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 0) .. 10
Total .. 246
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—80, 3—86, 4—86, 5—93, 6—167, 7—217, 8—232, 9—246, 10—246.
BOWLING: Le Roux, 6—1—26—1; Arnold, 12—5—21—0; Barclay, 30.4—6—90—4; Waller, 31—10—86—4; Greig, 6—1—13—1.
Umpires: H D Bird and Shakoor Rana.

Team of moment have an injury problem

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Since the draw was made for the quarter finals of the Benson & Hedges competition, to be played today, Sussex, at home to Leicestershire, have emerged as the team of the moment—well balanced in attack, in good enough form with the bat to have scored 436 for four against Essex on Saturday, and excellent in the field.

Like some of the other sides, however, who will be playing today, they have an injury problem, their outstanding all-rounder Imran Khan, having damaged an ankle. Although likely to play he may have to hold himself back when bowling.

Clive Rice, just about the best all-rounder in county cricket, is in the same boat, and there are doubts about Roebuck, who has been batting well for Somerset, being fit to play for them at Headingley. At Canterbury, Warwickshire will be without David Smith, Amiss's usual opening partner, who has a fractured elbow.

Given the weather there should be some lively cricket. Whatever Imran's fitness, Leicestershire will do well to upset the odds at Hove. The first one-day match I watched, to be played competitively by first-class cricketers, was at Hove in 1963—in the Knock-Out competition as the Gillette Cup was then called, between Sussex and Yorkshire.

Brian Close, Yorkshire's captain, had said beforehand that he could stop any side in the world scoring more than 165 off 60 overs if he and the Yorkshire bowlers put their minds to it.

In the event a capacity crowd turned out to watch a match that was played in a sea fret and lasted until nearly 8 pm. Chasing 293 to win, Yorkshire were bowled out for 270, a bespectacled youth by the name of Boycott scoring 71 before being run out.

In those early days Sussex were to one-day cricket what Middlesex were last season. By the time the Benson & Hedges was launched in 1972, Sussex were in decline, so that, unlike Leicestershire, they have yet to win it. Today, with Jonathan Agnew out of form, Higgs, at 43, may find himself in the Leicestershire side and the oldest player in the four matches. It will be good to see him bowling again, as it will Arnold, if the ball is moving about.

In spite of being away at Headingley, Somerset are the bookmakers' favourites. Yorkshire's best chance there is to hope for a good batting pitch to draw Garner's teeth, albeit at the risk of running into a barrage from Richards. It will be a surprise if Somerset are beaten—and an infinitely welcome one for Yorkshire, who are having a difficult season.

If they have the same sort of pitch at Trent Bridge today as there was for the recent Test match, runs are going to be scarce again—with Clarke and Jackman to lead Surrey's attack and Hadlee and Rice (if he can bowl) to lead. With more practice at playing there, Nottinghamshire's batsmen may just pull their side through.

There could be as little to choose between Kent and Warwickshire at Canterbury. If Kent have the advantage of playing at home Warwickshire possess in Amiss the likeliest century-maker on either side. There are some good matches in the offing.

At Canterbury
KENT: R A Woolmer, N Taylor, C J Tavare, M R Benson, C S Cowdrey, Asif Iqbal (captain), A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, D L Underwood, G R Dilley, K B S Jarvis.
WARWICKSHIRE: D L Amiss, T A Lloyd, G W Humpage, A I Kallicharran, S H Wootton, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, G C Small, R G D Willis (captain), W Hogg, S P Perryman, D R Doshi.

At Trent Bridge
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: P A Todd, R T Robinson, D W Randall, B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper, M K Bore, K Saxelby.
SURREY: G S Clinton, A R Butcher, R D V Knight, M A Lynch, Intikhab Alam, C J Richards, D J Thomas, R D Jackman, S T Clarke, P I Pocock, A Needham.

At Hove
SUSSEX: J R T Barclay (captain), G D Mendis, T D Booth Jones, P W G Parker, Imran Khan, I A Greig, C M Wells, C P Phillipson, I J Gould, C E Waller, G G Arnold.
LEICESTERSHIRE: J F Steele, J C Balderstone (captain), D I Gower, B F Davison, N E Briers, M A Garnham, P Booth, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, L B Taylor, K Higgs, N Cook.

At Headingley
YORKSHIRE: G Boycott, M D Moxon, C W J Athey, J H Hampshire, J D Love, S N Hartley, D L Bairstow, P Carrick, C M Old (captain), A Sidebottom, G B Stevenson, M Johnson, A Ramage.
SOMERSET: B C Rose (captain), M Olive, I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, P A Slocombe, P W Denning, I T Botham, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, J W Lloyds, D Breakwell, D J S Taylor, J Garner, H R Moseley.

Larkins drops a timely hint to selectors

Wayne Larkins scored a timely century to steer Northamptonshire to their first championship victory against Derbyshire at Derby yesterday. A series of disappointing displays cost Larkins his place in the England team against West Indies last summer, but his brilliant 126 here demonstrated all the qualities the selectors must now be seeking.

Derbyshire set Northamptonshire 276 to win in just over three hours and it was the aggression of Larkins which did most to bring victory by nine wickets, with four overs to spare. He was given solid support by Cook in an opening stand worth 239 and he had hit three sixes and 14 fours when he was caught at long-on off Miller. Cook completed his century in 166 minutes.

Earlier, Derbyshire declared at 257 for five, with Kirsten making his first century of the season.

An unbeaten seventh-wicket stand of 92 between Bainbridge and Windaybank thwarted Hampshire in their attempt to force victory over Gloucestershire on a docile pitch at Southampton. Gloucestershire looked to have a good chance when Hampshire declared at 249 for three and left them a target of 322 in 295 minutes. But they lost Sadiq, Zaheer and Broad in quick succession after lunch.

The match turned Hampshire's way after tea when Hignell, Procter and Stovold fell for 27. But Hampshire were denied further success by Bainbridge, with an 83-minute 50, and Windaybank, who stayed together for 24 overs.

Hampshire declared immediately after Nicholas, who shared in a stand of 137 with Jesty, had reached his first century of the season and the third of his career. It took 112 minutes and included two sixes and 11 fours. He scored his last 50 in 31 minutes.

Sri Lanka were unable to meet the challenge set them by Warwickshire at Edgbaston and settled for their third successive draw. Asked to score 208 in 52 minutes and 20 overs, Sri Lanka set to with a will. But when they had reached 91 for two, with only 11 overs left, their captain, Warnapura, called off the chase.

One of the reasons the game finished in such a disappointing way was Warwickshire's inability to score quickly enough in the morning.

Hampshire v Gloucs

AT SOUTHAMPTON
HAMPSHIRE: First Innings: 349 for 3 dec (C G Greenidge 140, T E Jesty, 81 not out, D R Turner, 55 not out).
Second Innings
C G Greenidge, b Bainbridge .. 73
T M Tremlett, c Childs, b Graveney .. 27
M C J Nicholas, not out .. 101
J W Southern, b Procter .. 6
T E Jesty, not out .. 35
Extras (b 5, l-b 1, n-b 1) .. 7
Total (3 wkts dec) .. 249
T E Jesty, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, M D Marshall, †R J Parks and K Stevenson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—94, 2—120, 3—[illegible].
BOWLING: Brain, 14—2—10—0; Procter, 17—3—59—1; Bainbridge, 7—0—37—1; Broad, 4—1—31—0; Graveney, 10—4—14—1; Childs, 10—2—31—0; Sadiq, 14—1—67—0.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 277 for 5 dec (Zaheer Abbas, 101 not out, Sadiq Mohammad 100).
Second Innings
B C Broad, b Marshall .. 49
Sadiq Mohammad, b Cowley .. 31
Zaheer Abbas, c Turner, b Marshall .. 16
†A W Stovold, c Greenidge, b Cowley .. 55
A J Hignell, run out .. 22
*M J Procter, c Greenidge, b Southern .. 3
P Bainbridge, not out .. 53
S Windaybank, not out .. 25
Extras (b 4, l-b 9, w 2) .. 15
Total (6 wkts) .. 270
D A Graveney, B M Brain and J H Childs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—51, 2—99, 3—110, 4—151, 5—166, 6—178.
BOWLING: Marshall, 21.3—10—[illegible]—2; Stevenson, 17—1—73—0; Cowley, 25—7—70—2; Southern, 28—5—[illegible]—1.
Umpires: W L Budd and D G L Evans.

Derby v Northants

AT DERBY
Northamptonshire (18pts) beat Derbyshire (7) by 9 wickets.
DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 252 for 3 dec (J G Wright 110, P N Kirsten 59 not out).
Second Innings
B Wood, l-b-w, b Griffiths .. 10
A Hill, b Williams .. 74
P N Kirsten, c Cook, b Williams .. 114
D S Steele, b Larkins .. 28
*G Miller, not out .. 12
C J Tunnicliffe, c Sharp, b Larkins .. 0
K J Barnett, not out .. 7
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 11) .. 12
Total (5 wkts dec) .. 257
†R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman and S Oldham did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—189, 3—232, 4—242, 5—242.
BOWLING: Griffiths, 12—3—20—1; Booden, 15—1—57—0; Carter, 10—1—51—0; T M Lamb, 14—1—38—0; Williams, 23—2—57—2; Tindall, 6—1—23—0; Larkins, 6—1—22—2.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 234 for 9 dec (A J Lamb 91).
Second Innings
*G Cook, not out .. 120
W Larkins, c Hill, b Miller .. 126
A J Lamb, not out .. 17
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, n-b 7) .. 16
Total (1 wkt) .. 279
R G Williams, T J Yardley, R M Tindall, R M Carter, †G Sharp, T M Lamb, C D Booden and B J Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKET: 1—239.
BOWLING: Newman, 6—2—27—0; Tunnicliffe, 5—0—15—0; Oldham, 8—0—36—0; Steele, 13—1—54—0; Miller, 13—2—65—1; Wood, 5.5—0—40—0.
Umpires: B J Meyer and P J Eele.

Warwicks v Sri Lankans

AT BIRMINGHAM
Warwickshire drew with the Sri Lankans.
WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 274 for 7 dec (A I Kallicharran 121).
Second Innings
G D Thomas, run out .. 40
S H Wootton, b De Silva .. 77
T A Lloyd, c Madugalle, b Warnapura .. 59
M A Din, not out .. 79
*A I Kallicharran, not out .. 29
Extras (b 10, l-b 2, n-b 1) .. 13
Total (3 wkts dec) .. 268
†G W Humpage, C Lethbridge, G C Small, S P Perryman, D R Doshi and W Hogg.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—76, 2—139, 3—198.
BOWLING: Fernando, 6—1—37—0; Ranasinghe, 16—3—58—0; Warnapura, 20.2—6—47—1; Kaluperuma, 36—13—67—0; De Silva, 25—11—56—1.
SRI LANKANS: First Innings, 355 (D Mendis 90, Y Gunesekera 56; S P Perryman 5 for 52).
Second Innings
N Hettiaratchi, l-bw, b Doshi .. 13
H Devapriya, c and b Perryman .. 68
R L Dias, not out .. 8
Y Gunesekera, not out .. 0
Extras (n-b 2) .. 2
Total (2 wkts) .. 91
*B Warnapura, R D Mendis, A De Silva, L Kalaperuma, A Ranasinghe, R S Madugalle and L Fernando did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—90.
BOWLING: Hogg, 5—0—40—0; Small, 5—1—16—0; Doshi, 6—3—30—1; Perryman, 5—0—13—1.
Umpires: R S Herman and D R Shepherd.

Lloyd's reminder of virtue

By Keith Macklin

LIVERPOOL: Lancashire (2pts) drew with Nottinghamshire (8).

It was one of those days when first innings logic is turned upon its head. The Lancashire batsmen, having previously groped about against Hadlee, suddenly realized that the pitch was placid and benign.

It was also a day to remind that application, concentration and endurance at the crease are cricketing virtues, even if they do not provide the spurious excitement of a Sunday afternoon thrash.

David Lloyd put his head down and grafted from start to finish; Andrew Kennedy vied with him for obduracy, and Frank Hayes provided the nearest thing to light relief with a splendid 98.

The new ball held no terrors for Lloyd and Hayes, who continued their slow march to safety. Rice and Nottinghamshire appeared to concede that the cause was lost in mid-afternoon and after tea Hayes was able to relax and thump the ball a little more freely.

Lloyd's 128 not out was not his most exhilarating innings, but it was a model of sustained concentration and it saved Lancashire.

The day began overcast and chilly, with Nottinghamshire employing the mixture of the pace of Hadlee and the slow left arm of the versatile Bore, who on Monday bowled medium pace seamers. Hadlee managed to whip one or two past the defensive guards of Kennedy and David Lloyd but neither he nor Bore gave too much cause for alarm. With all day to bat, and runs less important than crease occupancy, Kennedy and Lloyd scored at a rate of around a run per over and crawled to the hundred in the 47th over.

Randall attempted for a while some half-hearted tomfoolery in the field, but Lancashire were engaged in the serious business of saving the match and the crowd mutely appreciated the finer points of the tactical battle.

Kennedy and Lloyd batted with such circumspection that the three close fields for Bore's gentle spinners were in no danger.

Lloyd sprang to life suddenly to hit a legside two to bring up the 100, and the crowd rose from silent slumber to applaud. Kennedy responded to the unfamiliar sound by hitting a boundary, but he and Lloyd were not going to allow a rush of blood to the head to destroy their concentration. Kennedy went shortly before lunch for 47, but Lloyd seemed intent on a long stay and when lunch was taken at 138 for 2 he was 45 not out and 64 runs had been painfully compiled in two-and-a-quarter hours.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 329 for 3 dec (D W Randall 162 not out, C E B Rice 102).
LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 179 (B W Reidy 55; R J Hadlee 7 for 25).
Second Innings:
A Kennedy, c French, b Bore .. 47
†G Fowler, c Hemmings, b Saxelby .. 33
D Lloyd, not out .. 128
F C Hayes, b Bore .. 98
D P Hughes, not out .. 5
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1) .. 9
Total (3 wkts) .. 320
*C H Lloyd, B W Reidy, J Abrahams, S J O'Shaughnessy, N V Radford, and P J W Allott did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—52, 2—126, 3—310.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 19—7—35—0; Cooper, 19—4—49—0; Saxelby, 10—1—34—1; Hemmings, 40—12—93—0; Bore, 43—11—95—2; Robinson, 1—0—5—0.
Umpires: A Jepson and D J Halfyard.

Today's fixtures

(11.00-7.30)
BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Quarter-finals
CANTERBURY: Kent v Warwickshire
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Surrey
HOVE: Sussex v Leicestershire.
LEEDS: Yorkshire v Somerset.
OTHER MATCH
(One day, 55 overs)
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Australians.
SECOND XI COMPETITION
SOUTHGATE: Middlesex II v Kent II
ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan II v Worcestershire II
LOUGHBOROUGH: Leicestershire II v Derbyshire II
VICTORIA STREET: Somerset II v Warwickshire II
HORSHAM: Sussex II v Hampshire II
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
HITCHIN: Hertfordshire v Cambridgeshire.

Racing

Stoute attempting to land unique long range 'Derby' double

By Michael Seely

Michael Stoute is attempting to land a unique long range double on Saturday by winning the Irish Sweeps Derby with Shergar and the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle with Dawn Johnny. Both horses have been installed as favourites for their respective races. Not unnaturally after his 10 lengths triumph at Epsom Shergar stands at the prohibitive price of 7-2 on with Sean Graham. Dawn Johnny is also first price in the market for the Pitmen's Derby, 6-1 being the longest odds on offer with William Hill.

Shergar is reported to be in fine fettle despite his solo five mile canter round the Newmarket roads last week. The Aga Khan's three-year-old will have his final work out in this country this morning. He will be flown together with his companion Iskanndaroun to Ireland tomorrow. They will gallop on the Curragh on Friday.

Glint of Gold was the only surprise name in the list of 15 acceptors issued yesterday. However Ian Balding said yesterday that the Derby runner-up had only been declared in case anything happened to Shergar. "I still intend to run Paul Mellon's colt in the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp on Sunday", the Kingsclere trainer said. Kirtling, Baz Bombati and Cut Above are the other likely English runners in the Irish classic. The only raider from France is the Prix du Jockey Club third, Gap of Dunloe, who will be ridden by Serge Gorli.

The going is reported to be good on the Curragh at present:

Although they are watering the track at Newcastle the ground is likely to be riding fast unless there is some rain. Dawn Johnny is entitled to be favourite after his fine run when second to Atlantic Traveller in the Ascot Stakes. But the value here must surely be the 9-1 against Popsi's Joy with Mecca. Handicappers, however good they are, seldom succeed in giving weight away to three-year-olds in the Queen's Vase at Ascot. And Popsi's Joy was by no means disgraced when fourth to Ore last week. As Lester Piggott will be riding Shergar in Ireland, Steve Cauthen will be deputising on last year's Cesarewitch winner who looks a sound each way bet to finish in the first four.

Some interesting racing is promised this afternoon at Salisbury, which is regularly used as a trial ground for potential classic material. For example Dick Hern has chosen this occasion for the introduction of My Maravilla. This filly, a daughter of Blushing Groom and the Oaks winner, Monade, is rumoured to have shown promise on the downs above West Ilsley. Guy Harwood has high hopes of winning the second division of the Pembroke Stakes with Quality of Mercy.

The disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club were in action at Portman Square yesterday. Two trainers and jockeys were in front of the stewards for offences in contravention of rule 151 (III) which relates to trainers' instructions to jockeys and to riders ensuring that their mounts are given their best chance of winning or obtaining places. Neville Callaghan and Steven Dennison were interviewed concerning the running of Rathmoy's Sparkle, who finished fourth behind Azaan on May 4. The stewards were not satisfied. Callaghan was fined £200 and Dennison suspended for 28 days, (the sentence to run from June 23 to July 20). Jimmy Fitzgerald and Gerald Brown were acquitted for similar offences at Wolverhampton.

STATE OF GOING (official): Salisbury: Good to firm. Ripon: Firm. Tomorrow: Newcastle: Firm (being watered).

Salisbury programme

1.45 SHREWTON STAKES (Div I: maiden 2-y-o: £1,446: 6f)
1 Affiliation Order, P Cole, 9-0 .... J Reid 12
5 Birthday Frolic, N Vigors, 9-0 .. B Rouse 5
7 *Bracken Reed, P Taylor, 9-0 ...... — 16
11 0 Crossbay, K Cunningham-Brown, 9-0 W Higgins 3
21 Garfunkel, P Mitchell, 9-0 W R Swinburn 6
25 *Going Going, H Candy, 9-0 .... — 2
28 0343 Idle Market, R Hannon, 9-0 ...... P Cook 10
32 0 Kir Royale, B Swift, 9-0 .... M L Thomas 4
35 232 Little Robert, A Ingham, 9-0 .. G Ramshaw 11
40 News Baron, P Haslam, 9-0 .... B Jago 13
48 Red Lance, Mrs J Reavey, 9-0 .. T Rogers 7
54 Spiderwood, P M Taylor, 9-0 .. D Griffin 7 14
57 0 Tulsa Flyer, P Cole, 9-0 ...... W Carson 8
58 04 Tumble Jim, G Harwood, 9-0 .. G Starkey 9
61 Wonderful Star, J Holt, 9-0 .... R Weaver 1
5-2 Little Robert, 3-1 Tumble Jim, 6-1 Affiliation Order, 7-1 Going Going, 8-1 Tulsa Flyer, Idle Market, 12-1 Birthday Frolic, 16-1 others.

2.15 WILTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,155: 5f)
2 21 Sanjarida (D), M Smyly, 9-0 .. P Waldron 1
3 0-012 Quay Boy (D, B), D Laing, 8-13 P Crossley 5 5
5 1-200 Voting Day (D), C Hill, 8-7 .. P Eddery 7
6 022-0 Pencil Point, P Haslam, 8-6 .... B Jago 2
7 4440 El Presidente (D), A Bailey, 8-0 W Carson 4
8 04-00 Smile For Me (B), R Houghton, 7-12 D McKay 6
9 0020 Dear Jem (D), A Bailey, 7-7 A Mackay 5 9
10 -0000 Chief Moore, S Woodman, 7-7 W Newnes 3 3
11 0000 Fugacious (B), D Sasse, 7-7 A McGlone 5 8
2-1 Sanjarida, 5-2 Quay Boy, 6-1 El Presidente, 8-1 Pencil Point, Voting Day, 14-1 Dear Jem, Smile For Me, 16-1 others.

2.45 BIBURY CUP HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,101: 1½m)
1 011-0 John Willoughby, J Dunlop, 9-7 W Carson 8
3 30-00 Southern Frontier (C), R Houghton, 9-5 J Reid 4
4 0-030 Saba Nejd (B), P Walwyn, 9-3 .. J Mercer 2
6 0-100 Taber (D), G Harwood, 8-10 .. C Starkey 9
7 10 Abla (C), H Price, 8-9 .... B Rouse 5
8 0-102 Salud, M Stoute, 8-8 ...... W R Swinburn 3
9 0-031 More Harmony, J Bethell, 8-7 .. P Eddery 7
10 01-00 King's College Boy, N Vigors, 8-3 P Cook 6
12 20-00 Wrong Page, P Cole, 7-13 .... S Payne 5 1
9-4 Salud, 3-1 More Harmony, 4-1 Southern Frontier, 11-2 John Willoughby, 15-2 Abla, 10-1 others.

3.15 GWEN BLAGRAVE MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£4,077: 1¼m)
1 0013- Rowlandson, D Elsworth, 5-10-0 .. R Fox 15
2 -3020 Mirror Boy, H Price, 4-10-0 .... B Rouse 4
3 0-000 Fluellen (D), H Wragg, 8-9-10 .. P Eddery 9
4 04-03 Canio, H Candy, 4-9-9 ...... P Waldron 6
5 0-003 Maintop, P Walwyn, 4-9-7 .... J Mercer 14
7 -0040 Jim's Tricks (D), D Laing, 4-9-6 .. P Cook 5
8 0012 Lafontaine (D), C Brittain, 4-9-3 G Starkey 10
9 42-00 Bold Raider, W Hern, 3-9-2 .... W Carson 11
10 1012 Black Mike (D), P Haslam, 6-8-11 B Jago 3
11 4-020 China Royal, B Hills, 4-8-10 .. S Cauthen 1
14 1d04 Malvan (C), R Turnell, 5-8-3 W R Swinburn 8
15 120-0 Camacho (D), L Cottrell, 6-8-2 B Crossley 5 15
16 0-042 Nepotism (C), G Balding, 4-8-2 W Higgins 2
17 02-01 More Lavender (D), J Dodd, 4-8-1 S Payne 5 7
18 0-001 Swift Palm, P Cundell, 4-7-7 W Newnes 3 12
100-30 Lafontaine, 4-1 Maintop, 8-1 Bold Raider, 13-2 Mirror Boy, 8-1 Canio, 10-1 Fluellen, 12-1 China Royal, 14-1 others.

3.45 WEYHILL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,665: 5f)
1 Bahamas Princess, R Houghton, 8-11 J Reid 12
2 Balayer, S Woodman, 8-11 .... J Blanks 3
4 00 Boodlebird, D Whelan, 8-11 .. B Raymond 5
6 Emmylo, P Haslam, 8-11 ...... B Jago 1
7 0 Evita of Rushall, R Turnell, 8-11 W R Swinburn 2
12 Lunaria, J Tree, 8-11 .... P Eddery 4
13 0 Mighty Fly, D Elsworth, 8-11 ...... R Fox 11
14 Miss Perfect, S Matthews, 8-11 J Higgins 6
15 00 My Blue Heaven, S Matthews, 8-11 S Salmon 16
16 My Maravilla, W Hern, 8-11 .. W Carson 19
18 0 Orilla, T Marshall, 8-11 ...... D McKay 15
20 0 Paddock Bar, G Kindersley, 8-11 G Baxter 17
21 0 Party Trick, C James, 8-11 R Varnham 7 8
22 4 Pleasant Dream, Thomson Jones, 8-11 P Cook 7
23 0 Preparation, R Smyth, 8-11 .. G Starkey 10
25 00 Rhla Red, R Hannon, 8-11 .... B Rouse 18
26 0 Roman Hyacinth, R Hannon, 8-11 R Cochrane 20
27 0 Sdenka Royal, Mrs R Lomax, 8-11 W Newnes 3 14
29 Sound of the Sea, W Wightman, 8-11 S Wooley 18
31 Wolver Deer, N Vigors, 8-11 .. R Curant 9
9-4 Lunaria, 100-30 My Maravilla, 9-2 Pleasant Dream, 5-1 Bahamas Princess, 12-1 Preparation, Wolver Deer, 14-1 Orilla, 20-1 others.

4.15 SHREWTON STAKES (Div II: maiden 2-y-o: £1,444: 6f)
3 Annesley, W Hern, 9-0 ...... W Carson 14
9 Child's Hope, P Walwyn, 9-0 .. J Mercer 13
13 0 Erotas, G Harwood, 9-0 ...... G Starkey 2
15 0 Falcon's Heir, P Cole, 9-0 ...... J Reid 12
18 Free Press, I Balding, 9-0 .... J Matthias 15
19 40 Friday Street, R Smyth, 9-0 .. B Raymond 4
24 Gouverno, F Durr, 9-0 ...... P Robinson 8
27 Housego, N Vigors, 9-0 .... R Curant 7
30 Isom Dart, B Hills, 9-0 .... S Cauthen 4
37 0 Macmillion, Mrs B Waring, 9-0 .. D McKay 1
44 Parra Tria, D Sasse, 9-0 .. W R Swinburn 10
47 Pitrasi, M Prescott, 9-0 ...... G Duffield 3
49 Ritarias, C James, 9-0 .... R Fox 11
55 Strass Chanderlier, C Williams, 9-0 B Taylor 3
60 Versailles Palace, H Candy, 9-0 P Waldron 6
3-1 Erotas, 4-1 Free Press, 5-1 Annesley, 7-1 Child's Hope, 10-1 Versailles Palace, 12-1 Falcon's Heir, 14-1 Gouverno, Friday Street, 16-1 Pitrasi, 20-1 others.

4.45 PEMBROKE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,660: 1m)
1 4-212 Fandango Time, B Hills, 9-8 .. S Cauthen 5
4 0-221 Ramannolie, Thomson Jones, 9-8 P Cook 13
11 0001 Sister Kitty, R Williams, 9-2 .. J Mercer 9
15 0-000 City Link Star, D Wilson, 9-0 .. B Rouse 4
19 00- Frogtown, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 3
21 High Acclaim, J Tree, 9-0 .. K Raymont 7 2
25 0-200 Marino (B), I Balding, 9-0 .... J Matthias 8
27 Paws and Jaws, J Douglas-Home, 9-0 J Logie 1
28 Prince Bless, J Dunlop, 9-0 .... W Carson 10
32 00-4 Sladelands, W Wightman, 9-0 .... G Baxter 7
37 0 Tidmarsh, S Matthews, 9-0 .... S Salmon 11
38 0- Trusty Catcher, Thomson Jones, 9-0 G Lomax 7 7
44 0 Kentucky Lady, B Swift, 8-11 M L Thomas 6
46 0004- Seymour Lady, N Mitchell, 8-11 W R Swinburn 12
7-4 Fandango Time, 3-1 Ramannolie, 9-2 Sister Kitty, 6-1 Prince Bless, 8-1 Sladelands, 12-1 Kentucky Lady, 20-1 others.

5.15 PEMBROKE STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,313: 1m)
3 -2321 Cornish Granite, P Walwyn, 9-5 J Mercer 5
9 21 Quality of Mercy, G Harwood, 9-2 G Starkey 2
12 Aldington Boy, Mrs H J Reavey, 9-0 T Rogers 13
16 00- Devil Rock, J Dunlop, 9-0 .... S Cauthen 9
17 0- Dobsons Choice, Thomson Jones, 9-0 C Francois 8
18 0-0 Fire Chieftain, J Holt, 9-0 .... P Waldron 11
24 0 Kinglake, H Candy, 9-0 .... W Newnes 3 7
26 0000- Nutty Slack, R Turnell, 9-0 W R Swinburn 6
31 0- Shuttle D'Or, D Elsworth, 9-0 .... R Fox 4
33 Smart Ambition, C Wildman, 9-0 D Dineley 1
36 0- Wyke, R Baker, 9-0 .... P Eddery 12
42 Bustella, J Dunlop, 8-11 ...... R Muddle 10
45 3- Sally Rose, W Hern, 8-11 .... W Carson 3
15-8 Quality of Mercy, 5-2 Cornish Granite, 4-1 Sally Rose, 8-1 Kinglake, 12-1 Bustella, Devil Rock, Dobsons Choice, 20-1 others.

5.45 SHREWTON STAKES (Div III: maiden 2-y-o: £1,435: 6f)
6 0 Bishops Ride, R Baker, 9-0 .. R Wernham 9
8 Cantenac Brown, B Swift, 9-0 M L Thomas 3
10 0 Coastline, C Benstead, 9-0 W R Swinburn 4
20 Friendly Sparkle, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 S Cauthen 13
26 Himorre, H Price, 9-0 .... B Rouse 8
34 Le Levador, M Blanshard, 9-0 .. R Curant 2
36 0 Lively Rhythm, G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 5
38 0333 Mardi Song, J Holt, 9-0 .... P Waldron 7
39 Myconaen, J Tree, 9-0 .... P Eddery 14
42 0 Pacific Sparkler, P Cole, 9-0 .... J Reid 10
45 0 Perca, M Masson, 9-0 .... A Bond 11
46 00 Percase, I Balding, 9-0 ...... J Matthias 1
51 Russian Salad, M Prescott, 9-0 G Duffield 15
53 Skyboot, A Pitt, 9-0 .... P Cook 6
11-4 Lively Rhythm, 7-2 Myconaen, 9-2 Himorre, 6-1 Friendly Sparkle, 8-1 Mardi Song, 12-1 Percase, Cantenac Brown, Pacific Sparkler, 20-1 others.

Salisbury selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Little Robert. 2.15 Sanjarida. 2.45 More Harmony. 3.15 Lafontaine. 3.45 My Maravilla. 4.15 Erotas. 4.45 Prince Bless. 5.15 Quality of Mercy. 5.45 Friendly Sparkle.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 News Baron. 2.15 El Presidente. 2.45 Salud. 3.15 Black Mike. 3.45 Pleasant Dream. 4.15 Gouverno. 4.45 Ramannolie. 5.15 Dobsons Choice. 5.45 Russian Salad.

Ripon programme

3.0 WATH STAKES (Handicap: £1,968: 1½m)
1 -3020 Fascadale (CD), J D Watts, 7-10-0 Connorton 5 4
8 2031- My Rajah (D), Denys Smith, 4-8-7 Campbell 5 7
9 2100- Earl's Court (D), C Crossley, 5-8-6 — 2
10 0442 Ski's Double (D), R Hollinshead, 5-8-5 Perks 6
14 0-040 Empress Jeannie, H Collingridge, 4-8-3 Sexton 1
17 0300 Carvers Corah (CD), D Leslie, 7-8-0 Carlisle 5 3
20 -3000 Silly Twist, J FitzGerald, 4-7-12 Charnock 5
26 -0003 Boreas (B), S Nesbitt, 6-7-7 .. Nesbitt 5 8
9-4 Ski's Double, 3-1 Fascadale, 9-2 My Rajah, 11-2 Empress Jeannie, 8-1 Carver's Corah, 10-1 others.

3.30 DISHFORTH STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,350: 6f)
2 00 Ramjak, J Etherington, 8-11 .. Seagrave 8
4 0 Rock Tal, K Stone, 8-11 ...... Skilling 12
6 000 Cassie Lil, K Ivory, 8-8 .... Leason 10
8 0400 Dancing Fever, J Mason, 8-8 .... — 2
9 0000 Going Well, M W Easterby, 8-8 .... Lucas 7
10 010 Lady Stittenham, M W Easterby, 8-8 — 11
11 0 Lovegrove, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-8 — 13
12 0 Mashin Time, M H Easterby, 8-8 .. Birch 3
13 0001 Metallic (B), G Richards, 8-8 ...... Wood 6
14 1200 Mosswern, G Toft, 8-8 .... — 14
15 0 My Monro, S Nesbitt, 8-8 ...... Moore 5
16 41 Posterity, J Hardy, 8-8 .... Proud 1
17 00 Pride of Fairfield, P Rohan, 8-8 .. Dwyer 4
18 000 Quick off the Mark, M Camacho, 8-8 Wigham 9
5-2 Posterity, 3-1 Mashin Time, 9-2 Pride of Fairfield, 6-1 Mosswern, 8-1 Metallic, 10-1 others.

4.0 RIPON CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,381: 1m)
1 300-0 Sausolito, M H Easterby, 9-7 ...... Birch 7
2 -3400 Ermac, E Weymes, 9-6 .... Wigham 3
3 0-040 Solway Winds, N Crump, 9-5 Bleasdale 6
7 421-0 Lifestyle (D), J W Watts, 8-9 ...... Hide 9
8 -0000 Danny Park (B), R Armstrong, 8-8 .. Tulk 8
9 -4001 Age of Reason (D, B), Denys Smith, 8-8 Sidebottom 5 2
11 1410 Hissing Sid (CD), R Hollinshead, 8-4 Carlisle 5 5
13 1024 Secret Army (CD), Miss S Hall, 7-10 Mercer 1
15 4204 Dawn Redwood (D), T Fairhurst, 7-7 Coates 7 4
11-4 Lifestyle, 100-30 Age of Reason, 4-1 Hissing Sid, 11-2 Sausolito, 8-1 Secret Army, 10-1 Dawn Redwood, 14-1 others.

4.30 MELMERBY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,861: 5f)
1 2121 Bright View (D), T Fairhurst, 9-4 .. Gray 8
2 0212 Steel Stockholder (D), M W Easterby, 9-3 Lucas 4
3 321 Fimi (D), B Hobbs, 9-0 .... Hide 6
6 Croft Rise, Hbt Jones, 8-11 ...... — 9
7 020 Karen's Gem, S Nesbitt, 8-11 .. Nesbitt 5 5
8 King of Man, C Thornton, 8-11 .. Bleasdale 3
10 0 Porter, E Carter, 8-11 .... Morris 5 2
11 00 Rhy-Yan Tudor, T Fairhurst, 8-11 Beecroft 7 1
12 Remodel, J Hardy, 8-8 ...... Hodgson 5 7
13-8 Bright View, 2-1 Fimi, 6-1 Steel Stockholder, 10-1 King of Man, 14-1 Karen's Gem, 16-1 others.

5.0 NORTHERN HANDICAP (£2,222: 6f)
1 0221 Renovate (D), J Hardy, 4-10-0 Hodgson 5 3
2 0040 Moor House (D, B), M H Easterby, 4-9-5 Birch 2
4 0400 Nice Value (D), R Hollinshead, 7-9-0 Perks 10
5 -0214 April Lucky (CD), C Crossley, 8-8-8 — 7
6 0200 Relative Ease, D Chapman, 10-8-6 Proud 5 9
8 00-00 Dutch Girl, M W Easterby, 4-8-0 Storey 7 4
9 0430 Hab Dancer, R Armstrong, 5-8-0 .. Tulk 6
11 0/112 Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-7-12 Lowe 4
13 2302 Turbo (CD), A W Jones, 6-7-9 Charnock 5
13 000/ Nashita, J Mulhall, 8-7-7 ...... — 8
14 000-0 Mipurdu, Mrs J Pitman, 4-7-7 .... — 11
5-2 Scottish Agent, 3-1 Turbo, 4-1 Renovate, 15-2 April Lucky, 10-1 Hab Dancer, 12-1 others.

5.30 BALDERSBY HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,012: 1m 1f)
2 4100 Paducah (B), T Fairhurst, 5-9-12 Beecroft 5 5
4 1000 Gibbon, P Rohan, 5-8-7 .... Hughes 5 2
6 100-0 TV Star, B Lunness, 4-8-5 ...... Berry 5 9
11 -0000 Al Khashab, R Hollinshead, 4-7-13 — 7
13 4400- Lunar Wind, Parkes, 6-7-10 .. Griffiths 5 13
15 -0000 Regency Elite (CD), Denys Smith, 6-7-8 B Jones 11
16 40f0 Arctic Tribune (C), Miss S Hall, 7-7-8 — 6
17 -0004 Tuyenu, M Camacho, 5-7-7 .... Hills 3
18 -0001 Prince of Light, Denys Smith, 9-7-7 Fry 5 14
19 10-30 Jota, W Wharton, 5-7-7 ...... P Hill 5 15
20 0-400 Priddy Blue, P Asquith, 4-7-7 .... — 10
21 -0000 Shurland, M W Easterby, 5-7-7 .. R Hills 8
24 4040- Take Aim (CD), W Storey, 8-7-7 Carlisle 1
27 1-010 Dizzy Heights, H Fleming, 5-7-7 .. — 4
28 0/0-0 Splendid Again, G Lockerbie, 6-7-7 Donkin 12
11-4 Prince of Light, 100-30 Jota, 9-2 TV Star, 13-2 Paducah, 8-1 Dizzy Heights, 12-1 Gibbon, 14-1 others.

Ripon selections

By Michael Seely
3.0 Ski's Double. 3.30 Mashin Time. 4.0 Age of Reason. 4.30 Fimi. 5.0 Renovate. 5.30 Tuyenu.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Empress Jeannie. 4.0 Danny Park. 4.30 Fimi. 5.0 Scottish Agent.

Brighton results

2.0 (2.2) EASTBOURNE SWEEPSTAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o: £1,035: 5f 66yd)
CHILDOWN BLUE, ch c, by Blue Cashmere—Gay Donna (R Clifford Turner), 9-0 G Starkey (6-1) 1
Ghawar .... P Eddery (9-2) 2
Bold Saracen .. J Mercer (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 10p, 15p, 16p. DF: £1.27. CSF: £2.87. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 2l, 3l. St Paddy's Baby 33-1 (4th). 1min 2.87 sec. 9 ran. NR: Super Sunset.

2.30 (2.36) LEWES STAKES (£2,029: 1m 2f)
FIESTA FUN, br f, by Welsh Pageant—Antigua (M Kirby), 3-8-11 .... W Carson (4-6 fav) 1
Sea Miss .... G Starkey (4-1) 2
Beaumains ...... P Eddery (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 14p, 34p. DF: 20p. CSF: 34p. P Cole, at Lambourn. 2½l, 3l. Vulliard 11-1 (4th). 2min 2.55sec. 14 ran.

3.0 (3.5) "OPERATIC SOCIETY" CUP (Handicap: £2,653: 1m 4f)
AMBLER, b h, by Simbir—Am Stretchin (D Thorne), 5-9-5 W Newnes (8-1) 1
Leopard's Rock .. N Dawe (15-2) 2
Uncle Dick ...... S Cauthen (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 64p; places, 29p, 22p, 16p. DF: £3.61. CSF: £6.11. G Balding, at Weyhill. ¾l, 3l. Big Pal and North West 5-1 jt-favs. Bunce Boy 10-1 (4th). 2min 38.02sec. 12 ran.

3.30 (3.33) MONTPELIER STAKES (3-y-o: £2,215: 1m)
ZACCIO, ch c, by Lorenzaccio—Hepash (Capt D Churton), 9-0 W Carson (7-1) 1
The Azadstan .. P Eddery (9-4 fav) 2
Hoodwink .... P Cook (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 19p, 14p, 30p. DF: 44p. CSF: £2.37. J Bethell, at Fordingbridge. ½l, 3l. Cyprus Garden 5-1 (4th). 17 ran. 1min 35.69sec.

4.0 (4.5) PALACE HANDICAP (£1,928: 7f)
SMITH SEAL, b h, by Royal Palace—Dilly (Tedwood Ltd), 6-7-7 S Salmon (13-1) 1
Chads Gamble ... I Johnson (8-1) 2
Royaber .... B Rouse (5-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.06; places, 37p, 17p, 16p, 77p. DF: £6.20. CSF: £10.82. R Baker, at Marlborough. ½l, 1½l. R J Wallis 5-1 jt-fav. Thatching Time 16-1 (4th). 20 ran. 1min 22.38sec.

4.30 (4.32) MARINE HANDICAP (£1,816: 5f 66yd)
KASSAK, gr g, by Dragonara Palace—Dauphiness (C Dawes), 5-9-2 R Weaver (13-2) 1
Manflow .. M L Thomas (5-1 jt fav) 2
Sally's Silver .... J Blanks (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.02; places, 33p, 32p, 28p. DF: £6.18. CSF: £4.04. R O'Neill, at Dorking. Sh hd, 3l. Jack Splendid 5-1 jt-fav. Byroc Boy 16-1 (4th). 14 ran. 1min 2.36sec.
PLACEPOT: £29.30.

Pontefract

2.45 (2.47): FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS' STAKES (Maidens: 3-y-o: 6f).
DEWBERRY, b f by Bay Express—Rosaberry (Mrs W Tulloch) 8-0 Daryl Ford (3-1 jt fav) 1
Persian Pact .. P Hill (3-1 jt fav) 2
Contraria .... K Willey (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 17p, 11p, 31p; Dual F: 38p. CSF: £1.30. C Nelson, at Upper Lambourn. 2l, 6l. Zuhur 8-1 (4th). 11 ran.

3.15 (3.17): GROVE HANDICAP (Selling: 1m)
GOOD ON YOU, br f by Virginia Boy—Mini Skirt (S Johnson) 4-9-0 ...... B Raymond (5-1) 1
Stubbington Green L Piggott (9-2 fav) 2
Park Bridge .... B Crossley (8-1) .. 3
TOTE: Win, 82p; places, 26p, 17p, 19p; Dual F: £2.04. CSF: £2.74. R Johnson, at Crook. 1l, nk. Hypnotherapist 16-1 (4th). 14 ran. Winner bought in for 2,200 gns. NR: Hunting Heir, Manns Bitter, Likeable Fella, Hanover Lad.

3.45 3.48): CASTLECARE STAKES (2-y-o: 6f)
MY DAD TOM, b c My Dad George—His Lady Fair (Mrs M Jones) 8-13 .... K Willey (5-2) 1
Algardi ...... L Piggott (1-2 fav) 2
Plaxton .... P Tulk (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 15p, 10p; Dual F: 12p; CSF: 39p. B Hills, at Lambourn. 5l, 2½l. Sylvan Barbara 9-1 (4th). 6 ran. NR: Mullins Bar.

4.15 (4.16): WEBSTER'S PENNINE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (Third qualifier: 3-y-o: £1,385; 1m)
AL-ALLAM, ch c by Sun Prince—Lady's View (K Hsu) 9-0 R Street (11-2) 1
Settimino .... J Reid (9-2) 2
Bottisham .... B Taylor (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.59; places, 31p, 30p, 35p; Dual F: £7.32; CSF: £3.13. B Hills, at Lambourn. ½l, 2½l. Sympatique 6-4 fav (4th). 9 ran.

4.45 (4.46): BATLEY HANDICAP £2,337; 1m 2f)
PETER THE BUTCHER, br g by Autre Prince—Circumstance (P Caselli) 4-8-9 A Nesbitt (20-1) 1
Starfinder .... L Piggott (7-4 fav) 2
Noblez ...... K Hodgson (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.30; places, 32p, 18p, 16p; Dual F: £1.80; CSF: £5.38. S Nesbitt at Middleham. ½l, 1½l. Strip Fast 16-1 (4th). 11 ran.

5.15 (5.18): SCARBOROUGH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,404: 1m 4f)
ROYAL REALM, ch f by Blood Royal—Tomboy Tamele (C Clay) 8-6 ...... J Lowe (3-1 jt fav) 1
Palatinate .... E Hide (4-1) 2
Suniti ...... M Hills (3-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 10p, 15p, 14p; Dual F: £1.92; CSF: £1.56. S Norton, at Barnsley. ½l, 4l. Blakeney Point 8-1 (4th). 11 ran.

5.45 (5.46): JUVENILE STAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o: £699: 5f)
SAMMY WATERS, b c by Rapid River—Sambell (G Dampsey) 9-0 G Oldroyd (10-1) 1
Nagalia .... M Wigham (5-2 fav) 2
Mercia Sound .... S Perks (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.21; places, 25p, 10p, 15p; Dual F: £17.57. CSF: £5.89. C Booth, at Flaxton. ½l, sh hd. Siano Sparkler 9-2 (4th). 10 ran.
PLACEPOT: £25.25.

Theatre

The social alienation that now seems grimmer

Godspell

Young Vic

Highlights of Christian history in the past ten years include the rise of the Moonies, the Jonestown massacre, and the establishment of cult deprogramming as an upcoming new profession. I would not dream of laying such spiritual conspiracies at the door of John-Michael Tebelak and Stephen Schwartz's synoptic rave-up, but it is a fact that the sight of a pack of obedient kids bouncing their way through the parables under the hypnotic gaze of a pin-up Nazarene looks a good deal less harmless than it did when *Godspell* first burst upon the Round House audience 10 years ago.

At that time, the word for this kind of company was "tribe" — a handy term borrowed from *Hair* to denote any young group whose posture of social alienation relieved the author of equipping them with a social background. Their attitude was what mattered, not where or who they were, or what they did. But looking at the *Godspell* tribe again now that the love generation is dead and gone, you do start wondering just who they are supposed to be. In spite of their rapt attention to every phrase that falls from their leader's lips, they obviously do not represent the disciples or any kind of congregation, if only for the reason that they know all the stuff already, and start acting out the prodigal son or the good Samaritan as soon as they get the cue. What they do suggest is a group of lost children who have taken refuge in a closed cult, and are now energetically selling it to the world.

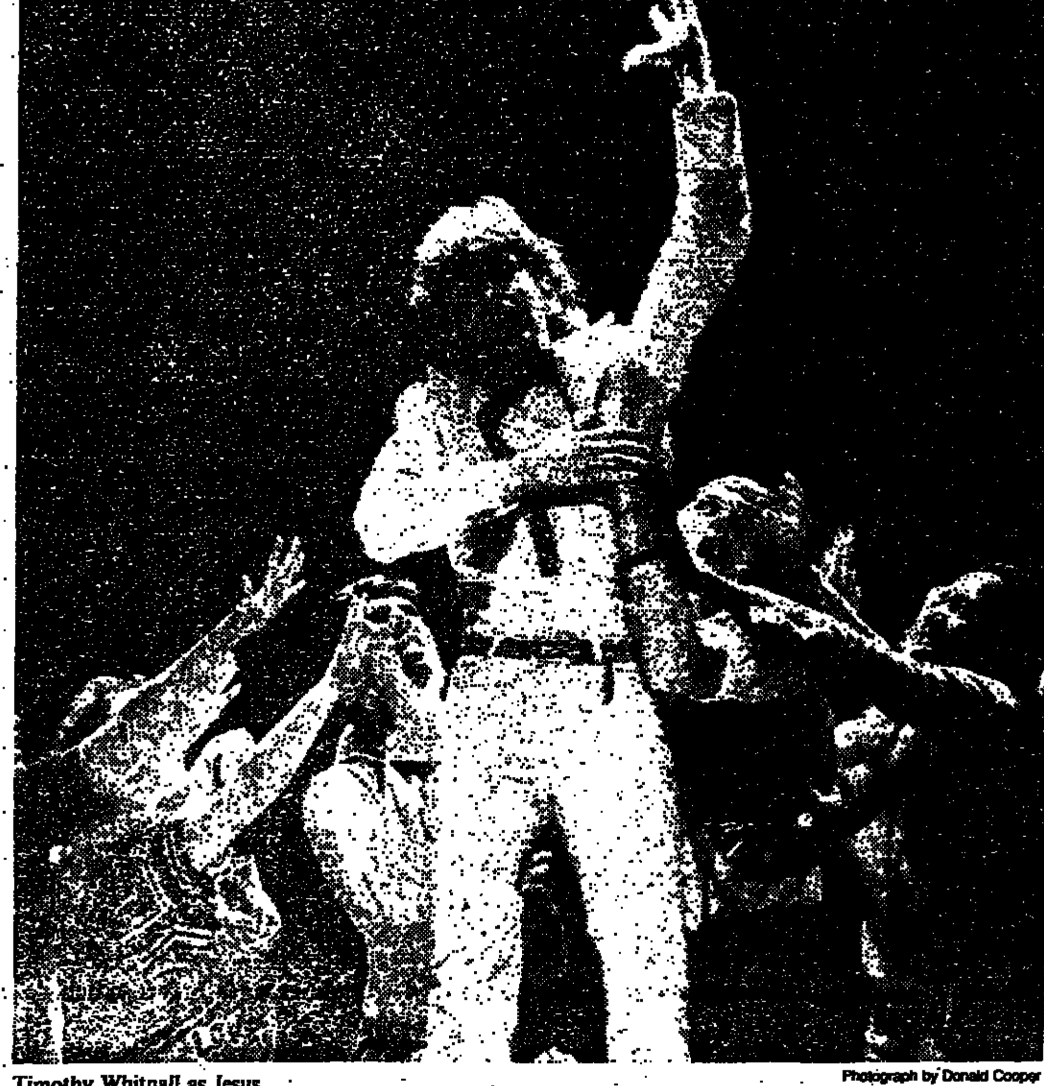
Godspell does not gloss over the revengeful severities of Christian doctrine; eyes are to be torn out, unfraternal siblings to be cast into hell fire. But the trick of the show is to back up all such threats with electric circus rock music that obliterates their meaning. Sometimes numbers are in direct contradiction to what the words are saying. "Turn Back O Man", theatrically the most irresistible song in the show, delivers its warning against carnal indulgence by sending the most red-hot lady in the troupe through the house, spraying out Mae West invitations as *ad libs* between the lyrics.

It is all a matter of overcoming audience resistance. Irreverent back-chat makes up a good deal of the first half; and then steadily diminishes until, with the Last Supper and the Crucifixion, revivalist disco gives way to devotional intensity.

Stuart Mungall's production has the visual character of a period piece: flared jeans, Indian cotton tops, "peace" and "love" stickers, and a floral rainbow stage (by Bernard Culshaw) raked to suggest a giant bagatelle board. It also exceeds the line of duty in evoking late-1960s audience participation, and begins with the chorus breaking into the Creator's opening speech and barging through the house as if this were the Old Vic. This certainly makes a contrast with their final line-up for the stations of the Cross, but there is not much else to be said for it.

The names of the company are new to me, but several of them establish strong stage personalities: particularly Anthony Head, who seizes central stage authority as the prodigal son's narrator, Trudie Goodwin, an agile singer who really makes you attend to the lyrics, and Nicola Blackman, who comes over hot and strong in "Turn Back O Man". Jointly they do form an ensemble who are mutually responsive, well-coordinated and unselfish, all capable of taking their solo spots and then melting back into the group. Timothy Whitnall's Jesus, in white slacks and frock coat, is something less than the life and soul of the party. By definition, he operates outside the group; but when he does join in the fun he fails to dominate it, and seems less at home with music-hall and rock routines than at the moments when he cuts into them with reedy denunciations.

Irving Wardle





Timothy Whitnall as Jesus — Photograph by Donald Cooper

Television

Self-defensive blur

Facelift/SS 1923-45

BBC 1/Thames

"If you look carefully you will see a white line . . ." said the surgeon as he briskly tugged a large envelope, bright red on the inside, high over his patient's ear. No, I could not look carefully, any more than I could comfortably gaze into the twin red bunkers, complete with marker flags, through which another patient was to receive her leak-proof silicone globes.

Facelift was a film to send the senses into a self-defensive blur, as busy little saws ate through noses, and lasers dug deep ravines where tattoos once told their homely story. "There's a funny smell. It's my skin burning." — "No, you're not being burnt, you're being vaporized." Ah. "£500 for two extra inches round the bust", said the commentator. Or did he say £5,000?

What *was* clear, however, was the tone — of amused contempt. Harold Williamson, for the BBC, adopted what he must have felt was a suitably puritanical attitude to "the surgery of illusion". He was strict with the man who had sold Maureen a nose job. Would it not have been simpler to convince her that her nose was all right as it was? "You can judge as a man, just as I can, whether she looks nice or not." The tyrant speaks.

To be fair, Williamson did allow the case to be made for "luxury" cosmetic surgery: one doctor pointed out how satisfying it was to see his patients freed from lifelong obsessions for the mere price of a holiday in the sun. We watched a skinny barmaid acquire the bosom of her dreams, and a man relieved of the conk which had impeded the proper swing of his beer mug. Quite apart from its excellent work on harelips the NHS is now prepared to give facelifts where these are deemed necessary for mental health. When attacking cowboy salesmen, who might just as well be selling encyclopedias, Williamson was on unassailable ground.

Andrew Mollo's film *SS 1923-45* was a chillingly clear account of the development of Hitler's elite army. One point cannot be made too often, and especially at present: the SS sprang out of a perfectly understandable reaction to growing civil disorder fuelled by unemployment.

The early SS was noted for its dash and style as well as for its fanaticism; the Slavic conscripts who finally swelled its ranks meant that it could not easily be condemned en bloc for the bestial crimes once more unspeakably rebroadcast here. On the vexed question of collective guilt, this film offered a telling observation: no case had been found in which an SS man had been tried and shot for refusing *to shoot.*

Michael Church

Panorama

BBC1

"Vote, Vote, Vote for Tony Benn", it was called, echoing the title of a famous Dennis Potter play of the Sixties that dealt with the disgust felt by an idealistic young Labour MP for the back room chicanery of party political life. Potter had been a Labour candidate. He turned his own experience into drama with considerable impact. We felt we were seeing into secrets.

And now here it is all in the open. All on show for the *Panorama* cameras which followed the campaigns of the three candidates for Labour's deputy leadership.

There was more of Tony Benn, naturally, because he has more of a campaign. Ever since he declared his challenge to Denis Healey last April he has been stomping the country American-style. The cameras went stomping too, following him to party conferences, miners' galas, talking to him on railway trains and visiting the meetings of his different support groups.

Calling them party activists is no misnomer: they are all young, eager and determined, with that excited look of victory in their eyes. His meetings positively hum with energy. Benn turns it all to good humour and jokes. Boots's lending library even got in there somewhere, an easy laugh despite being long defunct.

Denis Healey has, on the surface, less to laugh about. So when he tries there is a clumsy unease that the last laugh may be on him. Whereas Tony Benn's message is simple and repetitive: "Earlier Labour governments didn't carry out Labour policy: the next one must", Healey comes out fighting off Benn's challenge in personal terms. His references to what the Labour Party stands for are couched in benign generalities about the brotherhood of man. Silkin, claiming to be the candidate of unity, proved in the Gallup poll to be trailing the other two badly.

But no one trailed worse than Michael Foot himself. Called in to answer, as leader, questions about the gladitorial combat in his parlour, he arrived eager to talk about anything but — Mitterrand, he suggested, or Warrington. And he went on refusing the matter in hand.

David Dimbleby gamely tried every possible way of rephrasing the same question. To no effect. Foot is in an intolerable position and was seen to be so. Other shadow ministers kept their heads down. Where was Kinnock? Where Heffer? Benn is not popular with other politicians of his generation.

Joe Ashton most poignantly *explained why. The last Labour* government had brought dying men from hospitals and sick beds to vote their policies through. Benn's bid for power oversimplifies. But then, that is why it may succeed.

Joan Bakewell

Dance

Sleeping Beauty

Coliseum

I think that it is by happy chance rather than intent that the three ballets which Rudolf Nureyev is dancing at the Coliseum this summer are the ones that would have introduced him to the London public if he had arrived here with the Kirov Ballet 20 years ago. Not many dancers have kept their grasp on such demanding works for so long.

The explanation of his artistic longevity is intellectual as well as physical. He knows what is intended by the steps and gestures, so he presents them to an audience instead of simply performing them. In this week's offering, for instance, *The Sleeping Beauty*, the wedding duet has a dynastic pomp when he dances it, especially with Monday night's Aurora, Eva Evdokimova, who knows his ways and responds in kind.

That way of treating the last act comes from his Kirov background. The way he has elaborated the earlier hunting and vision scenes derives largely from his own imagination, but always guided by the Petipa tradition as well as Tchaikovsky's music.

I must add that poor Tchaikovsky had a rough mauling from the Festival Ballet orchestra under David Coleman. Even if one tried to think of it as a kind of public rehearsal on their part, the result was not creditable. Yet the audience applauded them just as if they had played well; is this one of the reasons why English musicians seem often unconcerned about their standards when playing for ballet?

I suppose that the way the *line of the music disintegrated*, during the entr'acte music which provides Nureyev's solo to start the vision scene, may explain the too fussy effect he made at the end of it. Elsewhere in that act he negotiated the plethora of challenges he has set himself with blithe aplomb.

Evdokimova has made herself entirely at home in this production. Her Aurora has all the regality needed, but shown in the spirit of a fresh young girl, exhilarated and stirred by the adventures she meets.

Evelyne Desutter, who is to play Aurora at some of the later performances, was Princess Florine for this one. She is a stylish dancer, light and quick, with an attractive poise. Her Bluebird was Jay Jolley. The choreography was not meant for a dancer of his tall elegance, and he has a struggle to keep up with it, yet the outcome is beautifully smooth, cleanly finished and impeccably timed. Not many of the other soloists made much of an impression, although the acting roles were carried off with practised skill.

John Percival

Concerts

RPO/Chung

Festival Hall

My respect for Myung-Whun-Chung, the male sibling of an already celebrated trio of Korean musicians, was much increased at the end of his concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Monday. Having turned from the piano to conducting while still in his twenties, he came back here in that capacity, crowning his concert with a committed and vividly compelling performance of Shostakovich's sixth symphony. It was splendidly *directed without* any recourse to the score.

His performance was a welcome reminder that the *symphony is essentially more* characteristic of its composer than the better-known ones which were written before and after it. In spite of having an apparently *lopsided* structure with a searching slow movement at the start followed by two quicker as well as brighter movements, the progress from anguished eloquence to thrustful exuberance is as musically convincing as it is exhilarating in effect.

In the shadow of his politically censured fifth symphony, Shostakovich found his way forward as an artist by such unconventional means as might *deflect further charges of* a similar nature, yet leave attentive listeners in no doubt of his musical purpose. By the *breadth of phrasing in the* desolate opening movement and the concern for unusual touches of detail (the celesta used as a sustaining instrument, for instance), the conductor shaped a truly anguished cry from the composer's heart. His vitality of attack and precision in emphasis and shading extended no less to the remainder of the work, such as pointing the inversion of the main theme in the middle movement simultaneously with its basic form, and evoking the spirit of folksongs and village bands in the finale. The orchestra responded with alert ensemble *and expressive solo playing, not* least from first flute and cor anglais among their ranks. The overture to *Benvenuto Cellini* at *the start of the concert had* lugubrious moments, but an awareness also of the pride Berlioz took in his subject.

The moderate pace with which Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto was begun allowed ample scope to Itzhak Perlman to deploy his beauty of line and rightness of tone as well as deft display of technique. It might be asked, though, whether something more should not be expected from so superb an artist than fluency of effect, however brilliant, either in dimension of performing character, choice of repertory or both.

Noël Goodwin

Malcolm Williamson

Jubilee Hall, Aldeburgh

Stravinsky had the right idea in making his epitaphs short and neat. Malcolm Williamson's memorial to Tito, by contrast, extends itself for three quarters of an hour as a song cycle on themes of death and departure, *as if there may be some excuse* for the length of the thing in the tempo of the late President's passing. Keeping solemn with Williamson for so long has its fair share of difficulties.

Often these seem to be almost wilfully self-inflicted. For how else can one explain the banalities and obviousnesses that would make any schoolboy composer blush, but that the Master of the Queen's Music invests with numbing conviction? How else can one understand his vision to set much of his work to a funeral-march plod in deadening even rhythm? *How* else can one interpret his disastrous over-use of little mannerisms, not least the spreading of each syllable over two notes, so that musical phrases creak along like gun carriages to their resting places?

Williamson must be tired by now of having his earlier works used as a stick to beat the later ones, so I will refrain from commenting on whatever excellent points there may be in his second piano sonata of 1957, with which he introduced Monday's recital. Let me note only that, perhaps because it *was being played by the recent* composer of the Tito cycle, it spoke this time less of gifted youth than of age, of weariness giving place to a bitter *pugnacity.*

These were the feelings most forcefully projected in the song cycle by Brian Rayner Cook, who sang well but unfortunately was not at his most attractive in music which requires its interpreter to be so very pleased *with himself.* Both he and Williamson were more happily employed, and much more briefly, in a musical birthday card supplied by the latter for Sir Peter Pears.

Paul Griffiths

Vegh Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

As performed by the Vegh Quartet on Monday night the Allegro of Beethoven's Op 95 seemed too consistently vehement an outburst. The gentler lines of the Allegretto were more satisfyingly assembled, and it was again noticeable in the third movement that this ensemble does best not in Beethoven's outsize gestures but in his quiet textures, wherein their exceptional collective sensitivity has play — in both senses.

This work always seems like a prelude to the composer's late quartets, and it was apt that it was preceeded by Bartok's No 1, the resemblance of whose opening pages to Beethoven's Op 131 has been so often remarked. Yet it was a particular virtue of the Vegh interpretation that it showed this to be something of a red herring. The *initial Lento is like* a strenuous song in that each instrument is exposed because of the music's slow motion, and the Vegh Quartet conveyed a memorable impression of peace and purity.

The tentative start to the slow movement was acutely judged also, as were the inflections of tempo which Bartok demands. The main point was, however, that this quartet was shown to be a more fully characteristic utterance than is usually thought to be the case. The Vegh Quartet's enlightening emphasis on essential stylistic traits was *most productive in* the finale, which can appear too diverse but was here unified by greatly varied stress on the recurring two-note figures

For Schubert's A minor Quartet I changed seats, which perhaps was a mistake. At first the ensemble sounded rather bottom heavy, and it was the same whenever the initial theme recurred. In fact the aggressive passages of the opening Allegro were the most convincing, the lyrical ones rarely flowing as they should. But the Andante's exploration *of the familiar Rosamunde* theme was much happier — again in both senses.

Max Harrison

Books

Heraldic luxuries

Armorial
By Bruno B. Heim

(Van Duren, £22)

We shall be hearing a lot of Bruno B. Heim during the next 12 months, inevitably in contro*versial situations, for his proper* style is "His Excellency the Most Reverend Archbishop Bruno Heim, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain". As such, much of the work in connexion with Pope John Paul II's visit to Great Britain in 1982 is bound to fall on his shoulders.

His new book is not controversial, except inasmuch as you either like or do not like his unusual artistic style; for this is a book of pictures, pictures of the coats of arms and insignia of the Archbishop's friends and illustrious guests. For many years he has kept what he calls *his Liber amicorum et illustrorum hospitum.* Those who are invited to dine at the Apostolic Delegacy in Wimbledon are not only faced with a gastronomic *tour de force*, mostly cooked by their host, but also with a picture, either more or less fanciful, of their armorial or not so armorial insignia, which they are invited to sign.

Some of the pictures in the book are strictly orthodox, such as those of the arms of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and Queen Margarethe of Denmark; others, like that of the Duke of Norfolk, are not. He is represented, not by his *arms*, but by the *augmentation* awarded to his ancestor after the battle of Flodden, namely the arms of James IV of Scotland but with the Scottish lion cut in half and pierced through with an arrow; a Scottish tease which does not amuse the scowling lion of Moncreiffe of that ilk.

It is not easy to describe the Archbishop's style in a few words. Perhaps it is enough to suggest that if God had not called Bruno Heim to his service, Walt Disney would probably have called him to his. The 143 half-tone plates are great fun but, lacking the quintessence of heraldry-colour, they become a bit of a luxury at £22. Sadly, there are only four pages of coloured illustrations.

All the arms depicted are carefully blazoned by John George, Garioch Pursuivant, and Peter Bander van Duren has contributed a brief but useful and profusely illustrated introduction, which includes a biography of Bruno Heim. It is no surprise to find that the Preface is written by the Earl Marshal of England, who writes that what makes this book unusual "is that it extends beyond national insularity and embraces heraldry varying in origin and authority". To which I can only chant "Amen".

Bearings of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

John Brooke-Little
Norroy and Ulster King of Arms

Popular music

Defiant niceness and infinite caution

Andy Williams

Grosvenor House



For those historians who still remember the days when LPs came in unlaminated cardboard covers, cabaret has returned to the West End. At the Great Room in Grosvenor House, which seems at any moment likely to slip its moorings and sail noiselessly out into the channel carrying its £50-a-head patrons on some everlasting first-class cruise, no fewer than three of the big-band American greats have been assembled for a week of post-Wimbledon entertainment.

First the bandleader Nelson Riddle, who comes out looking like Fred MacMurray in one of those 1940s movies where a genial small-town college professor suddenly finds himself in charge of a 30-piece orchestra. Then, in a red chiffon tent, Sarah Vaughan, who sings all the songs that used to come on 12-inch circular discs with holes in the middle before she slowly but surely tortures "Send in the Clowns" to death by turning a hard-edged lyrical classic into a coloratura's benefit night.

Finally we get Andy Williams, himself a graduate of the Perry Como school of advanced soporific stagecraft and the only other singer who manages to look more alive on television *than when you see him ten feet* away in the midnight-blue tuxedo. He specializes in highlights from the collected writings of Henry Mancini, and raises an eyebrow in about the time it takes *Miss Vaughan to* raise the roof. Yet there remains a defiant niceness about him, like that of a cruise liner's entertainments officer who has decided to step into the breach and take over the spotlight himself. Unobtrusive is I think the word; so far from disliking the conversation of the diners, you feel he has no fundamental wish to interrupt it.

Unlike Mr Riddle or Miss Vaughan, Mr Williams also comes complete with an enchanting lady in black who stands in the shadows behind him echoing his choruses, presumably in the interests of stereophonic sound. To hear him recapitulate, by way of an introduction to a ballad, the entire plot of *Beyond the Rainbow* is a little like drowning slowly in chocolate fudge, but this is a performance of infinite caution which ended suitably enough with a sitting ovation and Mr Riddle's regrets that Mr Williams would not be *doing any more singing tonight* as he had to save himself for the rest of the week. Somehow there did not seem an awful lot to save, and I think the evening might well be improved if *Grosvenor House* could scatter a few one-armed bandits around the room. Still, it is not every night you get to be within touching distance of the man who dubbed Lauren Bacall's singing voice in *To Have and Have Not.*

Sheridan Morley

Sammy Davis Jnr

Apollo Victoria

Always with Sammy Davis Jnr there has been the possibility that he could put his talents to disturbing his audience. It was not likely to happen on the first night of his London performances, which was a gala concert in aid of the Freedom From Hunger project at Tel Aviv University, and it hardly looks likely to happen at all now that he has reached the age of 55. But at times there is a growl in his voice and a thrust to his *rhythms* that threaten to leave the orchestra trailing well behind under the mellow direction of George Rhodes. I would dearly love to be there if he ever abandons the homogenized swing that has become his trademark.

Of course, it is hard to claim a single trademark for his talents, for he has vocal and physical instruments that often head in a dozen different directions. They are all connected by his taste for emotional theatricality, so that they combine when he chooses, turning the gritty Jerry Jeff Walker *song "Mr Bojangles"* into a romantic musical drama drawing on his acting skills, his flair for narrative singing and his distinguished footwork, as recognizable as a Bob Fosse dance.

As an impressionist, he may not number among the best but he does have an eye for the subtle touch that captures people: almost *entirely from* the old school of Hollywood actors and popular singers, from Cagney and Bogart to Sinatra and Brando, but no less observant for all that. Although he has a support act, a singing group called the Wall Street Crash, he is best at offering his own variety support, with a precise display of tap-dancing to match his turn at impressions.

An entire life in *show* business has left him with a wider command of audience response and sympathy than most performers ever learn. Probably it is the *audience that* should be blamed if they take his "Candy Man", which is essentially a children's song by Anthony Newley, and make it his biggest hit record, but Mr Davis accepts that popular taste. He has been seen too little on the musical stage where he could play a character with raw edges, where perhaps his voice could be turned to the leering old "Candy Man" blues, where Mr Davis could disturb expectations. But, rest assured, he is not offering any such challenges at the Apollo Victoria: he is the same genial professional he always has been.

Ned Chaillet

Dexter Gordon

Ronnie Scott's

The difficult start which Dexter Gordon made to the latest of his many seasons in Frith Street came as a great surprise. Normally his tenor saxophone phrasing has the rolling gait and downbeat certainty of a veteran gunfighter, but for a while on Monday night it seemed as if he was fighting to remove rust from his instrument's mechanicals and barrel.

So awkward was his delivery of the opening "Tangerine" that it required all the wit of his *rhythm* section to hold the performance together; luckily they were able to make constant reappraisals of tempo and trajectory to accommodate the leader's problems, and the bassist, David Eubanks, produced a peach of a plucked solo *which raised the performance* to a level of acceptability.

Gordon eased some of the stiffness from his joints in the succeeding "Hi-Fly", inserting slyly apposite quotes from "Swinging on a Star" and "Strangers in Paradise" and even bringing off one tricky double-time run without untoward incident, despite a shortness of wind which prevented him from displaying his customary vigorous sound.

On a long "Easy Living", in fact, he seemed to be fashioning his tone as he went along, testing it with experimental sustained notes in a reading which otherwise seemed remarkably aimless until Kirk Lightsey intervened to deliver a graceful, ruminative unaccompanied piano solo.

"Blues Up and Down", the old Gene Ammons/Sonny Stitt warhorse, proved a more satisfactory vehicle, and found Gordon settling into something like his normal form. This, to be sure, was an off night; only fools would bet on a repetition during the next fortnight.

Richard Williams

Opera

Il barbiere di Siviglia

Glyndebourne

As Rossini's *Barber* prances on at Glyndebourne, alternating with Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Maria Ewing has left the role of Rosina after last Saturday's performance. She is preparing for the Composer in *Ariadne* next month and has made way for the Israeli soprano Zehava Gal, making her British debut in the role.

Miss Gal, who will be Peter Brook's Carmen next year in Paris, joins a team of sharply and often freshly individual characterizations, constantly — even exhaustingly, in John Cox's lively, restlessly detailed production — interfertilizing each other's comic business and galvanizing each other's musical responses.

Less girlishly winsome and beguiling, perhaps, than her predecessor, this was a Rosina of considerable passion and energy with a vocal technique strong enough and a musical *imagination intelligent enough* to modulate the most testing coloratura passages through a wide *expressive* vocal range, from the snarlingly feline to the forcefully determined or wilfully exhibitionist.

Her musical and dramatic rapport with Figaro was a strong point of the production; indeed, John Rawnsley, in the title role for the first time, was a particularly effective Figaro, his swaggering panache projected through a voice of enormous and unflagging power and élan, yet able to match word and action in fine detail.

Max-René Cosotti's Count suffered by contrast: his tense upper register, inadequately supported for so much of his florid writing, weakened an otherwise attractive characterization. As solid in character as in voice, Claudio Desderi, a dignified, managerial Bartolo, was engagingly played off by Ferruccio Furlanetto's straggly Basilio, reminiscent of Sir Andrew Aguecheek in all but his fascinatingly musty, dark grey voice.

Elgar Howarth, making his Glyndebourne debut, drew earnest, efficient but charmless playing from the London Philharmonic. One longed for more sophistication, grace and true Rossinian wit, more shafts of that bright Spanish sunlight caught so beautifully by Robert Bryan's lighting on the stone and dappled leaves of William Dudley's design. In many ways, *his freshly realistic and deftly* inventive designs were the most stylish part of this broadly comic, heavyweight production in which it was left very much to the singers, in their speedily assembled and vocally taut ensembles, to pump the dramatic heart of the score.

Hilary Finch

The great British pensions scandal

Britain led the post-war world in founding a welfare state but never resolved a welfare issue of importance to millions of its citizens — their occupational pensions. The current system, on which city institutions have bloomed and boomed, discriminates savagely against people who change their jobs. By discouraging labour mobility it damages industry. An official study out today, fails to solve the problem. Paul Barry reports.

When changing your job doesn't pay

Most of Britain's company pension schemes are a disgrace. They promise you two-thirds of your final salary when you retire. But they pay it to you ONLY if you stay with one company for 40 years — all your working life. Change jobs once in mid-career or get made redundant and half your precious pension will disappear.

Change jobs again and you'll end up with a small fraction of the pension you were planning to retire on.

A company pension is an appalling investment for someone who plans to change jobs (and most people don't stay in one company all their life). Yet you can't get a job with most companies without also joining the pension scheme — it's a condition of service.

If you do change jobs or get made redundant you could easily end up getting exactly the same pension the new state scheme would give you, yet pay twice the price for the privilege. And in the past many pension scheme members have effectively lent money to their pension scheme interest free — in other words, they've given money away — because when they have left the scheme they have merely got their own contributions back. The money put in for them by their employer has disappeared.

The purpose of any pension scheme should be to provide its members with an adequate pension at retirement age. But most people in Britain change jobs at least two or three times during their working life (TUC evidence suggests that people change jobs even more often, once every four years on average). So they end up with an inadequate pension when they retire — typically only half what they have been promised. And generally that pension is not inflation proofed. At present inflation rates it will halve in value every six years.

It is all there in the small print of the pensions booklet. But pensions are a complicated and (let's face it) a rather tedious subject. So most people discover the pensions trap only when they themselves fall into it.

The TUC summed up Britain's poor pension provision in its evidence to the Occupational Pension Board in November 1978. It said pensions should: "enable employees to maintain their pre-retirement standard of living into retirement (or at least prevent a major decline).... This need is obviously independent of the number of jobs the employees concerned have held in their working lifetime. Thus any system that provides a significantly worse pension for pensioners who have changed jobs is *defective* and *unfair*."

Almost three years ago the Government asked the Occupational Pensions Board to recommend a solution to the problem. But its report, which comes out today, goes less than half way to providing the answer. The OPB's members all agree that job changers should in principle be treated on an equal basis with those who stay in one scheme all their working life.

But the majority of the OPB members (which means those drawn from industry and the pension funds) say that equality is too expensive so they are asking for only limited protection against inflation for those who change jobs. They want employers to be required by law to give inflation-proof deferred pensions — but only up to a maximum of five per cent increase a year. Inflation in the last decade has averaged 14 per cent, so if it continues at past rates the OPB's protection will be very limited indeed.

What worries the OPB majority is the "knock-on" costs that inflation proofing would have. People now receiving pensions would want the same protection against inflation that is given to deferred pensions. And since two out of three pension schemes in the private sector now give no guarantee that pensions will be increased at all after retirement, most pension schemes would find themselves with a hefty extra liability. The OPB majority feared that many companies would not be able to find the money to meet those knock-on costs.

But it isn't clear that the OPB majority's objections to an equitable solution are particularly strong. Companies can't be forced to meet the knock-on costs if they haven't got the money. And the direct costs of inflation proofing deferred pensions (which would bring equity to schemes) are admittedly low — two to three per cent of payroll). There is in any case the option of lowering the general level of benefits in a scheme. It might mean, for example, reducing the promised pension from two-thirds to one half of final salary, but that at least would be a real pension — one that everybody actually received.

The OPB minority (ie the trade union members) is apparently prepared to see such a solution if that is the price that must be paid for giving a better deal to job changers. The minority recommends full inflation proofing or (under duress) a requirement to meet inflation up to a maximum increase of 8½ per cent a year, (in line with the inflation protection in the state scheme where company pension funds have "contracted out").

There are other ways of treating the job changer better; for example, by moving back to old fashioned "money purchase" pension schemes where the contributions put in by (and for) each employee are effectively put into a separate fund for each person, so that he or she gets a pension earned by these contributions. But employers have rejected such schemes in the past because they don't carry a promise of providing a pension of a certain proportion of final salary (which employers like) and because they don't have the element of cross subsidy which enables employers to reward "loyal" employees.

It is hard to see how employers could be forced to move back to such schemes except by their employees but legislation requiring employers to inflation proof deferred pensions (or to treat job changers on the same basis as loyal employees) would make money purchase schemes more attractive.

Another, more radical, alternative might be to make it simply illegal for employers to force people to join the company pension scheme. It is ridiculous that employers should have the power to make people take up such an appalling investment. Legislation like that would undoubtedly wreck the funding assumptions of most existing final salary schemes and force employers either to put more money in or to revamp the scheme to provide a lower level of benefits.

Meanwhile, there is something else, which the OPB majority report suggests should be done — and that is to make it illegal for company pension schemes to take advantage of the inflation proofing provided by the new (and as yet far from mature) state pension scheme. This practice is known in the trade as "franking" and is one of the most disgraceful features of Britain's company pensions provision.

The new state pension scheme, introduced in 1978, will by 1998 give everyone in employment an earnings related pension, inflation proofed because it will be tied to the growth in national average earnings. But employees in company pension schemes that have contracted out of the state arrangements will not get that protection — their pension funds can opt to inflation proof their state pension rights (called their Guaranteed Minimum Pension or GMP) by a fixed amount of only 8½ per cent a year. On top of that, company pension schemes can in practice meet the state pension liability by reducing the benefits they have promised to provide for employees who leave the scheme.

Someone who leaves a company now at the age of 44, retiring in 2002, might have a deferred pension of £500 of which £200 is his GMP. By 2002 inflation proofing would have increased the GMP to £1,000 and that would be the pension he received. While it looks good on the surface — since the promise of a pension of £500 has in fact brought a pension of twice that — what has really happened is that inflation has wiped out any benefit in excess of the GMP. The employee has got only the state pension but has in all probability paid twice as much in hard cash to get it.

The OPB has rightly said that this practice should be illegal.

But even if franking is outlawed, and the OPB gets the other limited inflation protection that it wants, Britain's job changers will still lose a huge proportion of their pension rights whan they change jobs or get made redundant.

For that reason the OPB's recommendations do not go nearly far enough. Britain's job changers are entitled to a better deal and they should get it. Sort out the problem of equity first by requiring full inflation proofing of deferred pensions. Then let employers and employees negotiate to decide what level of pension benefits the company and its employees can afford. Pension schemes that provide an inadequate pension for half their members, as many of Britain's company pension schemes do now, shouldn't be allowed to stay in business — let alone be in business as a monopoly in each company.



Peter Harvey was a farm manager with a company called Fountain Farming, part of the Stewart Wrightson group until he was made redundant last year when the company was broken up and sold off.

He has been offered a deferred pension of £1,102 payable on his retirement in 2012. That represents just over a tenth of the salary he was earning in 1980 when redundancy arrived. But by 2012 the pension will be virtually worthless. An inflation rate of 10 per cent between now and then will have devalued it to 1/175th of the salary he will be retiring on — in other works it will be worth less than two days work.

To earn that marvellous pension, Peter Harvey had six years of contributions, or £5,800 of hard cash, put in on his behalf by the Stewart Wrightson group. That money has bought him next to nothing.

He could, as an alternative, transfer some of those contributions to another pension scheme but the company has offered him only £2,328 — a mere 40 per cent of the money put in for him.

"Stewart Wrightson are an insurance company so I expected a decent pension from them. And the pension was pushed hard as a benefit at the job interview. But it's a pretty bad investment to put nearly £6,000 in and get less than £3,000 back. If they'd given me the cash instead I could have made much better use of it."

Fifteen other employees of Fountain Farming lost their jobs at the same time as Peter Harvey and each was given a similar deal.

Peter Harvey is still managing the same farms as he did for fountain. "I was quite happy to go on working for them," says Peter Harvey. "What upsets me is that we were treated as if we left of our own free will."



Frank Marlow was made redundant 10 years ago at the age of 56 from his job as project engineer with Hawker Siddeley. He picked up the princely pension of £76 a year payable in 1980. He had also previously had some of his pension contributions returned. Together with his redundancy pay it came to £700 or £800.

That was almost the sum total of his reward for some 11 years of service with various companies in the Hawker Siddeley group, and membership of three pension schemes within those companies.

He had already been made redundant once before, from De Haviland, part of the HS group, and had taken a refund of some of his pension contributions then, but he had also lost out because he was twice a member of a pension scheme that was merged into another scheme. On each occasion he was treated as though he had changed jobs, he claims, and that is why his final pension is ridiculously low.

The Hawker Siddeley pension scheme was a typical "final salary" scheme — the sort that promises two-thirds of final salary on retirement. "These schemes are based on the proviso that you stay with one company and one scheme and that just does not happen", says Marlow.

"The rule books of these pension schemes are totally misleading. Even management doesn't understand that their members are being conned."

Frank Marlow is now a pensions consultant but selling "money purchase" pension schemes. With these, the money that you and your employer put in effectively goes into your own separate fund, and earns interest to provide your pension. You don't lose out if you change jobs.

The sting in the tail

Almost all company pension schemes in Britain pay a pension based on your final salary. The best give 1/60th for each year of contributions — or two thirds of final salary for a working life. But that means your final salary with each employer. So if you changed jobs 20 years ago, half your pension will be earned on a "final salary" left far behind by inflation.

A simple example shows what happens to two people retiring in 1981 after 40 years' service on a salary of £12,000 at retirement.

Smith, who has stayed with one company all his working life gets a pension of two thirds (40/60ths) of his pre-retirement salary of £12,000. so his pension is £8,000 a year.

But poor Brown was made redundant 20 years ago in 1961 so his pension comes from two employers. He gets one third (20/60ths) of £12,000 from his last employer and one third of a much lower final salary of £1,2000 from the employer he left in 1961. His total pension is only £4,400. So one change of jobs has cost him 45 per cent of is pension, through no fault of his own.

The OPB's recommendations wouldn't have helped Brown much even if they had been law 20 years ago. Inflation protection at 5 per cent would have increased the pension from his first employer to £1,050. but his total pension would still have been only £5,000 — 37 per cent less than if he hadn't been made redundant.

The cost of changing jobs today varies as to what happens to inflation betweem now and your retirement. One job change now at age 45 would cost you: (see chart) one third of your pension if inflation runs at 5 per cent 37 per cent of your pension if inflation runs at 7 per cent and 43 per cent of your pension if inflation runs at 10 per cent between now and 2001.

And the OPB recommendations wouldn't help you even if they became law today — they apply only to pension you will earn after the day the law is passed.



Law Report Employment Appeal Tribunal

Employers' implied term of trust

Woods v WM Car Services (Peterborough) Ltd

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson; Mr R. V. Cooper and Mr T. H. Goff

[Judgment delivered June 19]

The implied term in a contract of employment that employers would not, without reasonable and proper cause, conduct themselves in a manner calculated or likely to destroy or seriously damage the relationship of confidence and trust between employer and employee was of the greatest importance in good industrial relations.

An employer who persistently attempted to vary an employee's conditions of service was acting in fundamental breach of that term so as to repudiate the contract of employment and enable an employee to claim that he had been constructively dismissed.

The question whether there had been a breach of contract was a mixed question of fact and law and the Employment Appeal Tribunal could not overrule the industrial tribunal's decision unless it was contrary to the evidence.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mrs Vilma Woods, of Baston, Peterborough, from a decision of a Cambridge industrial tribunal last September that she had not been dismissed by her employers, W. M. Car Services (Peterborough) Ltd.

She had appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal erred in law in holding that she had not been constructively dismissed.

Mr Iain MacLeod for Mrs Woods; Mr Timothy Barnes for the employers.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the employee was chief secretary and accounts clerk to the owner of a garage. The business was taken over by the employers who took the view that the employee was overpaid and asked her to take a lesser wage which she refused to do. She was also asked to work longer hours and was given new conditions of employment which omitted the word "chief" from her job title.

She complained to an industrial tribunal that she had been constructively dismissed and that the dismissal was unfair.

The tribunal found that the employers had put pressure on the employee to accept a reduction in her wages and to work longer hours. They also found that the change in her job title was not justified.

They then applied the test of constructive dismissal under section 55(2)(c) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, as laid down by the Court of Appeal in *Western Excavating (ECC) Ltd v Sharp* ([1978] ICR 221).

They concluded that there was no breach of the implied term that the employers would not act in a manner likely to damage the relationship of trust between the parties.

The main submission on behalf of the employee was that the industrial tribunal were wrong in law in holding that the cumulative effect of the employers' actions did not amount to a repudiatory breach of the implied term. The appeal tribunal considered that to constitute a breach of the implied term it was not necessary to show that the employers intended any repudiation of the contract.

The industrial tribunal's function was to look at the employers' conduct as a whole and to determine whether it was such that the employee could not be expected to put up with it.

The implied term as to confidence was of the greatest importance. An employee had no remedy in cases of constructive dismissal if an employer had behaved unfairly unless it could be shown that the employer's conduct amounted to a fundamental breach of the contract.

One of the consequences of the *Western Excavating* case was that employers who wished to get rid of an employee or to alter the terms of his employment without becoming liable to pay compensation for unfair dismissal had resorted to methods of "squeezing out" an employee.

Such an employer, stopping short of any major breach of contract, attempted to make the employee's life so uncomfortable that he resigned or accepted the revised terms.

The employer, having behaved in a totally unreasonable manner, then claimed that he had not repudiated the contract and that the employee had no remedy. It was for that reason that the implied term as to confidence was so important.

An employer who persistently attempted to vary conditions of service so as to destroy the relationship of confidence and trust had breached the implied term and any such breach was fundamental and amounted to a repudiation of the contract.

If it was for the appeal tribunal to decide, they would have held that the employers' conduct did amount to a breach of the implied term.

But in *Pedersen v Camden London Borough Council* ([1981] IRLR 173), the Court of Appeal had decided that the questions whether there had been a breach of contract and, if so, whether such a breach was fundamental were mixed questions of fact and law so that the appeal tribunal could not substitute their decision for that of the industrial tribunal if there was evidence which would justify the industrial tribunal's decision.

The tribunal's decision was not perverse and the appeal would be dismissed and leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Roythorne & Co, Spalding; Greenwoods, Peterborough.

Any previous lawful use permitted

Balco Transport Services Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment

Before Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered June 12]

Where an enforcement notice was served upon an occupier of land to stop an unpermitted use of the land, the occupier could revert to any previous lawful use without obtaining fresh planning permission by virtue of section 23(9) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, whether or not the previous lawful use immediately preceded the unlawful use in respect of which the notice was served, provided that the previous lawful use had not, in the meantime, been abandoned.

Section 23(9) of the 1971 Act provides: "Where an enforcement notice has been served in respect of any development of land, planning permission is not required for the use of that land for the purpose for which... it could lawfully have been used if that development had not been carried out".

Mr Justice Glidewell, sitting as a Divisional Court, dismissed an appeal by Balco Transport Services Ltd under section 245 of the 1971 Act, against a decision of Mr R. P. Dannreuther, an inspector of the Department of the Environment, dismissing an appeal against an enforcement notice served by Maidstone Borough Council in respect of land and buildings at The Yard, George Street, Hunton, Maidstone, Kent, which was being used by the appellants as a transport haulage depot.

Mr Stephen Bickford-Smith for the appellant; Mr Robert Furber for the council.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the enforcement notice alleged a breach of planning control in that the land in question had undergone a material change of use amounting to unpermitted development.

The appellants had appealed to the inspector on the ground, inter alia, that the matters alleged in the notice did not constitute a breach of planning control (section 88(1) (b)). Their case was that the use as a transport haulage depot was an established use, since the premises had been used in that capacity since July 1, 1948 and that the right to use the premises for that purpose had never been lost.

There was a factual dispute between the appellants and the council which was resolved by the inspector who found that the premises had been used in accordance with its established use as a transport haulage depot from 1948 to the end of 1963, but that the site had been vacant for three years from 1968 and had then been used for other unpermitted uses, with a further period of vacancy in between, until, in 1979, the appellants resumed the established use.

The inspector concluded that the established use had been abandoned and that its purported resumption amounted to a material change of use requiring planning permission which had not been obtained.

In general, the concept of abandonment, as developed in *Hartley v Minister of Housing and Local Government* ([1969] 2 QB 46, 56 and [1970] 1 QB 413, 420), which stated that once an established use had been abandoned fresh planning permission was required before it could lawfully be revived, was not apt to cover a change from one use to another quite different use.

If there was a change from a lawful use to an unlawful use and an enforcement notice was served in respect of the unlawful use, a planning authority could not properly say that the previous use had thereby been abandoned; if it could then section 23(9) of the 1971 Act would be of no effect.

What was the true ambit of section 23(9)? Lord Justice Cairns in *LTSS Print and Supply Services Ltd v Hackney London Borough Council* ([1976] QB 663) suggested that the effect of the section was to allow an occupier served with an enforcement notice in respect of an unlawful use of land to revert to a previous lawful use only where the previous use immediately preceded the unlawful change of use. That was obiter, and, while affording great weight to what Lord Justice Cairns said it was not right to limit section 23(9) in that way. The appellants were therefore entitled, subject to the question of abandonment, to go back as far as they liked to find a previous lawful use.

There was authority binding on the court that a lawful use, existing before 1948, could in law be abandoned. The combination of no use and successive changes of use could be taken as showing that the transport haulage use had been abandoned.

Accordingly there was evidence to support the inspector's finding and the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: John Hogan, Harlow; Mr K. B. Rogers, Maidstone.

Jobs: an ominous tide for the Tories

David Blake looks at the Government's options as unemployment moves south

Yesterday's unemployment figures show that we are now long past the stage when it made sense to ask if unemployment will go above 3m in the United Kingdom. The question that faces the Government now is whether it will ever come back below that figure and stay there. It looks as if it will not. Even more depressing for the Government, the stain is spreading south into the heartlands of its support. By the time of the next election, even areas of Britain which have so far been spared the ravages of the past 18 months will have levels of joblessness which have never before been recorded.

Unemployment is one of the hardest things to forecast in the economy. But there is an impressive degree of unanimity beginning to emerge about the next two years or so. The total number of people registered without work is currently 2.68m if everyone, including school leavers who bother to register, is counted.

That crude total jumps about a lot during the year; but the underlying trend is still strongly upward. It looks as if adult unemployment is going up by around 40,000 a month. Because the economy still shows no signs of starting to grow again, we can be reasonably sure that the underlying level of unemployment will go on rising until at least the middle of next year. Even if the pace of redundancies is starting to slacken, new job opportunities are so rare that the total out of work is bound to rise steadily.

After 1982, the picture becomes cloudier. But no one (apart from the Liverpool forecasting unit, who have an erratic forecasting record) suggests that unemployment will start to fall. The optimists think that productivity will grow so that the country will produce more output with the same number of jobs; the moderate pessimists expect that output productivity and jobs will all stagnate; the ultra-pessimists expect that output will perform very badly, so that unemployment could rise to well over 4m by 1985.

Even those figures understate the true problem facing anyone looking for a job today. The Manpower Services Commission estimates that there are about half a million unregistered unemployed people of one kind or another. Many of these are women who do not bother to sign on because they know they will not find work and they do not qualify for benefit. It is only the very low recorded unemployment rate for women which stops the unemployment figures looking even worse. Among men the unemployment rate is now over one in eight. In parts of the country, like the North, one man in six is now registered as unemployed.

So far, the sound of suffering which this has caused has been muffled in the South. Britain has become two nations, split on geographic and job lines. The jobs have vanished in manufacturing industry at an alarming rate, particularly in those industries where there is international competition which has gained from our overvalued pound.

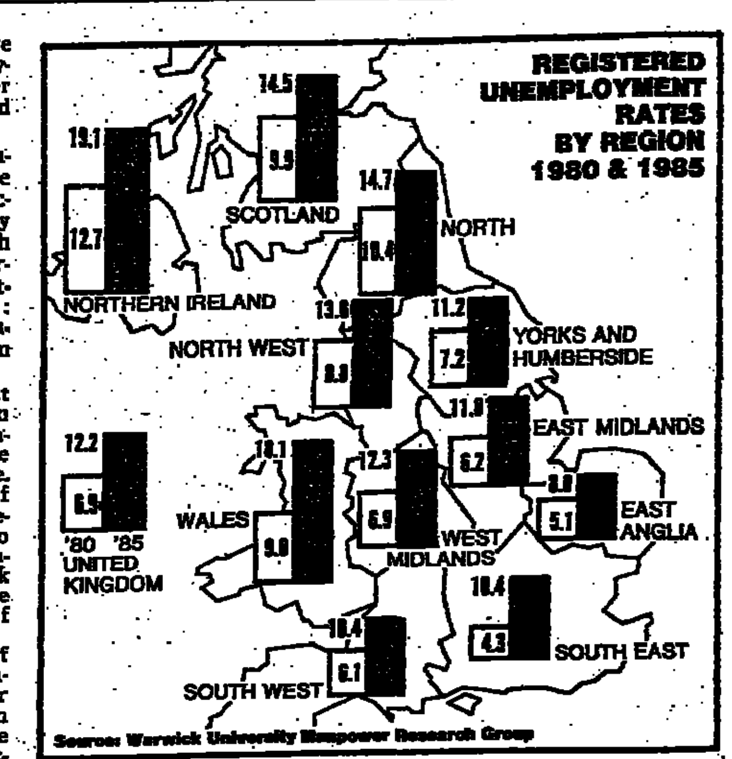
Some of the regions that have suffered from this have been the long-standing black spots. Some of the steel towns now record unemployment rates of around 20 per cent. But the post-war industries which grew up in the West Midlands have also suffered badly. Unemployment there is now over 15 per cent for men. It has doubled over the past year.

Now the signs are that unemployment is starting to move south. The map shows predictions made by the University of Warwick Manpower Research Group. They are not particularly pessimistic about the outlook for the country as a whole: they expect registered unemployment to stay at only 3m over the next few years.

Yet their figures show that regions which have so far been protected, especially the South-east, will be engulfed by the tide in the years to come. People who have been out of work for long periods in depressed regions will tend to move south. And the continuing depression means that work will tend to dry up even in the Greater London area for lots of occupations.

This changing dole map of Britain undermines the Government's great political hope for sterilizing the issue in the run up to the next election. In those parts of Britain where that election is likely to be decided, much of the rise in unemployment is still to come. The Government therefore cannot hope that it will soon see the issue lose its potency as the climb in unemployment slows down. Unemployment is probably near its peak in some parts of the country where Conservatives would expect to do badly; but in those parts where they need to do well, the worst is still to come.

That is bound to make the number of people out of work a hot political issue over the years ahead. What can the Government do to ease it?



Essentially, it has three options. It can try to meet the Labour Party's political challenge, of which today's House of Commons debate is the latest example, head on.

All economic forecasters agree that unemployment is going up; most of them agree that there is not much the Government can do to bring it down. There are likely to be many ministerial speeches trying to get across the message that this is a world-wide problem with no easy answers.

The trouble with this is that it does not really fit in with the facts, which show that Britain's performance has been much worse than that of the rest of the world. Last year, unemployment in the western industrial world went up by 3m unemployment in Britain alone increased by 1m. So no one is likely to be impressed by Government claims that it has had nothing to do with domestic problems.

The second possible solution would be to get the economy moving again. A pre-election boom fuelled by tax cuts next spring could trim the unemployment figures a little. But the economy is now so deeply set into low output that getting it moving again looks a hard job. The Government may be able to start the unemployment figures moving downwards through a boost to the economy. But it takes so long to achieve results that it is already too late to do much in time for the end of 1983.

That leaves the third option, special measures to cut the number of unemployed without giving general reflation to the economy.

This is the likeliest thing for the Government to do. Employment Minister, Mr James Prior is an enthusiastic backer of the Government's special schemes, especially those which deal with young people. There is already a pledge to provide a training place to everyone who leaves school without finding a job. That promise will need more money behind it if it is not to be an empty one. And there will have to be a whole new range of measures to deal with a problem which is just beginning to emerge, the young people who end a scheme of training only to find that there are no jobs in the fields for which they have been trained.

At the beginning of the 1970s, Britain suddenly had to face the fact that inflation had permeated deep into the country's economy. Most of the last decade was spent fighting that and coming to terms with it. In the 1980s, it is unemployment which has emerged as the dominant feature of our economy. Grappling with the problems of a young generation many of whom have never had a proper job is likely to test the system to its limits.

Broadmoor: does security count more than cure?

Broadmoor is an institution hidden from public view, with all its staff bound by the Official Secrets Act.

The secrecy fuels myths, from the common misconception that it is a prison, when in fact it is run by the Health Department as a special hospital, to the most damaging opinion of all, that its inmates are uncontrollable maniacs, or, in popular-press terms, "mad axemen".

There are certainly some extremely violent patients in the hospital, but there are many who have committed only petty offences with little or no violence. And there are people who have committed no crime at all, a situation possible under the 1959 Mental Health Act, which says Broadmoor should cater for people who have "violent, criminal or dangerous propensities". Last December the hospital housed 104 patients who had not been convicted by any court—15 per cent of its population.

From May 1980 until January this year, ATV tried to persuade the hospital and the Department of Health to give our film unit permission to film inside and to interview staff. It was never granted, so to get a picture of life inside Broadmoor, Geoff Raison, an ATV researcher, and I interviewed 34 former patients and 12 ex-members of staff.

The history of several former patients in no way justified their admission. One was an epileptic who had never stolen anything, "not even sixpence", she said. Another was a man who had organised a small betting fraud, another a man convicted of dangerous driving.

Oddest of all was a man who had gone voluntarily into hospital because he was depressed. Three days later Adrian Bergner found himself being told he had to be taken to "another hospital" for X-rays. He was bundled into a car and driven out of London, to find that the other hospital was Broadmoor, near Crowthorne, Berkshire. Until that moment, Adrian, who is willing to have his name published, had believed that only a court could send you to a Special Hospital. Yet when Broadmoor became part of the Health Service, a Ministry of Health working party warned that there would have to be "stringent evidence" of violence before a non-criminal patient could be admitted.

Perhaps the most paradoxical of the allegations to emerge was a claim by patients of a lack of treatment. Nigel S. counted the minutes he spent with a psychiatrist. In three years and eight months, the grand total was 92 minutes. Derek S. received, during his 16 years, "no drugs, no electro-convulsive therapy, no psychotherapy but simply an occasional interview

Sarah Forster, a lawyer who has often represented patients at mental-health review tribunals, found that many repeated the complaint of insufficient help. One had been in for 31 years without being given drugs, ECT or therapy. Ms Forster said: "When I asked a psychiatrist, just what form of treatment he was getting, I was told milieu therapy."

This jargon conceals two ironies. First, milieu therapy is largely the creation of Maxwell Jones, the Scottish psychiatrist who believed that patients should have more say in running their own lives and that given responsibilities, they would live up to them—and improve.

The milieu at Broadmoor teaches the very opposite: you have to obey and conform. Some nurses, all of whom belong to the Prison Officers Association and wear a blue uniform like that of prison officers, even insist on being called Sir. If patients breach ward rules, they can be put in solitary confinement.


The original Broadmoor ideal of humane asylum: from an 1867 Illustrated London News.

A second irony is that under the 1959 Act only patients who are "susceptible to medical treatment" can be sent to a special hospital. They go for treatment—and often do not get it.

Broadmoor is a kind of closed world and its emphasis on security and discipline can promote violence: 33 of the former patients we interviewed claimed either to have suffered, or witnessed, one or more acts of brutality. No one alleged that beatings were constant and sometimes they were described as the result of provocation. One patient who broke a charge nurses's jaw found himself on the receiving end of what some patient's call "boot therapy".

The Prison Officers Association is always sensitive to such allegations especially because the Official Secrets Act makes it hard for its members to respond to them.

The literature on closed institutions suggests that they are prone to violence. There have been eight official reports into the treatment of mentally abnormal offenders in general and into Broadmoor in particular. Yet, none specifically raised the question of such allegations.

The problems of Broadmoor are not all its own fault. There are no magic cures for dangerous behaviour. The hospital is over-crowded and under-staffed. Consultants have too much to do. Dr James MacKeith, a consultant at Broadmoor for four years, said that "a detailed review of a case with all team members present could take place at most two or three times a year. As for individual interviews, one might be limited to two or three hours a patient a year."

The nurses have to work hours of overtime and are asked to double as warders and nurses. Many have been brought up in a tradition which stresses security above all. Two internal Department of Health reports have noted that the nurses are "inward-looking"

Paradoxically, the very severity of the regime may make it harder to predict which patients are safe to release. Current theory divides mentally abnormal offenders into the over-controlled and the under-controlled. The under-controlled need to learn discipline and control to check their wilder inhibitions. It can be argued that some might benefit from Broadmoor. Peter Thompson, for example, claimed he did. Mr Thompson, a former Broadmoor patient, is now chairman of the Matthew Trust, a mental-health pressure group.

Many offenders in Broadmoor, however, are all too controlled. They behave well, dress impeccably, often seem meek and deferential. Such patients need to learn how to express their anger and hostility before it gets to such a pitch that it flares into violence. If they conform reasonably well, they can seem cured. It has been argued that some of the hospital's more dramatic failures, such as Graham Young, who in 1972 murdered two people soon after his conditional discharge from Broadmoor, fit just such a mould.

The patients stress that the hospital's strict regime makes it hard to prepare for a return to the outside world. The Hospital Advisory Services report in 1976 noted that staff were suspicious of rehabilitation.

Broadmoor, however, should not be criticized in isolation. the rest of British psychiatry is content to delay transfers of patients for years. The most famous of these cases, John Ashingdeane, has now finally been admitted to Oakwood Hospital after more than three years of trying to be transferred from Broadmoor.

The Department of Health has been complacent in its management of the hospital and failed to implement its own policy of building small secure units to take the less dangerous patients from special hospitals.

The Butler Committee rushed out an interim report in 1974 to stress these were needed urgently as special hospitals were overcrowded and often held the wrong patients. A hitherto-unpublished crude survey by James MacKeith and Eric Godden, in which they studied 140 special hospital patients, concludes that, given secure units and proper facilities for the mentally handicapped, more than half the patients could leave special hospitals. Public attitudes remain very hostile which does not make it easy to change policy.

In one sense there has been change at Broadmoor, a change in the basic concept. When Broadmoor opened in 1863, it marked a major advance in the treatment of the mentally ill. The Victorians had recognized that if you were mad and had committed an offence, you should not be blamed for your crimes. Criminal lunatics did not deserve punishment but treatment and humane asylum.

The Home Office was proud of its new institution, and, in 1867, summoned *The Illustrated London News* for a visit. The magazine carried a pretty story laced with pictures of the patients' dancing on the lawns, playing croquet, practising the violin and chatting round tables. It had the air of a good club.

The founders of Broadmoor might well be dismayed today. One hundred and eighteen years on, it is over-crowded and, in a system which stresses security more than therapy, houses patients who have committed no crime, or only a minor one. When Broadmoor releases a patient, all kinds of delays are met from the rest of the psychiatric services. Patients can spend longer inside than they would have done in prison.

In the outside world, most of the patients I spoke to say they have met appalling stigma.

Society should continue to aim for the ideal of not punishing mentally abnormal offenders. They're mad—not bad. It is high time for change—in Broadmoor and outside.

David Cohen

The writer is the producer-director of I was In Broadmoor *to be screened on ITV tonight, and author of* Broadmoor, *(Psychology News Press, £6.95 hardback, £3.95 paperback).*

Henry Fairlie

The human gap in US defence

Washington

Any moment now Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, is expected to announce his first major decisions. He has been given thousands of millions more dollars than his predecessor by both the President and Congress. Now people are waiting to see how he intends to spend the money. How does he hope to make the United States once again a convincing military power, both immediately and into the next century?

"You're talking about our strategic posture for the next 30 years", said a former Pentagon executive the other day. "Posture" is a word which comes easily at the Pentagon. It always leaves the feeling that they do not know what they are talking about. It suggests mere attitudinizing. Told that a heavyweight boxer adopts a good posture in the ring, one would still wonder if he can punch hard and last the 15 rounds.

Whatever the decisions Mr Weinberger announces, they will be the subject of intense controversy. Both the general public and informed opinion are worried about the country's defence, but informed opinion is no less worried about the Pentagon's apparent inability ever to spend its money wisely. The senators who support the military most strongly are now complaining, "We don't get enough for our money".

There is growing concern that the industrial base can no longer sustain a rapid growth in weapons systems, a doubt whether the "military-industrial complex" still serves the nation efficiently or economically. But there is another cause of this disquiet. More and more people feel that, in their concern with weapons, the armed services have forgotten men, and have forsaken "leadership" for "management".

President Reagan, in his election campaign, promised to "rearm America". In his rhetoric since he took office, he has seemed to be relying on two courses: quick fixes to alter the nuclear balance with Russia and the deployment of highly visible weapons for conventional war. Both are costly—bringing ships out of mothballs no less than the nuclear weapons. But the over-riding questions, whatever course is adopted, is: "Where are the men?"

The fierce debate over the desirability of some form of conscription is not really about numbers. Senator John Stennis, one of the staunchest defenders of the military, said recently that the United States has enough men in uniform, but they are not the skilled men the armed services need. It is a question not only of skill but also of training and leadership.

General E. C. Meyer, the Army Chief of Staff, has talked of his "hollow army", and done so in public. He is an intelligent and energetic man, dismayed at the quality of the force he is supposed to lead, and is determined on its immediate improvement.

In 1979, 50 per cent of the new recruits to the army were of the lowest mental ability, in 1980, the figure fell to 32 per cent: so far in 1981, it is 25 per cent. These figures seem encouraging, but they only reflect the current unemployment among those leaving school. What matters much more—and on this General Meyer lays his emphasis—is what happens to them when recruited.

There is now a general agreement on what is wrong: the general inadequacy and slackness of basic training; the turbulence of personal relationships in and between ranks; the troops' low morale; the unmilitary standards of the officer corps. All add up to a lack of skill, competence and readiness.

Some action has already been taken. Basic training has been extended and an attempt is being made to reduce animosities by creating more cohesive units in which men get to know one another. But it is characteristic both of the problems which face the army and General Meyer's attempt to meet them that he singles out the demoralization of its sergeants.

He insists that there cannot be a credible army if it does not have competent sergeants. It is they who teach the arts of war, they who hold together the small units to which an army is reduced in battle, they who retain the corporate memory of the unit.

Because of the shortage of sergeants, they are snatched from cohesive, territorial units to serve in strange ones. They are sent to Germany, return home after their tour of duty, and are then quickly sent back again. This causes even those sergeants who would like to stay in the army to get out.

As one contemplates all this—and many of the same conditions are to be found in the navy, which makes it all the more absurd to bring big ships out of mothballs—there is one thing to remember. The United States is not a martial nation.

This means that between wars the problems of recruitment are multiplied, and the problems of training and maintaining discipline, of the attitudes of the officer corps to its duties, and of the support given to the non-commisioned officers are more difficult.

When Mr Weinberger begins to unfold his defence policy, no doubt the headlines will be preoccupied with the weapons. But people concerned about the services will look at the question of men, the problem of recrtuitment, their quality, whether the Pentagon's civilian belief in management is conceding at least something to a military belief in leadership.

Such are the worries which lie behind the debate between the advocates of an all-volunteer force and those of conscription. What is widely disputed is the relevance of the "philosophical disposition" of both President Reagan and Mr Weinberger against conscription because it would intrude into private lives. This philosophy may have something to do with a bowl of cherries. It has nothing to do with war, or the preparation for it.


United States troops in training. The problem is not one of numbers but of skill and leadership.

THE TIMES DIARY



A nice tennis irony, suggested yesterday by Mrs Pat Menon, the expert who strings rackets for several of the superstars at Wimbledon. I had telephoned her at the Gloucester Hotel where she lives during the tournament, moving down from her shop in Kensington

I wanted to know whether she would be having a particularly hard day yesterday and be busy stringing for John McEnroe after his, well wayward behaviour on Monday. No, said Mrs Menon, she was busy stringing for Borg, Connors and Okker.

But from what she said it seemed that the tense, highly strung players—McEnroe, Nastase, Connors for instance—have rackets that are the exact opposite, with strings that are less tense and less highly strung than those of much calmer players.

McEnroe, for one, prefers his rackets strung to a pressure of 50 lbs and Nastase likes them even slacker at 44 lbs. The ice-cool Borg, on the other hand, likes his at 86 lbs, much higher.

Perhaps if McEnroe had a more highly strung racket it would be harder to break—and we'd all have more fun.

A grand gesture from the retiring Paul Bocuse

Paul Bocuse, the leading light in France's culinary Establishment and creator of *cuisine nouvelle*, is to retire. He is 57 and is giving up his famous restaurant at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or in south-west France. "I think I deserve some free time", says Bocuse, who has been working since his 13th birthday. "When you feel yourself becoming less creative, it is best to go out in a cloud of glory and not to hang around."

He will leave his restaurant to his 44 employees. He says that he had thought of setting up a foundation to back a national museum of gastronomy. "But the idea of a cooperative, of passing on the benefits of the business to my colleagues, seemed better."

Bocuse will remain active, however. He may become a "*cuisinier itinerant*", turning his hand at sauces for weddings and first communions once a week. "I would also like to be able to teach the art of cooking on television", he says. The restaurant will continue to carry his name.

His children have agreed with his decision, since they did not want to inherit the business. "And face it", he says expansively, "there was never a son of Mozart or son of Beethoven."

BBC changes

Richard Somerset-Ward, the new, youthful head of BBC television music and arts who is to replace Humphrey Burton at the end of next month was enjoying the Los Angeles sunshine yesterday when the news of the BBC reshuffle broke in a cloudy London.

I spoke to him before his breakfast at the luxurious Beverly Wilshire hotel where he is staying while talking to the coproducers of a new multi-million-pound, 13-part, BBC series, *The World and the West*, a study of the way western civilization has come to dominate the world.

Richard, 39, while obviously looking forward to his new responsibilities, admits to being slightly daunted by the prospect of steering such a large department with so much talent. There are no plans for major changes, he says. Any alterations will be questions of detail.

For his part, Burton is wasting no time in getting back to full-time production. Next Tuesday he begins work as executive producer on the opera *Peter Grimes*, under the Covent Garden video agreement with the BBC. He will also be directing a number of Promenade Concerts.

Flattering prize

Woodrow Wyatt says in his latest book, *To the Point*, which I have just been reading, that the best way to flatter someone well known, or half-way eminent, is to ask them: "How is the book coming along?". It never fails, Wyatt says, because eminent people are always either thinking of writing a book, actually writing a book, have just finished writing a book—or are having one written about them by somebody else. And in the rare cases where none of this applies, they are invariably flattered that others should believe them worthy of having a book in them.

I can vouch for this technique, having spent the past few days trying it out on all sorts of people (I had better not say who). Then, I thought, this nugget of Wyatt's has the makings of an excellent competition in it. All of us have been flattered in our time and most of us have buttered-up others, in my case usually less than successfully.





So a bottle of special Bollinger, the marque to be drunk at the Royal Wedding Breakfast, for the reader who sends in the wittiest example of flattery, and the most irresistible. It doesn't matter whether you used it or whether it was used on you—so long as it works.

Supersphinx

Gordon Liddy, the second biggest creep of the Watergate affair, has been in London this week for the publication of his so-called autobiography, *Will*, which Sphere have the gall to publish. It was my unpleasant duty to interview the man yesterday.

Reading the self-satisfied blurb, which the publishers have prepared, one can understand only too well why Liddy became one of the Watergate "plumbers" having met Nixon just once, and why he didn't squeal. "Adolf Hitler," we are told, "became an idol to the young [Liddy] . . . afraid of rats, he [Liddy, that is] killed and ate one . . . afraid of lightning he climbed a tree and braved an electrical storm . . . afraid of dirigibles, he stood virtually in the path of one . . . in prison he was the only man who refused to talk about his role in the break in and earned the nickname 'The Sphinx' for his silence . . . To demonstrate his control over his emotions he even burned his forearms without flinching or in any way reacting to the undoubtedly excruciating pain—an act that won him the admiration of his fellow prisoners." (Not being a Supersphinx like Liddy I gave up at this point, owing to the excruciating pain of the prose.)

Liddy spent four and a half years in jail for his part in the Watergate break-in—to my mind not half long enough—but since then has done even better out of his "adventures".

He has written a thriller, *Out of Control*, and is currently trying to find the time to write another.

Just in case all this activity is insufficient to clear his post-Watergate debts (a $40,000 fine and $300,000 in legal fees) he also regularly and lucratively lectures about his Watergate experiences and his "broad philosophy".

I hope that no one buys his book and that Sphere make a whopping loss on the whole miserable venture Mr Liddy should know that it is no accident that the American prisoners held him in such high esteem.

Peter Watson

Man in charge of France's economy, page 19

Business News

Europe's steel industry chaos, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 544.5 up 0.2
FT Gilts 66.48 up 0.33

■ **Sterling**
$1.9990 up 65 points
Index 96.1 up 0.4

■ **Dollar**
Index 107.6 down 0.5
DM 2.3572 down 123 pts

■ **Gold**
$ 465.50 up $3

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 12⅜-12½
3-mth Euro $ 17⅛-17¼
6-mth Euro $ 16⅛-17

IN BRIEF

BL brings case over exhausts

British Leyland asked a High Court judge in London yesterday to stop Armstrong Patents Company, the car components manufacturers, making replacement exhaust systems for BL cars.

BL's QC said that Armstrong did not have to design and develop the parts and, by copying them, could undercut BL, who had to recover those costs in the price of their exhaust systems.

Counsel said Armstrong would contend that it had not infringed BL copyrights, also that BL was using its dominant position in the market to prevent trade and was in contravention of the EEC treaty. The hearing continues.

Belgian steel merger

The merger of Belgium's two largest steel companies, which lost some 300m (£150m) between them last year, is set to go through this week amid bitter controversy over the deal, which will cost some $700m (£350m) of Government money. The proposed fusion of Cockerill and Hainault-Sambre has threatened to bring down the Government, rekindled rivalry between the country's French and Dutch-speaking populations, and put Belgium's big banks visibly on edge.

EEC steel, page 19

£12m Co-op factory

A £12m factory at Shieldhall, Glasgow, was opened yesterday by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The complex includes a highly automated soft drinks plant, and craft-based enterprises, including a printing works, upholstery workshops, clothing manufacturing, food packaging and a monumental masonry works. The factory is on the site of the Co-op movement's first industrial estate, opened in 1887.

Villiers investment

The National Research Development Corporation has invested £200,000 in Villiers, the industrial engine producers, in exchange for 10 per cent of the company's equity and £100,000 worth of preference shares. Villiers has also received a further £110,000 grant from the Department of Industry.

Shareholders' discounts

Debenhams, the department store group, hopes to launch a profit sharing scheme for employees and discounts for shareholders. A discount of 7½ per cent on Debenhams goods is to be offered to shareholders who have held 500 or more ordinary shares for three months.

Hydro power scheme

The Central Electricity Generating Board and the Northumbrian Water Authority are to work together to build and operate a six megawatt hydro-electric power station on kielder reservoir.

Power saving

The Government has appointed engineering consultants to carry out surveys in nine locations for a combined heat and power district heating programme to save energy at power stations.

Crude oil sales price

Oil Ministers from four African nations—Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Gabon—are determined to maintain their crude oil sales price at present official levels, it was announced in Algiers.

Zaire gets IMF loan

The International Monetary Fund has authorized a loan of about $1,060m (£530m) to Zaire. The money will support structural economic adjustments.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 12.46 points up to 1006.66. The $-SDR was 1.16169. The £ was 0.580120.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atkins Bros	4p to 51p	Mercury Secs	8p to 281p
Barclays Bank	8p to 433p	Nat West	8p to 386p
Berkeley Exp	7p to 343p	Ricardo Eng	25p to 495p
Ferranti	10p to 525p	Sainsbury J.	8p to 407p
Lloyds Bank	15p to 393p	Utd City Merch	8p to 37p

Falls

Comm Bk Syd	10p to 373p	Lasmo	5p to 554p
De La Rue	10p to 710p	Lee Cooper	6p to 145p
Halma	4p to 114p	Mercantile Hse	5p to 798p
Hestair	3p to 42p	MIM Hldgs	9p to 263p
Husky Oil	37p to 700p	Westland Air	5p to 120p

US inflation rate 10pc and falling

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 23

The outlook for American inflation appears to be decidedly brighter, with new official figures showing that consumer prices are rising at an annual rate of less than 10 per cent.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, today predicted a 1981 rate of 9 per cent. Until now, the Reagan administration has been forecasting 11.1 per cent consumer price rises for this year. The prospects of a lower rate, combined with mounting evidence of a slowdown in economic activity, may lead before long to a decline in United States interest rates.

Marine Midland Bank and Chemical Bank of New York today cut the rate they charge brokers to 20 per cent from 21 per cent, as the rate for Federal funds fell several points to just over 16 per cent. The Federal Reserve drained some cash from the market, but the Fed funds rate remained well below 17 per cent.

The bureau of labour statistics reported that consumer prices rose at a seasonally adjusted rate of 0.7 per cent in May, after gains of 0.4 per cent in April and 0.6 per cent in March. Price rises in recent months have been more moderate than had generally been expected. Over the past 12 months, the consumer price index has increased by 9.8 per cent to 269 (1967 = 100).

Up to 80 per cent of the advance in consumer prices in May was due to house financing costs. Had interest rates not risen, there would have been a negligible gain in consumer prices on average. Food prices actually declined for the first time this year, with a drop of 0.2 per cent in May.

Consumer prices are rising at an annual rate based on the compounded figures for the last three months of 7 per cent, according to the bureau.

A moderation in interest rates will quite swiftly lead to a more modest level of monthly price rises, especially as food conditions look good and there is no apparent upward price pressures in energy.

The prospects of a decline in inflation and interest rates are increased by new figures showing a slowing of the economy. New housing starts in May were down to an annual rate of 1.15 million, which is 14 per cent below the April level, according to the commerce department.

In a separate report, the department stated that new orders for manufacturers' durable goods fell by 0.4 per cent last month, after a 0.1 per cent decline the previous month.

In addition, the bureau of labour statistics pointed out that real spendable earnings declined in May by 0.4 per cent, after falling on a seasonally adjusted basis by 0.1 per cent in April. Over the past 12 months real spendable earnings have declined by 2 per cent.

Uncertain dollar seesaws against mark and pound

By Frances Williams

The dollar seesawed on uncertain foreign exchange markets yesterday as investors tracked every movement of short-term interest rates in the United States.

It ended London trading down nearly 1½ pfennigs at DM2.3572, having dipped below DM2.35 and surged to DM2.365 during the day. Its trade-weighted exchange rate index dropped 0.5 to 107.6.

The pound, which rose above $2 at one stage, closed up 65 points at $1.9990. It also strengthened against Continental currencies, its trade-weighted index improving 0.4 to close at 96.1.

Fears that communists may be brought into the French Government surfaced yesterday, depressing the franc within the European Monetary System and against other leading currencies. It fell in London from 1120⅛ to 11.31½ francs to the pound and from 5.63 to 5.6575 francs to the dollar.

The closely watched United States Federal Funds rate, which fell overnight to 18 per cent after the Federal Reserve Board added reserves to the banking system, confounded expectations by opening even lower yesterday at 17½ per cent. The dollar was boosted late in the European day when the Fed drained reserves from the system with Fed funds trading at 16¼ to 16½ per cent.

The French economy, page 19

Seagram set to buy 25pc stake in Conoco

From Anthony Hilton, New York, June 23

Seagram, the Canadian distilling company, plans to buy at least 25 per cent of Conoco, America's ninth biggest oil company and its second largest coal mining group. The Canadians, whose brand names include Chivas Regal whisky, Myers Rum and Mumm's champagne, are prepared to pay more than $2,000m (about £1,000m) in cash.

Conoco and Seagram (the world's biggest distillers) both confirmed yesterday that the two companies held talks earlier this month. These were broken off on June 17 when the Conoco board rejected the Seagram overtures, but today Seagram filed a statement with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice in Washington detailing its intention to go ahead, anyway, and purchase "more than 25 per cent" of the oil company.

In the talks Conoco rejected two distinct proposals. Under the first Seagram offered to buy 28.6 million shares at $70 a share direct from the company, thereby giving Conoco roughly $2,000m in new capital. The alternative was for it to buy 15.9 million shares at $75 direct from the company for $1,700m and purchase an additional 9.6 million shares on the open market.

Conoco last year earned $1,030m or $9.52 a share on revenues of $18,800m. Though its shares have been rising recently, they are still well below this price. But the board rejected the approach, partly because it thought the offer was still too low, partly because, though Seagram said it would make no attempt to influence or control the company, the board felt such an investor would inhibit its freedom of action.

Seagram's plan to move back into oil surprised some Wall Street analysts because the company raised the bulk of the $3,000m "war chest" for aquisitions by selling its oil and gas interests in the United States to Sun Oil only last year. Since then it has been looking for areas in which to diversify and made an unsuccessful attempt earlier this year to purchase St Joe Minerals, a diversified American mining company.

Seagram's purchase of Conoco shares is not going to be easy. The company is holding merger talks with a still unnamed American company—widely thought to be a chemical giant like Monsanto or Du Pont, with whom it already has joint ventures. The Canadians also warn in their filing that the offer depends on "market conditions", and may not be pursued.

Stock shortages put a curb on rate of growth

Videos record big sales

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Despite the recession and the squeeze on consumers' disposable income, the rate of growth in the video cassette recorder market in the United Kingdom is at least equalling that in more affluent markets, including the United States and West Germany.

Sales of the recorders (VCRs) have grown so fast in the past few months that shortages are restricting sales, Mr Bryan Quilter, a member of the National Television Rental Association's governing council, and a director of Granada TV Rental part of the Granada Group, said.

It looks likely that as many as 750,000 VCRs may be installed this year, but without shortages the figure could have gone to nearly one million, Mr Quilter said. He expects up to 60 per cent of the VCRs to be on rental. There are around 600,000 VCRs now in use in Britain.

They are providing the rental companies—which account for around half the television sets in use—with much-needed replacement trade, because their share of the television market has been dropping from the one-time high of around 75 per cent.

Further evidence of the expansion in VCR sales came from Mr David Johnson, chief executive of Rumbelows, part of Thorn EMI, which operates in television rental as well as selling electrical goods through a chain of 400 shops. He expects 1.2 million VCRs to be in use in Britain by the end of the year—and said that sales of pre-recorded tapes for VCRs has also turned sharply upwards in the past three months.

Although deliveries of colour television sets have been benefiting this year from a strong point in the replacement cycle, sales of domestic appliances such as washing machines and fridge freezers, which recently showed some improvement, are now languishing again, Mr Johnson added.

A plea for the Government to think again on the planned phasing out of capital allowances on rented products including television sets was made by Mr Peter Gosling, chairman of the National Television Rental Association at its annual lunch yesterday. There could be a £700m cash flow loss to the rental industry during the course of this decade reducing the cash needed for investment in new products, he said.

Viewdata, the system used by British Telecom's Prestel, has been reprieved on capital allowances for four years, but Mr Gosling urged that the same dispensation should go to sets incorporating teletext as used by the BBC and ITV text broadcast systems.

The rental industry potentially had a key role to play in developing the British market for new products in video, including VCRs and the video disc systems due later this year, and products like home computers. Such equipment was more complex and needed more servicing, problems for which rental offered a ready answer, Mr Gosling said.

While careful to make no commitment on the capital allowances question Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, said the Government was aware of the problem.

Rumbelows yesterday announced improvements in their customer service guarantees and claimed that their commitment to improved service in the past two years had increased the company's market share by half.

Europe to take tough line on Japan trade

From Peter Norman
Luxembourg, June 23

Japan will come under continued pressure from the European Community to bring its trade into better balance, even though relations appear to be more cordial after this month's visit to Europe by Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister.

After a meeting of EEC trade ministers here, Mr John Biffen, Britain's Secretary of State for Trade, said the EEC will adopt a "tough tone of voice" with the Japanese at next month's western industrial summit in Ottawa.

Mrs Thatcher will represent the Community as well as Britain at Ottawa because Britain is taking over the presidency of the Community from the beginning of July.

Mr Biffen said: "The anxiety about the nature of the Japanese trade challenge remains." The EEC was looking for a "tangible expression" of Japan's willingness to reduce its huge trade surplus with the Community, he added. For the immediate future the member states are keen to increase their exports to Japan and today they backed proposals for the Commission to set up a special office in Tokyo to help promote sales of European goods.

At Ottawa the EEC may try to set up regular meetings between the United States, Japan and the Community to ensure that trade between the three areas is not developing in a disruptive way.

□ Fears that Nissan, the Japanese car manufacturer, might not, after all, build a plant in Britain, were only partially allayed yesterday by a denial from the company that it was considering Belgium as an alternative European site (Rupert Morris writes).

A Nissan spokesman, while refuting a report that the company now favoured Belgium, said no final decision would be made until September.

The Government's understanding so far has been that Nissan would decide by the end of July. It now seems that while the Japanese may well announce the results of their feasibility study by then, these may be non-committal, leaving the company room to examine other possibilities

Peugeot set to sign pact with Honda

Cycles Peugeot, a unit of the Peugeot car group, is expected to announce today an accord with the Honda Motor Company of Japan under which the French company will manufacture Honda motorcycle engines of more than 125cc in France under licence, industry sources said.

The French have been absent from the upper end of the motorcycle market in recent years. Japanese manufacturers accounted for 81.6 per cent of overall new motorcycle registrations in France in the first four months of this year, French-made machines for only 4.5 per cent. Honda was the leading importer with a 30 per cent share.

Cycles Peugeot is France's leading manufacturer of mopeds and is also the biggest maker of bicycles. Last year it signed an agreement with Piaggio of Italy which is expected to lead to the joint production of a 125cc motorcycle with Peugeot supplying the frame and Piaggio the engine.

However, Peugeot has scrapped plans to establish a new spare parts warehouse in Peterborough where it was hoped that 300 new jobs would be created. A contract for the start of the £16m investment was signed a year ago.

Isle of Man move for finance centre status

From Our Correspondent

A Bill which is intended to launch the Isle of Man internationally as a finance centre was rushed through its three readings in the Island Legislative Council yesterday. It is the Manx Government response to a reduction in activity in the formerly blooming finance sector of the Manx economy because of the Inland Revenue's tougher attitude to tax avoidance and Britain's removal of exchange control restrictions.

Mr Percy Radcliffe, chairman of the island's finance board, told the council that the finance sector itself believed the future no longer lay in its dealings with the United Kingdom but internationally, particularly in Western Europe and America.

The Exempt Insurance Companies Bill was a start along this road, he said.

The Bill will enable the Manx Treasury to exempt from income tax insurance companies which establish themselves in the island.

Mr Radcliffe said that up to now the Isle of Man had failed to break into the lucrative captive insurance business that was available because Guernsey, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda and Gibraltar were more attractive.

But the Bill would make the Isle of Man more attractive than Guernsey and on a par with other finance centres.

He said it would increase activity in the finance sector again, it would draw international attention to the Isle of Man as a finance sector and it would strengthen and stabilize the Manx economy at a time when action was needed.

Interstate bank laws challenged

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, June 23

The North Carolina National Bank, with total assets of $7,200m (£3,600m) is making a frontal assault on American laws which bar a bank in one state from buying a bank in a different state. The bank which has its headquarters in Charlotte, NC, plans to buy two banking groups in Florida.

Approval by the Federal Reserve Board and success by the bank in any legal battles that might develop, would revolutionize American banking.

America's regulatory agencies and increasing numbers of Congressmen, including the conservative chairman of the Senate banking committee, Senator Jake Garn, accept that the ban on interstate banking is antiquated. Foreign banks can already have interests in banks in different states.

If the North Carolina bank is allowed to enter Florida banking, inevitably the big banks in California, New York and Chicago will rush to acquire banks coast to coast, and develop countrywide retail systems. America today has some 14,600 commercial banks.

The North Carolina National Bank will file documents tomorrow with the Federal Reserve Board seeking approval of its plan to buy 82 per cent of the shares in the small First National Bank of Lake City, Florida, which has assets of only $25m.

□ The Federal Reserve Board held a special public hearing in San Francisco because of protests about a $830m offer by the Midland Bank for a controlling interest in the Crocker National Bank.

The hearing was called because of a challenge by 38 community, low income and church-support groups to the bank takeover.

Commodity trader sold to Arab bankers

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Eric Sosnow, who is 71 in August, is selling United City Merchants, the international commodity trading business which he built up after the war, in a £15m deal. The buyer is the Arab Asian Bank of Bahrain, originally set up by investors in Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

It is mainly owned now by Arab Asian Investment of Kuwait, and the Bin Mahfouz family. They are the chief owners of the National Commercial Bank, the leading private bank in Saudi Arabia and one of the main commercial banks in the Middle East.

Arab Asian Bank investigated 90 commodity trading companies before identifying United City, and used its merchant banker's Orion Bank to set up a meeting between Mr Hussain Najadi, the Bahraini banker who is chairman and principal founder of Arab Asian and Mr Sosnow at Mr Sosnow's home in Henley. United City Merchants was advised by N. M. Rothschild.

The deal will go through because the Sosnow family, speaking for 30 per cent of the shares, has given irrevocable undertakings to accept. With other friendly shares, nearly half the UCM capital is thought to be in support of the deal.

The offer is 40p cash for every 10p share in UCM. Yesterday the shares jumped 8p to 37p. They have swung between 29p and 20p this year, and reached a high of 34p last year. Net asset value at book cost is around 28p, but there is some freehold property.

A strong pound and tough going in automotive products sent pretax profits down.

'Open Tech' concept endorsed

By Bill Johnstone

Two hundred representatives from industry, education and the trade unions, met in London yesterday to endorse the need for an "Open Tech" forum and to debate a consultative document about the concept prepared by the Management Services Commission.

The document outlining plans for the technology forum was published last month and is being used as the basis for debate before final proposals are submitted to the Government by mid-September.

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, opened the conference and applauded the idea, but did not commit the Government to any financial support of it.

The "Open Tech" will provide a forum for training the technicians badly needed in industry. In a joint statement at the foreword of the consultative document, Mr Prior and Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, support the need for such training.

According to Mr Prior there is a yawning gap in our educational system which the Government believes could be filled by the "Open Tech".

Some reservations were expressed about the difficulties which could arise teaching such technical matter.

Lonrho's German move

By Richard Allen

Lonrho, the international trading group headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, is to pay DM90m (£19m) for a half-share in Kuhne & Nagel, the international transport services group.

The move comes as Lonrho is awaiting the outcome of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's deliberations on two other takeover bids—for the House of Fraser store group and *The Observer* newspaper.

Based in West Germany and wholly owned by the Kuhne family, Kuhne & Nagel operates in 57 countries, primarily as a freight forwarder.

A factor behind the Lonrho-Kuhne & Nagel deal has been financial pressure on the Kuhne family shipping interests which have been hit by the recession.

Whitehall men urged to gain experience in industry

Shop floor civil servants

By Anne Warden

Civil servants should be expected to spend some time working in industry, according to leaders of business associations.

Mr Joe Egerton, economic director of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, called for tighter scrutiny of Whitehall's skills. "Top civil servants have no experience of industry", he said. "There is too little interchange between industry and the Civil Service. I think there should be a compulsory period spent out of the Civil Service to get much closer links between industry and public administration."

That way, Mr Egerton said, the "dead wood" could be weeded out of the Civil Service in mid-career.

His remarks came after controversy earlier this month over accountancy training. Both Mr Egerton and Sir David Clutterbuck, administrative director of the Business Graduate's Association, agreed that too few students of a high enough quality were coming into industry.

Sir David said accountancy was a specialized pursuit and felt a business school course was a way to see industry in the round. His association, with 2,700 members, was founded in 1967 by graduates who had experienced the American system of training and felt there was a need for changes in Britain.

Business training should be a special case, and loans for study should qualify for tax relief, he said, but so far this had been refused by the Government.

Over the past 12 years, banks had contributed a total of about £2m for business training loans. The cost of a year's training in Britain is between £2,000 and £3,000, compared with £5,000 elsewhere in Europe, and £10,000 in the United States.

Mr Egerton pointed out that accountancy firms appeared to be tightening standards. Deloitte Haskins and Sells had asked 15 graduates to resign after failing examinations at the first attempt. But he added: "I should not think it makes much difference."

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 23: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Sir Charles Johnston had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Registrar of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George when Her Majesty handed to him the Badge and Chain of Office.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, continued his tour of the English Regions in connexion with the Award Scheme.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, attended a Soirée at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 23: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Patron of the Keep Britain Tidy Group, this afternoon presented The Queen Mother 80th Birthday Awards at St James's Palace.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty this evening honoured the Speaker of the House of Commons (The Right Hon George Thomas, MP) with her presence at Dinner at Speaker's House.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, today visited Royal Air Force St Mawgan, Cornwall.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alastair Aird and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 23: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened the Co-operative Wholesale Society refurbished Industrial Estates at Shieldhall.

His Royal Highness was later entertained to luncheon by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow, Councillor M. Kelly, the Rt Hon the Lord Provost, at City Chambers, Glasgow. His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke of Gloucester, as President, attended the Silver Jubilee Reception of the Institute of Advanced Motorists at the Mansion House, London. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 23: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, today received Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Hayley on his assuming command of the 2nd Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Tarver on his relinquishing the appointment.

His Royal Highness, as Colonel, Scots Guards, this evening attended the Third Guards Club Dinner at the Savoy Hotel.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today attended the 34th Annual Outing for Ex-Servicemen, organized by the London Taxi Benevolent Association for War Disabled, at Worthing, Sussex.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Carola Godman Irvine.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will present new colours to the 5th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers in Northern Ireland in August.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. Miles Brown and Miss P. Canavan Jones
The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Brown, of Tunstead, Kent, and Patrice, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Canavan Jones, of St Brelades, Jersey.

Mr C. A. Whittington-Smith and Miss M. C. Lutz
The engagement is announced between Mr C. A. Whittington-Smith and Miss M. C. Lutz.

Lieutenant R. R. Madeley, RM, and Miss D. J. Cooper
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. S. B. Madeley, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Cooper, of Geneva.

Mr N. C. D. Hall and Miss V. A. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hall, of Woughton on the Green, Buckinghamshire, and Valerie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Dudley Taylor, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr G. Wickenden and Miss S. M. Owen
The engagement is announced between Graham, eldest son of Mrs J. Wickenden, of Hythe, Kent, and the late Mr Roland Wickenden, and Sally, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Godfrey Owen, of Acton Pigot, Shrewsbury.

Mr W. E. Woods and Miss J. A. Wood
The engagement is announced between William, only son of the late Mr and Mrs George Woods, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Jennifer, younger daughter of Mrs B. P. Wood, of Meggate Farm, Birstwith, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and the late Mr Ernest Wood.

Royal Over-Seas League

Dr Gerald Moore presented the prizes at the final night of the annual music festival of the Royal Over-Seas League held at the Queen Elizabeth Hall yesterday. Among those present were: [illegible] Mrs Michael Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs J M Tomkins, Mr and Mrs G H Lockwood, Mr and Mrs D G Parry, Mr and Mrs J L Crockatt, members of the adjudicating panel and members and guests of the league.

Salters' Company

The following officers of the Salters' Company have been elected for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr M. R. Park; Upper Warden, Mr R. G. Scriven; Second Warden, Mr T. P. Hicks.

Reception

HM Government
Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, was host at a reception held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday in honour of delegates to the International Rubber Study Group.

Dinners

Speaker
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at a dinner given by the Speaker in Speaker's House yesterday. The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance. Other guests were: [illegible]

Birthdays today



Professor Sir Fred Hoyle, the astronomer, is 66.

Mr Jack Dempsey, 86; Mr Brian Johnston, 69; Lord Palmer, 65; Lord Penney, OM, 72; Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, 76; Miss Betty Stove, 36; Mr Justice Whitford, 68.

Latest appointments

Professor J. G. Morris, professor of microbiology at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed to the University Grants Committee from next September. Professor R. G. [illegible], professor of chemistry at Heriot-Watt University, has been reappointed to serve on the committee for a further period of five years.

Mr Richard Somerset-Ward, to be head of BBC Television music and arts in succession to Mr Humphrey Burton, who is returning to production.

Mr Keith Statham, general manager of the Northern Sinfonia to be general manager for the Hong Kong Arts Festival.

Corporation of London

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies attended the dinner of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London held in the Old Library, Guildhall, yesterday. Mr Robert Gold, chairman, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Right Rev K. J. Woollcombe, Miss Marghanita Laski, Mr Norman L. Hall and Dr John Fines, Vice President of the Historical Association. Others present included:

Professor Sir Raymond Firth, Sir David Floyd Ewin, the Masters of the Scriveners', Musicians', Fan Makers' and Chartered Accountants' Companies, Alderman Ralph Hedderwick, Alderman Brian Jenkins, Alderman Greville Spratt, the Garter King of Arms, the Chief Commoner, Mr I Bulmer-Thomas, Professor K A Ballhatchet, Professor G H A Cole, Canon E M Pilkington, His Honour E D Smith, Professor P J Vatikiotis, Professor G H Williams and Mr A Longworth, President of the Library Association.

Anglo-Swiss Society

The Rev Lord and Lady Sandford were hosts at a midsummer dinner-dance held last night by the Anglo-Swiss Society at the RAC Country Club, Woodcote Park, Epsom.

Latest wills

Dr Kenneth Glenny Bergin, of Kintbury, Berkshire, president of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine and director of the Cavendish Medical Centre, left estate valued at £146,478 net.

Mr Raoul Maria Johann Ottokar Karl Hafner, of Bristol, a pioneer of rotating-wing aircraft design and technical director of Westland Aircraft, left estate valued at £103,375 net.

Mr Walter Thomas Gaze Cooper, of Hawksworth, Nottingham, the composer, conductor and pianist, who died intestate, left estate valued at £32,823 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Batt, Mr Ashley Wilfred, of Mersham, Kent .. £435,721
Bery, Mrs Marion Gladys Mary, of Alperton, Middlesex .. £206,516
Clubbs, Mr Arthur Lawson, of Laversdale, Carlisle .. £264,073
King, Phyllis, of Flamstead, Hertfordshire .. £846,603
Loftus, Miss Hilda Margery, of Stansted .. £333,845
Maclean, Mr Ronald Lachlan, of Rochester .. £272,961

Memorial service

Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith was held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated and the Rev B J W Robinson (stepson) led the prayers. Mr R W Bishop read the lesson and Sir William Harris gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Shirley-Smith (widow), Mr and Mrs V Spears and Mr and Mrs H V Jordan (sons-in-law and daughters), Mark Spears, Miss Frances Jordan, Miss Lindsay Jordan and Mr Andrew Jordan (grandchildren), Dr Kenneth Shirley-Smith (brother), Mrs A Wise (stepdaughter), Mr and Mrs P St Croix Kehyaian (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mrs David Helling, Mr Richard Shirley-Smith, Mrs E Thomson, Mrs R Burstow, Mrs H Ranco, Mr and Mrs T Wilkinson and Mrs P Spears.

Sir Norman Rowntree, Sir Angus Paton, Sir Ralph Freeman, Mr P A Cox (President of the Institution of Civil Engineers) with Mr I M Campbell, Mr J V Bartlett, Mr J A Gaffney and Mr D C Coode (vice-presidents) and Mr Robert Campbell (secretary); Mr W G N Geddes, Dr Oleg Kerensky, Mr R Hetherington, Mr M W Leonard (secretary, Fellowship of Engineering), *Mr J W Baxter (Association of Consulting Engineers)* and Mrs Baxter.

Mrs R W Bishop, Mr Andrew Bishop, Mr J Tye, Mr Peter Stevens (City and Guilds of London Institute), Mr Denis Reily (Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company), Mr C R C Turner (Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers), Mr Peter F Scott (director-general, National Water Council), Mr W T Gaskell, Mrs J D Clarke, Miss Yvonne Brooks, Mr J N H Burrows.

Mrs M Hessell-Tiltman, Mr J M Kretchmer, Mr J V Tagg, Mr J K Green, Mr Lawrence Hawkins, Miss Fiona Leach, Mr J A Carter, Mrs V Adam-Harkness, Mr P M Hyslop, Mr Gerald Mortimer, Mr L G Deuce, Mr A W Shilston, Mr William Tayleur, Major D H de T Reade, Mr and Mrs N Heneage-Williams, Miss R Carne, Mr R J Tatt, Mr John Evans, Mr D S M Roberts and Mr J Baird.

Meeting

Elizabeth FitzRoy Homes
The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Elizabeth FitzRoy Homes for the mentally handicapped took place in London yesterday. Mr John Williams was in the chair. Miss Elizabeth FitzRoy, the Countess of Euston, appeal president, and other trustees, friends and supporters attended. Donations are urgently required. The annual report is obtainable from the Director, Elizabeth FitzRoy Homes, Department AG, Caxton House, Station Approach, Haslemere, Surrey, GU27 2PE.

Million souvenirs

The millionth copy of the official Royal wedding souvenir documenting the lives of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer has been printed.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, June 23, 1956

Evocative poetry

Mr Walter de la Mare, OM, CH, died yesterday at his home at Twickenham at the age of 83. His was a poetic spirit of rare imaginative delicacy and he brought to his verse and his prose an apprehension of seen and unseen mystery that words other than his own can but dimly convey. In the opinion of many he has a claim to be considered the most magically evocative of English poets since Tennyson. This most modest of men, Walter John de la Mare, was born at Charlton, Kent, on April 25, 1873. His father, of Huguenot descent, was James Edward Delamare, churchwarden and brother to Abraham Delamare, rector of St Thomas's, Woolwich, and his mother was Lucy Sophia, daughter of Dr Colin Arrot Browning, naval surgeon at Woolwich Dockyard, and a distant kinsman of Robert Browning . . . The first thing that all would say of Walter de la Mare is that he made the best poetry for children that was ever written . . . The world of dream and vision was as real to him as the world of sense.

Church news

The Bishop of Chester, the Right Rev Victor Whitsey, is to retire on December 31 when he will be 65. The bishop was translated from Hertford to Chester in 1974.

Appointments

The Rev J Neal, curate of Christ Church and St John's, *Clapham*, diocese of Southwark, to be priest in charge of St Barnabas, Eltham, same diocese.

The Rev M Oades, priest in charge of St Francis, Coulsdon, diocese of Southwark, to be parish priest of St James's, Merton, same diocese.

The Rev A Park, Rector of St Luke's, Lightbowne, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels with St Catherine, Barton with *Peel Green, same diocese.*

The Rev G Richerby, Precentor of Leicester Cathedral, diocese of Leicester, to be Vicar of Glen Parva with South Wigston, same diocese.

The Rev J C Saxbee, Vicar of St Philip's, Weston Mill, Plymouth, diocese of Exeter, to be Team Vicar in the Central Exeter Team Ministry and Joint Director of the Exeter-Truro Ministerial Training Scheme, same diocese.

The Rev A Shackleton, Vicar of St Luke's, Heywood, diocese of Manchester, to be assistant Area Dean of Rochdale, same diocese.

The Rev N G Smith, Rector of St Thomas's, Bedhampton, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Hyde, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev R B Stevenson, acting Vice-Principal and director of pastoral studies at Chichester Theological College, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of West Malling with Offham, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev W J Thomas, Team Rector of the Wooler (Glendale) Group and Team Ministry, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Rural Dean of Bamburgh and Glendale, same diocese.

The Rev E H Williams, Rector of St Mary's, Wistaston, diocese of Chester, to be *Vicar of St Nicholas's, Burton,* same diocese.

The Rev J T Williams, priest in charge of Berrynarbor and Combe Martin, diocese of Exeter, to be incumbent of the same benefices in the same diocese.

The Rev E B Wood, Vicar of Drayton, Abingdon, diocese of Oxford, to be priest in charge of Buckland, Littleworth and Pusey, Oxford, same diocese.

Retirement and resignations

The Rev P E Ganham, priest in charge of Greenhead and Lambley, diocese of Newcastle, Aug 31.

Canon V J Collas, Rector of St Andrew's, Guernsey, diocese of Winchester, Sept 30.

The Right Rev A G W Hunter, Assistant Bishop of Newcastle, Aug 31.

The Rev L P B Pain, Vicar of St James's, Rowledge, diocese of Guildford.

The Ven J Southgate, Archdeacon of Cleveland and secretary for Mission and Evangelism, diocese of York, to resign as secretary for Mission and Evangelism only.

The Rev E C M Stamp, Newcastle City Centre Chaplain, Aug 31.



"The Damsel of the Sanct Grail", by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, which was bought for a record price by a European who refused to be named.

£185,000 sets an auction record for Rossetti

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The rich discovered nineteenth century art at Sotheby's last night. It was the kind of crowd you see at Impressionist sales, but this time they had come to buy the work of painters who were high fashion when the Impressionists *were struggling.*

They were banked in a dense crowd in Sotheby's main room with an overspill into the anteroom. It is a new phenomenon. They were eyeing the paintings of every European country irrespective of national associations, *judging by quality alone.*

The British Pre-Raphaelite, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, emerged as the top money spinner with a characteristic red-haired beauty, "The Damsel of the Sanct Grail", selling at £185,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000), a price in the Impres*sionist class and a new auction* record for the artist.

It was bought by a continental European who refused to be named. He was also bidding keenly on the Italian pictures, including a charming Ludovic Marchetti view of Longchamps *races which sold for £17,000* (estimate £5,000 to £7,000).

With such an international crowd, it was satisfying to see a brilliant portrait of an Ottoman warrior, entitled "Bashi-Bazouk", by the French academic master, Gérome, sell to a London dealer. Richard Green paid £88,000 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) for it, another auction record. The French Barbizon school was also well supported with a Millet pastel of a young goatherd seated spinning on a bank being sold at £105,000 (estimate *£50,000 to £70,000*). Japanese buyers were making for this school.

Among the Germans the top price was for Josef Anton Koch, a classical landscapist of high reputation amount 1800. His "Landscape with Ruth and Boas" sold *for £60,000 to David Ellis-Jones;* Sotheby's had been hoping it might make £100,000. *Most* of his important works are in museums; this one was painted for an English patron about 1820 and had lurked unrecognived in an English home.

In all the sale achievtd 20 auction records for individual artists, with prices often doubling estimates. The pictures were of unusually high quality; routine works attracted less enthusiasm and 25 per cent of the £2.1m total represented unsold lots.

At another Sotheby's sale earlier yesterday an Hawaiian wood carving of a man doing a handstand was sold for £200,000. The auctioneers had not published an estimate on this rare object, but were talking of a price in the region of £140,000 to £180,000. It was acquired in Hawaii by Captain William Trotter in 1796 or 1797 and had remained in his family ever since; for the past 80 years it has been treated with scant respect, hanging from a nail in the family's fishing hut on a freshwater lake in Maine.

All early Hawaiian artefacts are much sought after by today's collectors and are rarities. This figure is, however, probably the finest known example of Hawaiian secular wood carving; the religious totems and ritual objects fall into a slightly different category. Its documented history back to the eighteenth century added *significantly to its appeal.*

Cambridge Tripos results

The following Tripos results from Cambridge University are published.

* denotes distinction

MUSIC TRIPOS, PART 1

Class 1: J A O'Donnell, Jesus.
Class 2 division 1: M P Andre, Corpus; K A Bridgewater, Joh; J A Butt, King's; M C E Law, Caius; J H T Longstaff, Girton; W G Mackie, Selw; F D Stuart-Wilson, Selw; H R Wallace, Cath; M R S Warman, King's.
Class 2 division 2: C Ashton, Clare; I R M Barford, Newn; J C Bishop, Clare; A S Chisholm, Emm; P A Cowlett, Caius; A P Crook, Clare; M W Dorrell, Sidney; D Crubb, Caius; D R G Henderson, Cath; G M Jordan, Corpus; F C M Komp, Cath; J Kendall, Churchill; R J S King, Joh; I P Moore, King's; E J Mountfield, M B Outram, Fitzw; U J Sadie, King's; R D Tapping, Pet; D M Thorne, Clare; A M Watson, Joh; N W Watts, Queen's.
Class 3: C I McCracken, Trin; W J C Molesworth, Trin; M J Padmore, King's; D A Roper, Selw; I M Ruhemann, Girton.
Declared to have deserved honours, P J Wise, Christ's.

MUSIC TRIPOS, PART 2

Class 1: G W J Benjamin, King's; D M Griffiths, Selw; N J Williams, Caius.
Class 2 division 1: R J Chesser, Cath; A B Grabowski, Caius; B McClelland, Newn; J C MacGregor, New H; A F Partington, King's; I O Shaw, Joh; J E Vohralik, Sidney.
Class 2 division 2: S C Barton, Churchill; M A Biggs, Trin; R M Burbridge, New H; I B Cholij, Girton; C Cole, Emm; T S Courans, Jesus; C R Daniels, King's; M J B Davies, Joh; R Hayes, Caius; J N Holmes, King's; C A Jackson, Down; J A Jacob, Caius; G J E Jenkins, Caius; M Lack, Clare; R G Lewis, Trin; B J Marder, King's; M J Martineau, Cath; M R Mure, Clare; M J Pacey, Trin H; D J H Pickthall, Selw; M K Riley, Christ's; A A Sigsworth, Cath; R Stokes, Fitzw; S F Thomas, Cath; G Yare, Newn.
Class 3: J G Coleh, Trin; N C Howells, King's; C A Lalli, Girton; J D McGreal, Pet; C E Moorse, Girton; D J Reid, Caius; P H Williams, Trin H.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC

Section A: none.
Section B: B J Robertson, Emm.
Section C: A J Bluff, Trin; HFG Brough, Clare; P G Comeau, Cath; B J Robertson, Emm.

COMPUTER SCIENCE (One year candidates)

Class 1: C Casey, Down.
Class 2 division 1: D J Cownie, Sidney; M A Croom, Cath; R J Hinchliffe, Emm; A Sowden, Down; R S Wall, Pet; M S Wilce, Pet.
Class 2 division 2: H C R Dent, Caius; B T Godden, Pemb; J R G Holland, Fitz; S Kotecha, Pemb; P T B Lloyd, Caius; S A Rimmer, Joh; N M U Rule, Queen's; H Tonks, Jesus; J M White, Pemb. Powell, Joh.
Granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA degree: R T Gibbons, Wolfs.
The following, who is not a candidate for honours, has been granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA degree: J P Jardine, Pemb.

COMPUTER SCIENCE (Two year candidates)

Class 1: N J L Brown, Pet; J Fairbairn, Caius; J Kleeman, Trin; I S May, Churchill; C S Partridge, Churchill; R D Sansom, Emm; D J Taylor, Churchill; G S Wray, Christ's.
Class 2 division 1: M R E Appleton, Caius; T R K Arnold, Joh; S L Blythe, Girton; J Clay, Down; P A Citherow, Cath; K A Herrmann, Churchill; P D Hutchison, Jesus; T J Ibbs, Emm; S T Jolley, Trin; O C W Jones, Joh; C J O Kinchin, Newn; J J B Lasman, Sidney; J P O'Hare, Joh; C B Saul, Joh; P J Ward, Joh; P J Watson, New H; J D Wills, Fitzw.
Class 2 division 2: C C Baker, Churchill; P M Clark, Emm; G L Crow, Pet; K L Deas, Newn; H C Eng, Joh; D F Gill, Girton; W A Hammond, Joh; S Hanley, Girton; G N Hargreaves, Joh; J K Hobart, Newn; W F N Kennett, Joh; C M Lawrence, Churchill; J G Mathieson, Trin; P C Message, Down; A D Wright, Down.
Class 3: R G Darwin, Trin; C I Howell, Trin; I D McDowall, Cath; G C Milward, Emm; G J J Rackham, Trin; P D Shearer, Joh.
Granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA Degree: N C Morris, Christ's.
The following who is not a candidate for honours has been granted an allowance towards the Ordinary BA degree: P Sanders, Trin.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

PART 1

Class 1: R S Bailey, Trin; J D F Christy, Cath; H M Dale, Trin; P J Fryer, Jesus; J E Goldberg, Christ's; C E Jenner, Girton; D P Petersen, Queens'; T Rathbone, Trin; D R Twaite, Emm.
Class 2 division 1: P D Ashford, Sidney; M R Aylott, Fitzw; R P D Baker, Cath; I R Barton, Joh; D A Collins, New H; A S Halford, Jesus; N G Hyne, Sidney; G A Johnson, Clare; I C Kemp, Jesus; J S Kershaw, Queen's; T Kroule, Sidney; A P Martin, Fitzw; G S Melville, Fitzw; A Miles, Clare; K P A Noakes, Emm; R Planskool, Clare; J M Scott, Trin; A G Walker, Down.
Class 2 division 2: T D Atkinson, Corpus; J M Burns, Trin; J C Butcher, Corpus; K J Dinnage, Queen's; H J Glover, Down; A Gupta, Sidney; M S R Hennock, Pet; C E L Hewlett, Pet; W G Howell, Queens; M J Izard, Pemb; W D James, Sidney; D P Kirby, Caius; C R M Lawrence, Jesus; G W Rees, Jesus; P A Runcorn, Selw; D W Tait, Clare; M J Wendes, Queen's; M P Wheeler, Caius; A Whitfield, Joh; P J Wilkinson, Emm; G P Woods, Churchill.
Class 3: G S Brennan, Emm; A D Carruthers, Fitzw; A P Chambers, Caius; M E Coulthwaite, Down; N S Felis, Trin; A C S Fraser, Christ's; M C W Harrison, Selw.

PART 2

Class 1: J S Dennis, Selw; N M Evans, Selw; V M Sajip, Sidney; W P Showler, Emm.
Class 2 division 1: S Capsaskis, Fitzw; J B Evison, Down; D T Gray, Joh; N J Hallas, Jesus; T J Hill, Churchill; R A H Houghton, Trin; S N Keller, Fitzw; N M C Lamb, Churchill; J G M Mackley, Queen's; P D Newth, Queen's; N Walker, Churchill; C S Weightman, Trin H; D J White, Caius.
Class 2 division 2: T H Andrew, Fitzw; R A Blain, Churchill; C S Bond, Churchill; S A Brown, Pet; A J Buck, Caius; A R Cockshott, Cath; A P Hunt, Jesus; P M Jones, Christ's; A R D Mackenzie, Pet; R W W Newenham, Christ's; T R Oakley, Churchill; D Perkins, Trin; C W Renner, Christ's; R W Turton, Pemb.
Class 3: M D Cast, Trin; D K Chowdhury, Pemb; R D Collins, Caius; P J David, Christ's; P J Mullarkey, Joh; A J Olver, Joh; A P Rawlings, Pemb.
All candidates above have been awarded the Certificate of Advanced Study in Chemical Engineering.
The T R C Fox Prize is awarded to: N M Evans, Selw.
The North Carolina State University Prize is awarded to: J S Dennis, Selw.

NATURAL SCIENCES PART 2 (GENERAL) SECTION 2 HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Class 1: J R Cafferty, Joh.
Class 2 division 1: C J Blake, Christ's; B W Dickson, Caius; M T Halls, Churchill; G J Jones, Caius; S T R MacSweeney, Christ's; R S Powell, Emm; K L Simpson, King's.
Class 2 division 2: E L Corke, Newn; A M Crow, King's; A T Hughes, Corpus; E B Huxley, New H; J S Lapington, Pemb; C C Nicol, Caius; J C Sanders, Christ's; D E Shipton, New H; M K Taylor, Emm; M W Thomson, Christ's.
Class 3: N A Taube, Emm.
The Bronowski Prize is awarded to: J R Cafferty, Joh.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL TRIPOS, PART 2 ARCHAEOLOGY

Class 1: None.
Class 2 division 1: D P Bannear, Joh; GR Chambers, Emm; C M Clark, New H; J C Drake, Pet; R J Golding, Girton; D A Lee, Lucy C; W A McCormack, King's; J B McVicar, Emm; A R Sargent, Queen's; H C Smethurst, Pemb; T R Smith, Lucy C; S W Vaughan, Jesus; H R Wall, Churchill.
Class 2 division 2: C M Harper, Girton; J R Howell, Fitzw; R M Huggins, Lucy C; D F Proctor, Pet; C D Scanes, Girton; L M V Smith, Emm.
Class 3: J M Cane Honeysett, Girton.
The Anglia Prize is awarded to: G R Chambers, Emm.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES, PART 1A

Class 1: A M Preston, Fitzw; P M Snodgrass, Trin H.
Class 2 division 1: P A Fraser, Down; E J Frostick, Caius; D E Hughes, Clare; J D Lower, New H; J V Maggs, Clare; K F O'Neill, Selw; J R F Parr, Emm; R A L Phillips, King's; E A Smith, King's.
Class 2 division 2: C J Boggon, Caius; F C Brown, Robinson; W A Coltea, Selw; C J Higginson, Robinson; A S Kasibante, Trin; J C Miller, Selw; B T L Neal, Down; H T Townsend, Fitzw; T L V Treanor, Joh.
Class 3: J D Cordeaux, Down; E Kyamugambi, St Edm House; N P McBride, Caius.

ENGINEERING PART 2

Class 1: D M Apthorp, Queen's; G P Beazley-Long, Joh; P R Bennell, Selw; A J Bond, Churchill; P S Crowther, Down; T R H Fish, Churchill; A J Goodie, Selw; D M R Gray Stephens, Jesus; A R Heath, Joh; P D Hemsley, Clare; J R Jeffrey, Churchill; R I Jones, Churchill; R G M Low, Joh; C P Massey, Joh; W A Nixon, Joh; I L Nunez, Christ's; J O'Mulloy, Sidney; M J Pavier, Jesus; I D Powrie, Selw; C L Pringle, Cath; J S Saunders, Jesus; D B Savage, Pemb; P A Smith, Cath; M G Statham, King's; M D Thouless, Churchill; P T Tupile, Down; J M A Wilford, Emm.
Class 2 division 1: R F Ackroyd, Christ's; J H Allen, Sidney; R J Appleton, Queen's; N M Batchelor, Cath; N Bean, Down; J A Brandon, Jesus; P A J Breslin, Caius; P A Brown, Clare; P M Brown, Christ's; M I Burgess, Sidney; C J Burley, Down; M J Cadbury, Corpus; T G A Carfrae, Clare; S K Choi, Trin; T L Chuang, Trin; V G Colvin, Joh; J B Comerford, Fitzw; J V F Cooke, Trin; S D Cooksley, New H; M A Coulthard, Trin H; J Crackett, Churchill; J D M Currie, Trin H; M J Eccleston, Caius; M B Essayan, Emm; P G Field, Joh; J C Fisher, Churchill; N W J Flew, Joh; L A Frankland, Clare; D M Gainford, Joh; E V Gough, Trin H; A J Gray, Pemb; K E Hales, Trin H; G Hawkins, Pemb; K Henderson, Pet; R C Hendicott, Queen's; M Hopplewhite, Joh; M J Hibberd, Pet; M C Hole, Emm; A M Hollins, Jesus; T W Hunt, Corpus; I R Hurst, Pet; P J Hutcheson, Pemb; R F Keene, Pet; E A Kilkenny, Newn; C G Lewis, Sidney; L A Lock, Newn; D Lowther, Selw; G C Lupton, Girton; N F Matthews, Trin H; K Mayor, King's; I J McBride, Caius; C J Millman, Magd; A J Murray, Joh; A J Musson, Churchill; P R Nicholls, Emm; J A Oliver, Fitzw; A R Paris, Joh; A J Peffers, Churchill; T M Podesta, Christ's; A N Quine, Queen's; V S Reddy, Fitzw; W G Russell-Smith, Joh; H St J Salter, Churchill; D S Sanderson, Pemb; A J Scott, Churchill; W W Slak, Christ's; S J B Smith, Magd; H C Snow, Queen's; A E Stephens, Newn; H H Tan, Girton; H W Tuck, Magd; K W Turnbull, Trin; K S Warrell, Fitzw; S R Watson, Clare; D J Webb, Trin; A Weeks, Joh; M J C Whitehead, Emm; P R Willmott, Cath.
Class 2 division 2: M S Abel, Fitzw; A Ashford, Trinity; T Bedford, Churchill; H C Blythe, Clare; C G Botsford, Christ's; D H Bousfield, Selw; S J Coe, Pet; J D Cruickshank, Joh; J C Devlin, Emm; P A Dunning, Joh; C J T Edwards, Joh; J P H Elmes, Trin; N M S Evans, Corpus; D A Faulkner, Corpus; R A Field, Selw; S R Gales, Jesus; N P Gallier, Trin; A J Gambling, Trin; J R A Greaves, Trin H; D R Haddon, Joh; J Harper, Cath; J Haymer, Fitzw; M C Heath, Fitzw; R Hinchcliffe, Emm; M J Howard, Trin; A D Jackson, Joh; C P C Jones, Trin H; K M Knight, Girton; R Kumar, Fitzw; P R L Leach, Jesus; W M Lee, Churchill; M E Lisle, Pet; P F McCombie, Fitzw; P J Moore, Pemb; C H Morris, Churchill; A D Nickols, Down; B G O'Hagan, Christ's; P S Oakes, Jesus; M J Pelton, Fitzw; C F Pemberton, Fitzw; R G Petrie, Trin; D R W Pettit, Emm; N J Preston, Girton; D J Ripley, Jesus; J M E Robinson, Fitzw; R W Rogers, Jesus; M Samuels, Trin H; D S N Saul, Churchill; I C Scrivins, Selw; S N C Settle, Joh; J A Sparkes, Corpus; A M Toague, Jesus; H F Torkington, Fitzw; J M Tovey, New H; A J Vere, Fitzw; M W L Voisey, Joh; G T Waugh, Corpus; M J White, Selw; N T S Williams, Down; J N Wilton, Cath; D A Woodman, Pemb; P J C Wright, Down.
Class 3: S M Andrews, Pemb; P J Armstrong-Todd, Newn; B M Cowie, Magd; M P Cowie, Fitzw; R K Cross, Christ's; J Daniel, Trin; F C Dibden, Down; J M C Evans, Magd; W A Greener, Magd; T R A Griffiths, Emm; S C Haswell, Cath; D S S Haughton, Joh; P S Hauke, Christ's; D C Holliday, Christ's; R J S Inglis, Magd; J L Izatt, Selw; F H James, Emm; A J Makin, Fitzw; A T Martin, Emm; N G N Orchard, Cath; N G Patrick, Fitzw; G R Philpott, Sidney.
M A Rahman, Pemb; H P Rodill, Jesus; M P Shah, Christ's; R Sharma, Fitzw; R F H Sillem, Selw; C G Squires, Pet; C J Vorderman, Sidney; M H Walker, Cath; C J Wigglesworth, Jesus; L B Zytkiewicz, Jesus.
Granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA degree: C P Chapman, Pemb; T G Lawton, Magd; A G Todd, Cath.
The following, who are not candidates for honours have been granted an allowance towards the ordinary BA degree: C M Armstrong, Girton; P G Cole, Trin H; A Curry, Newn; J J D Day, Cath; R J Evans, Caius; R L Hesketh, Down; P D Nickell, Trin.
Archibald Denny Prize in the Theory of Structures: I D Powrie, Selw.
Civil Engineers Baker Prize: P R Bennell, Selw.
Civil Engineers Roscoe Prize for Soil Mechanics: I D Powrie.
Institution of Civil Engineers Prize for Management Studies: T R H Fish, Churchill.
Sir George Nelson Prize in Applied Mechanics: A R Heath, Joh.
Ricardo Prize in Thermodynamics is not awarded.
Royal Aeronautical Society Prize in Aeronautics: C P Massey, Joh.

LAND ECONOMY

Class 1: None.
Class 2 division 1: C F B Clark, Clifton Coll, Fitzw; D J Holman, Sidney; A Mather, Sidney; D R S Morley, Selw; S D Smith
Class 2 division 2: S J Adshead, Girton; J R Arnold, Magd; T M Barrett, Fitzw; C P Hellesworth, Wolfs; D Brigden, Pemb; M H Bradiman, Magd; R E Buller, Fitzw; C C M Chitty, Christ's; R Crathorne, Magd; AD Darymple, Down; C L Dawson, Jesus; D P Evemy, Fitzw; J C Finnemore, Pemb; S S Graham-Watson, Newn; C M P Grainger, Down; J P R Hall, Wolfs; M E Hull, Fitzw; T J Locke, Cath; N G H Manns, Pemb; J Marcus, Fitzw; A J Morgan, Caius; S P Moriarty, Magd; M L Pope, Christ's; S J Russell, Magd; E P Sheppard, Girton; S C Teverson, Joh; J Winter, Wolfs.
Class 3: S R S Moore, Pet; A J Murley, Cath; R I Renton, Magd; W M H Rose, Magd; A A Scott, Queen's.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING PART 1

Class 1: None.
Class 2 division 1: J P Bamber, Bingley GS and Emm; M R Cane, Christ's; P A Couchman, Emm; D J Fantoni, Down; D A Harrison, Joh; N P Hyde, Caius; C D Savage, Emm; I C Spence, Down; C M Tacon, Girton.
Class 2 division 2: G A Barritt, Selw; T J Benzecry, Churchill; C A R Croft, Queen's; S J Fenley, Pemb; K J M Hickey, Sidney; M J F Jaraz, Pet; P G H Morgan, King's; N G Osler, Emm; C N Prout, Christ's; S G Smith, Churchill; P M Sorrell, Southend HS and Churchill.
Class 3: K C Simms, Temple Moor HS, Pet.

Moreover..../Miles Kington

The sensational trial continues of Jake Slingsby, the artist accused of maliciously and falsely portraying Prince Charles. He pleads not at all guilty.

COUNSEL: Mr Slingsby, would you please describe Exhibit A?
SLINGSBY: It is a work of art.
COUNSEL: Could you be more precise?
SLINGSBY: It is a coffee mug painted by me, entitled "Prince Charles and Lady Diana", for my patrons, Souvenir Mart of Croydon.
COUNSEL: It bears the portraits of Sebastian Coe and Barbra Streisand.
SLINGSBY: No, sir. They are Prince Charles and Lady Diana.
COUNSEL: I propose to call 50 witnesses who will swear they are the spitting image of Sebastian Coe and Barbra Streisand.
SLINGSBY: I have painted them as my artistic eye sees them.
COUNSEL: With purple hair? Barbra Streisand's hair is *purple?*
SLINGSBY: Lady Diana's. The name is written on the mug.
COUNSEL: I think you will find the name written is "Lady Dinah".
SLINGSBY: That is an unfortunate printing error.
COUNSEL: Did you realize that under the Royal Physiognomy Act of 1883 it is an offence to utter any mug, biscuit tin, metal tray or any object whatsoever which brings a member of the Royal Family into disrepute?
SLINGSBY: I am an artist. If I see Prince Charles's eyes as green. . . .
COUNSEL: They look closed to me. . . .
SLINGSBY: . . . then that is my prerogative.
COUNSEL: Mr Slingsby, could you tell the court of any previous works by you?
SLINGSBY: Among my most famous mugs are "Portobello Market", a townscape, a still-life entitled "Eggs 'n' Bacon" and a satirical work called "You Don't Have to be Mad to Work Here, But it Helps".
COUNSEL: Has any of these been purchased by a national gallery, if I may be so bold as to ask?
SLINGSBY: The V & A ordered 4,000 "You Don't Have to be Mads", but the deal fell through.
COUNSEL: And how many "Prince Charles and Lady Dinah" mugs have you executed?
SLINGSBY: 52,000.
COUNSEL: Personally?
SLINGSBY: Four. The rest were done by my studio.
COUNSEL: You realize that, if found guilty, you will be guilty on 52,000 counts?
SLINGSBY: I intend to call 50 witnesses, all well-known TV personalities in their own right, who will explain the nature of artistic licence to you.
JUDGE: May I ask, Mr Slingsby, if Mr George Melly will be among them?
SLINGSBY: Of course.
JUDGE: Oh good. I always enjoy his performances. The court is adjourned.
The trial continues.

OBITUARY

PROF CHESTER GORMAN

Major archaeological discoveries in South-East Asia

Professor Chester Gorman, who died on June 7 in Sacramento, California, at the age of 43, was one of the leading figures in Southeast Asian archaeology. His excavations at *Spirit Cave and Ban Chiang,* both in northern Thailand, demonstrated the existence of a cultural tradition with very early metallurgy and possibly even earlier horticulture, which was distinctively local in its genesis; the now acknowledged cultural independence of Southeast Asia, after decades during which the region was regarded as the recipient of developments diffused from China and India, owes much to Gorman's work.

Chet Gorman took his Ph.D. at the University of Hawaii in 1970, under Professor Wilhelm G. Solheim II, but the excavation of Spirit Cave had already been done, in 1965-66, and his reputation was established. The cave had an occupation beginning before 10,000 BC and ending around 5600 BC, and Gorman's careful recovery of plant remains documented the use by its inhabitants of several species known to have been cultivated in historic times, including cucumber, water chestnut, bottle gourd and varieties of pea and bean. Although Gorman was himself reticent about the possible cultivated status of the Spirit Cave plants, others considered them evidence of "an earlier Neolithic Revolution" independent of and preceding the adoption of food production in the Middle East and China.

Spirit Cave also yielded polished stone tools and ground slate knives dating to around 6800 BC, and pottery of a similar age with cord- and comb-produced decoration suggesting parallels with early sites in Taiwan. Together with the site of Non Nok Tha, excavated at the same time by Gorman's fellow-student Donn Bayard, Spirit Cave demonstrated that Southeast Asia was not to be regarded as a cultural sump accumulating traits from elsewhere.

In 1973 Gorman joined the University of Pennsylvania, where he held a joint appointment in the departments of Anthropology and Oriental Studies and was also Assistant Curator in the South Asian section of the University Museum in Philadelphia. From that base he started the Northeast Thailand Archaeological Project, of which he was joint director together with Pisit Charoenwongsa of the National Museum in Bangkok. The project carried out survey and excavation work around the Korat Plateau, including the noted excavations at Ban Chiang in 1974-75. This site had yielded unusual pottery, which had produced thermoluminescence dates in the fourth millennium BC and evidence of richly furnished burials. Gorman's excavations showed Ban Chiang to have been a long-lived and prosperous settlement of rice farmers, with a sequence beginning around 3600 BC and ending about 250 BC.

The five metres of deposits at the site included burials equipped with tin-bronze weapons and ornaments from the lowest levels onwards, and in the period 1600-1200 BC the introduction of bimetallic bronze-iron spearheads and bracelets, several centuries before such technology appeared in Shang China. The early bronzes are the oldest currently known, five centuries earlier than the metalwork of Non Nok Tha and nearly two millennia older than the spectacular Shang bronzes of north*ern China.*

Ban Chiang provided firm proof of the technological priority which Southeast Asia had acquired in the fourth and third millennia BC, and ensured that the region would never again be regarded as a cul-de-sac in the evolution of prehistoric society; the final publication, on which Chet Gorman was working until his death, will be a fitting memorial to one of the most personally and intellectually stimulating archaeologists of recent decades.

HANS COPER

Hans Coper, one of the greatest European potters of the twentieth century, died at his home in Somerset on June 16.

Coper had studied engineering before the Second World War in his native Germany but had become interested in painting and sculpture before he came to this country in 1939 to escape the Nazi tyranny. He never returned to Germany and was a naturalized British citizen.

His great friend, Lucie Rie, introduced him to pottery in 1946. By the mid 1950s he and Lucie Rie were beginning to be recognized by the cognoscenti as the most important potters outside the Leach Anglo-Oriental school that had dominated studio ceramics in this country since the 1930s. Coper's work was sculptural and had at times a figurative element although he never broke the umbilical cord with the ceramic tradition of vessel making. His sources were European and to find the deepest influence on his work one has to go back to the Neolithic pottery of the Cycladic Islands.

Coper's achievement was acknowledged in 1969 when the Victoria and Albert Museum gave him a major exhibition. This was the first time that the museum had so honoured a living potter. This established him as an important artist of the twentieth century. His work is in many of the major museums of the world, including the Victoria and Albert; the museum of Modern Art in New York; the National Museum, Kyoto; the Kunst Gewerbe, Hamburg; and the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam.

Coper was an inspired teacher and lectured at the Camberwell School of Art from 1963 to 1972 and at the Royal College of Art from 1966 to 1975 when ill health forced him to retire. He had a profound influence on the post-war generation of ceramists and many of the most distinguished in this country like Glenys Barton, Alison Britton, Liz Fritsch and Jacqui Poncelet owe him a great debt of thanks.

The last years of his life were very difficult. He was stricken with an obscure illness which he bore with great fortitude but which alas made it impossible for him to work. During these sad years he was sustained by the great love and devotion of his wife Jane.

DR HENRI-GASTON BUSIGNIES

Dr Henri-Gaston Busignies, an inventor and scientist who was a pioneer of radio navigation and radio direction finding, died in Antibes, France, on June 19. He was 75.

He had made a major contribution to the development of radio detection for the United States Navy in the Second World War and was Chief Scientist Emeritus of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT).

Busignies was born at Sceaux, near Paris on December 25, 1905 and joined ITT's Paris laboratories in 1928. One of his first inventions was the airborne radio compass which facilitated accurate aircraft navigation. He continued work in this and cognate fields, making great advances in the antennae systems *for radio direction finders in* particular in respect of their ability to compensate for large masses such as mountains.

During the war his work on direction finders for the location of enemy submarines provided an important instrument in the Battle of the Atlantic. His HF/DF, known as "Huff Duff", high frequency direction finder permitted detection of enemy transmissions and, together with sonar and radar was a significant element in the defeat of the U-Boat.

After the war his Moving Target Indicator (MTI) radar permitted detection of an aircraft while it moved past a mountain or other large obstacle. His other work included TACAN the standard air navigation system used by United States and Nato military aircraft and he made other important contributions to air traffic control in the United States.

*He received numerous hon*ours for his work and had been *chairman* of the United States industrial advisers to Nato.

REV GORDON LANG

The Rev Gordon Lang, nonconformist minister, who died on June 20, was senior Labour MP for Oldham from 1929 to 1931 and MP for Stalybridge and Hyde from 1945 to 1951.

Born in Monmouth in 1893, he was the son of T. W. Lang and was educated at Monmouth Grammar School and Cheshunt College. He contrived to combine pastoral work with a wide range of political activity and had been chairman of the Parliamentary Federal Group; honorary secretary of United Europe Movement and a leading member of the Proportional Representation Society. He was also for many years honorary chaplain to the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain and Ireland.

All his life he had been interested in criminology and prison reform; he was the author of a life of Mr Justice Avory published in 1935, the year of Avory's death.

He married in 1916 Emilie Anne, daughter of J. W. Evans. They had a son and a daughter.

ANTONIA RIDGE

Antonia Ridge, who died this week, was a prolific writer and broadcaster, known to a very wide audience for her talks and readings on BBC Woman's Hour.

She was born in Amsterdam at the turn of the century into a tangled international family, and educated in Holland and England. Her most successful books, such as the charming *Family Album* (1952), in which an English spinster in middle age discovers St Etienne and happiness, were first written as radio serials. Many of them went onto achieve huge sales in book form, no doubt because of their homely good humour and the likeable and down to earth personality of the writer.

She wrote novels, biographies, stories, plays and songs, and many books for children. The English lyric of the famous "Happy Wanderer" song for the Obernkirchen Children's Choir was by her. One of her most popular books was *For Love of a Rose* (1965), about the creation of the Peace rose. She also wrote a life of Redouté. A Meilland rose named in her honour was exhibited at Chelsea in 1976.

Mrs Ridge's best writing often had a continental milieu and much of it appeared later in translation. She received many European civic and literary honours and awards.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

City ethics and the law

The Council for the Securities Industry has attempted to hold the self-regulatory line with its statement on Insider Dealing included with the annual report. The idea is to redefine the scope of self-regulation in an area in which legislation has now made significant inroads. The CSI does this by outlining the narrowness necessary for defining any legislation which creates criminal offences and contrasting this with the broad consensus within the City about what constitutes unacceptable behaviour. Not included in the legislation, for example, and of specific concern to the CSI, would be market rather than company related information—as in the case of a fund manager who knows of a major stock market deal about to be done.

This, combined with the Stock Exchange Code for Directors which also goes beyond the legislation, is aimed at preventing a state of affairs in which only the law circumscribed behaviour. Both the CSI and the Stock Exchange are saying that the law is a safety net to catch the most flagrant misbehaviour while they reserve the right to censure legal actions which fall short of the general acceptance level of the City.

Whether this joint tendency to place a grey area of the unethical between the black and white of the illegal and the legal will succeed has yet to be tested. Cases will need to be established to show that the "general acceptance" referred to by the CSI is as real as it claims. The alternative would be the steady erosion of the unethical until only the law remained to restrict conduct and that would certainly be the death knell for self-regulation.

Meanwhile, the CSI has refrained from coming out against restricted or non-voting shares in spite of the steady thunder of disapproval which emanates from the institutions. The council has switched the emphasis by concluding that anybody wanting to buy non-voting shares should be allowed to do so.

To offset the indecisiveness implicit in this conclusion it points out that institutional support may well be denied a company which restricts its votes and it calls for clearer labelling of non-voters. It is a lame conclusion ordinary shares ought to be inextricably linked to proprietorial interest and that principle is unaffected by the freedom of choice argument adopted by the council. The lameness, however, has been made substantially less flagrant by the huge diminution in the number of companies with non-voting shares under the force of circumstances.

Charter Consolidated

The transition continues

Transformed 18 months ago from a mining finance house with a disappointing track record to a highly liquid industrial holding group, Charter still has something of a credibility gap in front of it before it convinces the stockmarket that it really knows where it is heading, and that it is capable of using its cash to get it there. Those reservations help to explain yesterday's 3p drop to



Dr Alfred Spinks, chairman of Charter Consolidated.

238p in the shares after early enthusiasm for the 20 per cent rise to 14.3p in the gross dividend had pushed them up by some 8p.

As it is, with the group tied to the industrial rather than the mining cycle, pretax profits up from £52.3m to £53.7m in the full year are not too disappointing although the main cushion has been the near 50 per cent jump to £9m in interest received on the cash it received from the stake in Selection Trust taken over by BP. The composition of the profits is also heavily slanted towards sharedealing profits. That said, the damage in the industrial companies has been restricted to Cape Industries and MKR; associated company income has been boosted by good results from Anderson Strathclyde and Johnson Matthey. Income from gilt holdings has been more than offset by the loss of investments following the restructuring and the contribution here is down from £14.6m to £11m.

With more than halved minorities, and a lower tax charge now that the group is taking advantage of the Cleveland Potash write-offs, attributable profits are 19 per cent up at £33.2m to leave the dividend covered more than three times and almost twice on current cost figures. Dividend-paying capacity is of course flattered by equity accounting but the underlying earnings are no more than a third lower than the stated 31.7p a share, and the old advance corporation tax problems have disappeared.

Meanwhile, Charter still has around £70m in the kitty, most of which will go in broadening its existing interests rather than moving into new areas. The group is reasonably confident of some earnings improvement in the current year; with a 6 per cent yield and selling at half asset value the shares look cheap if Charter is regarded as an investment trust, but not otherwise.

Hambros

Growth outside banking

Hambros' shares have doubled in the past year largely on the back of the 45 per cent stake in Hambro Life which itself has performed so well on the stock market, but there was still encouragement to be drawn from yesterday's good results and with the news of the five-for-one share-split, Hambros added another 50p to 940p.

As already disclosed, Hambro Life has contributed over a third more at £4.3m in the form of dividends and together with the dividends from associated companies—mainly Berkeley Hambro Property—which have had a better year, this was enough to cover the cost of Hambros' own payout to shareholders of £4.8m, representing a 36 per cent dividend increase.

The major surprise in the figures, which reveal an increase in net profits before investment gains and extraordinary items from £9.8m to £15.3m (was the improvement from the non-banking subsidiaries. Although the diamond interests had a tough year, this has been more than offset by higher profits from leasing—partly due to lower deferred tax provisions—and a full-year from the advertising agency Collett Dickensen Pearce and the non-banking subsidiaries improved from £1.9m to £4.7m.

As for the banking side, which has been steadily declining in importance to the rest of the group in recent years, disclosed profits have risen by a respectable 35 per cent to £4.2m, helped by high interest rates and good results from both foreign exchange and corporate finance. A full year without interest on some Norwegian shipping loans has been a drag on profits, but at least Hambros is confident that it has provided fully against all the eventualities here.

Of course the group's market value takes little note of the banking side anyway, and with a yield of 3.4 per cent, the main influence on the shares for the moment will continue to be Hambro Life, which is still making good progress.

● *Has the tide turned against S. & W. Berisford in the battle for control of British Sugar Corporation? Almost a fortnight ago the bidde looked to be home and dry after a market raid took its shareholding above 36 per cent. Subsequent acceptances to its 335p a share cash offer took it to 39.3 per cent leaving Berisford needing less than two million shares to reach the 42.56 per cent level at which the Government has agreed to pitch in its 24 per cent holding.*

But with BSC's advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg loyally stumping up its own cash—almost £7m so far—to buy BSC in the market and thus keep the price out of Berisford's reach, Berisford has a real struggle on its hands. Yesterday, Berisford converted acceptances in respect of 330,000 shares into firm purchases at the bid price but it has made no further real headway since last Friday, when it acquired 250,000 shares.

Since those shares came in one door of County Bank however, a total of 121,000 have gone out of another in the form of revocations of previous acceptances. Schroder Wagg is now relying on a reminder to shareholders of their right to withdraw to further undermine the bid. All of which points to a nail-biting conclusion for Berisford, whose final closing date is July 1.

Charles Hargrove interviews M Jacques Delors, the Minister of Economy and Finance

The moderate radical in charge of the French economy

Paris

If the run on the franc has been checked, and a crash on the Paris Bourse averted, it is thanks to the presence at the Finance Ministry of M Jacques Delors, a man who started life after the war not as a graduate of the renowned training ground for French mandarins, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, but as a junior employee of the Bank of France with a mere bachelor's degree in economics in his pocket.

For thousands of bankers and businessmen, industrialists and managers of medium and small enterprises worried by the left turn taken by France on May 10, and for the huge army of modest French capitalists with a few savings to their name, Jacques Delors has in four weeks of the Socialist Government become synonymous with moderation and common sense.

He has, in fact, in a remarkably short time become a sort of Raymond Barre of the left. He is himself critical of the policy of Giscard d'Estaing's last Prime Minister because, as he says, it sacrificed employment and investment to the defence of the fundamental economic equilibrium, but did not, for all that, succeed in curbing inflation.

"Mine is a different cocktail from Barre's, different both for social reasons—it involves more solidarity and struggle against unemployment—and for economic reasons; it was impossible to remain in a situation where investments declined, especially in a period of intense economic and technological change."

M Delors described himself as a pragmatist. "I take what is good where I find it. I am for what the Anglo-Saxons call a 'policy-mix' in the context of a mixed economy. It is the reality of the present situation. We have economies which try to combine—badly rather than well these last years—market forces and state intervention. No one in Western Europe has proposed, not even Mrs Thatcher, to do away completely with the one or the other.

"We live in a mixed economy. Let us not have the hypocrisy of saying: there is the scapegoat. Simply, it operates badly. Let us try to make it work properly."

Is it not an impossible gamble to pursue a policy of social progress in times of crisis like the present?

M Delors says that the new Government's policy is not social progress as such, its aim is to give a little more to those who do not have enough, by taking it from those who have a little too much.

"We do not intend to pay people in monopoly money. We do not think that it is possible in present circumstances to achieve the global social progress of the scope which could have been carried out and was by the most advanced social democratic regimes. We are too aware that the situation has changed."

But is it tolerable that there should be in France a minimum wage which is 20 per cent inferior to the German or Dutch one? It is possible, in M Delors's view, to have more solidarity without endangering the fundamental equilibrium. "Naturally, the path is narrow. It is much more difficult to achieve than what the previous government set out to do. But the other path is just as narrow, since it increases the chasm of unemployment.

"Even by sacrificing employment, Barre could not reduce the rate of inflation", he adds. "To have a rate of unemployment of 8 to 10 per cent of the active population is a perverse evil which will gradually corrode our societies if we do nothing about it."

M Delors says that the Socialist Government found a rate of inflation of more than 13 per cent when it came to power. Any improvement in the standard of living would come much more from a deceleration of the trend in prices than from a rise in nominal incomes.

The new Government has three strings to its bow to combat inflation. The first is a macro-economic policy which he calls the policy mix, which will not put excessive pressure on any economic lever. "We must get out of this dichotomy of either putting on the brakes or reflating. It amounts to stop-go the favourite theme of British economists. Now we have stop-stop."

The second is competition. M Delors means to improve the conditions of competition in France and will propose next year a reform of the legislation on it, to give the law more teeth.

The third string is consultation, with employers organizations, wage-earners, and with professions. "It means a lot of getting down to the nitty-gritty, the occasional carrot, and if that does not prove sufficient, the stick. That is economic policy," he says with a smile.

M Delors is adamantly opposed to devaluation of the franc or an adjustment of parities in the European Monetary System. "The franc at its present rate guarantees the competitiveness of the French economy better in some markets, less well in others. But globally it works. The flow of exports is very good, considering the world economic situation."

M Delors has made it abundantly clear in the past that he is personally not at all enamoured of nationalization, especially of all banks and credit. He says that the President and Prime Minister will probably state the Government's policy on nationalization clearly at an early stage and will not be drawn further on the matter.

"But I would simply say . . . without wishing to offend anyone, that you appreciate the distance which separates British Leyland from Renault. We want to have more Renaults. It is the difference between an industrial policy which succeeds and one which does not."

The objective of nationalizing the banks was to have "a policy of credit and of financing of the economy which is effective and responds to the many sided needs of an economy on the move. That is the true finality of our policy. It is not the juridical status. At the same time we have to take into account that fact that our banks, national and private, have done very positive things, and inserted themselves into the international economy with a certain degree of success."

France cannot be more royalist than the king and set herself targets of growth and investment, necessary to reduce unemployment, which are unrealistic says M Delors. But she had, before the Socialist government came in, been heading for a minus growth rate. It is now a case of easing the tiller.

The reflation measures already taken by the Government have nothing in common with the reflation at all costs which M Jacques Chirac introduced in 1975, with disastrous results. They are a limited anticipation of the recovery of the world economy which the experts forsee for the end of this year or the beginning of the next.

"I would be very satisfied if I could reverse the trend of our economy", M Delors insists, "and achieve a growth of 0.5 or 1 per cent this year, and perhaps 3 per cent next year".

Thanks to the moderation of the government's three-pronged reflation measures—the increase in wages and alowances; the financing of industrial investments and creation of more jobs in the Civil Service; and support measures for medium and small firms—which had been "weighed in a pair of apothecary's scale", says M Delors; and thanks also to the assurances he has given publicly about the future of the capital and shares market, and the remuneration of savings bank accounts, a climate of confidence has, he thinks, been created.

The Government has survived its first four weeks in power without the predicted catastrophes. This was no small achievement. Only a few days ago, after consultation with him, the banks had decided to do their bit, and to make their own soft loans available to small and medium firms which were faced with financing difficulties. "If we are not yet in the 'Sea of Tranquility', we are no longer in the 'Sea of Distress'," he reflects.



"The occasional carrot and, if that does not prove sufficient, the stick . . ."

Last chance to end Europe's steel industry chaos?

'A failure to reach agreement could well postpone further discussi ons at ministerial level until Septem ber. Everyone agrees that would be disastrous'

Community industry ministers will this morning begin what they hope will be the last round of discussions on measures to alleviate, rather than resolve, the continuing crisis in Europe's debt-laden steel industry.

If the pattern of previous sessions on the steel crisis is repeated it will be a marathon meeting. It could well be the early hours of tomorrow morning before they emerge, to announce that a package and a programme have been agreed.

In many ways this latest session will be a last chance meeting. A failure to reach agreement could well postpone further discussions at ministerial level until September. Everyone agrees that that would be disastrous.

This is because the steel producers are still operating in a market where demand continues to ebb (albeit more slowly than a few months ago); prices are out of kilter with those being levied by American and Japanese steelmakers and urgently need to be raised; and there is still substantial overcapacity.

Producers are engaged in a bitter price-cutting war to sell steel, offering handsome discounts and rebates, which is good for the customer, but ruinous for the producer. This is despite the Commission's attempts to bring some order to the chaos by the application of article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty, whose requirements are mandatory. These measures limit production and set minimum prices for key products.

Over the past few months through their "club", Eurofer, the big integrated European producers have attempted to hammer out a voluntary pact between themselves and the the mandatory regime from the beginning of next month.

The sceptics have been proved largely correct in their assessment of the producers' ability to work out a pact acceptable to the Commission. After all the haggling and arguing behind closed doors the only products which will move from mandatory control to voluntary production ceilings will be heavy plate and heavy sections. Together they account for 20 per cent of EEC finished steel output.

Hot rolled coil, a key product, was in any event already destined to continue for another year under mandatory control; but because of failure to agree, Article 58 controls will continue on wire rod, merchant bars and reinforcing bars for a further period.

As part of the survival package, the Commission is also proposing to extend the existing price surveillance machinery from the producers to steel traders and stockholders. Everyone will be required to lodge their price lists with the Commission. Those who are detected attempting to circumvent the price policing machinery will expose themselves to a fine equivalent to 1 per cent of turnover for merchants and three times the value of the transaction in the case of producers.

Whatever their other differences politicians and steelmakers alike recognize that the only hope of immediate salvation lies in their ability to raise prices by at least 10-15 per cent, certainly by the end of this year.

But overlaying the short-term measures to stabilize the market is the political argument of the reduction and eventual elimination of state aids to the steel industry. British officials and ministers (who have over the past year supported the British Steel Corporation's rundown of capacity with £1,100m of help) believe that the political pressures to reach some sensible arrangement on state aid have become very compelling.

Capacity reductions are now taking place elsewhere in West Germany, in Belgium and in Luxembourg; and Britain can point to substantial progress it has already made.

It is in this area that the discussions will drag on. The West German approach is that ending state aid would lead to the market itself sorting out the problem. While attractive theologically to the British Government, this does not take account of the new French Government's view. This is that if the steel industry is to contract then proper provision must be made to deal with the social consequences.

At their last meeting earlier this month the ministers agreed unanimously that governments should not agree to new aid schemes after mid-1983, but left unresolved the question of how long payments should continue after that point. Britain supports a cut-off at the end of 1984 and will press for a decision on a termination date together with clear indications of how aid should be allocated in the rundown period.

But the new card in the Community pack is M Pierre Joxe, the French industry minister with whom the British have already had informal talks on the steel issue. The French Government is to extend state ownership to the whole of the French steel industry.

The impression created so far is that the French recognize the need for prices to be raised and for further restructuring, but the social consequences (further redundancies and the need for Community contributions to cushion the effect of those redundancies) are bound to loom large in the French ministers' submissions.

The discussions today are likely to be both long and arduous.

Peter Hill

Business Diary: Pots black • Talking shop in Camden

I had not met until yesterday a West Riding man who had opened a factory in Lancashire and lived—but Colin Rawson is just such a man.

Rawson is the executive chairman of Hornsea Pottery, which has about 300 people potting away in Hornsea, on the Yorkshire coast between Bridlington and Hull, and the same number at a second Hornsea pottery across the Pennines—not only in Lancashire but in the county town itself, Lancaster.

He explained to me that the plant at Hornsea, established in 1949, makes money not only from selling its "firsts" through stores like Debenham's, but through selling off the "seconds" to the tourists encouraged to visit the pottery.

When it came time to expand the operation, Rawson told me, it sounded a good idea to keep the existing pottery small enough to be "human" and to place the new plant far enough away as "not to be in competition with ourselves".

Enter the cheeky burghers of Lancaster, who in cooperation with the local university sold the Cleckheaton boy, and brother Desmond, a site near the town.

Between them, the two Hornseas now pull in about 1.5 million visitors a year, Rawson tells me. They buy £2.3m worth of second a year

Rawson gave me a good tip. Seconds are sold for between a quarter and a third off. In midsummer, the height of the tourist season, Hornsea has got through the seconds it built up over the winter and has to feed in firsts—at the same price.

That is not a bad idea, when you think that a teacup and saucer in the newest Hornsea tableware line, Ebony, can cost £3.40. Rawson was in town for the launch of Ebony, which was designed by the Marquess of Queensberry's Quensberry Hunt partnership, and is now to be sold by Debenham's.

An Ebony service would have made a good present from Debenham's for Sir Anthony Burney, whose seventy second birthday it was earlier this month.

But then of course, the stores group is not really on those terms with Sir Anthony, their former chairman. He stepped down just before Christmas and after a newspaper article in which he described some Debenham's stores as "like bazaars" and some of their contents as "junk".

The marquess responded yesterday to what he evidently regards to below-the-belt criticism of the Royal College of Art, where he is professor of ceramics. The collegians, he said, were not "a lot of academic whimsies". All his Queensbury Hunt people were ex-RCA" and "completely committed to industry".

● Twenty years ago, when Reginald Maudling officially opened the Russian Shop in Holborn, Britain's foreign trade was rather healthier and its trade ministers less hard pressed than they are today. John Biffen, the present Trade Secretary, had accepted an invitation to speak at the shop's twentieth anniversary celebrations yesterday, but at the last moment had to wing off to Luxembourg to discuss the threat of Japanese exports instead.

He left his wife Sarah, in a pretty Tory-style flowered hat, to receive a bouquet and a painted box and sent with her a letter bemoaning the fact that while Britain had been the Soviet Union's largest trading partner in the West in the early 1960s we now ranked only sixth.

Biffen's letter was so imprecise about the reasons for this, seeming to exonerate both governments, that Kenneth Smith, managing director of the Russian Shop said he felt almost that it must be his fault.

But Victor Popov, the Soviet ambassador, cheered him up with an impromptu speech which, while mildly critical of the shop's name ("It reminds me of the Ukrainian, the Armenian and the Jew who were called the Russian delegation") added that the Russian Shop was very popular with Russians, too: "We tend to send our finest goods here, so when people from my country visit London they like to come and buy things here. Sometimes they are not so easy to find in Moscow."

Popov said that from his unbiased point of view it seemed "the best shop in London—and something like a national gallery and very beautiful museum, too".

The mayor of the "red borough" of Camden, Maureen Robinson, welcoming the guests, said that they were proud to accommodate both the shop and the Soviet Trade Delegation. Her own children, she vouchsafed, went to school with some of the Russians. She did not mention the borough's other link with the Soviet Union—Karl Marx's grave in Highgate Cemetery.







Where Russian shoppers do not score a Muscovy duck: the Mayor of Camden, Mrs Maureen Robinson, and the Soviet ambassador, Victor Popov, at the Russian shop in Holborn, London, yesterday.

●Walking by the Economists' Bookshop behind the London School of Economics, I stopped to look at the table of remaindered books outside.

There I found *The Conservative Opportunity*, edited by Lord Blake and John Patten, down from £3.95 to 60p. I settled instead for La Rochefoucauld's *Maxims*, down from £2.50 to 50p (but likely to outlast the other tome).

Thatcherphobes might like Maxim 340: "Most women's wits are employed in buttressing their folly rather than their reason." But moderates might prefer 623, which could be given an economic twist: "To preserve one's health by too strict a regimen is in itself a tedious malady."

I walked on back to the office, meditating whether La Rochefoucauld could fairly be described as one of history's first "wets", but the thought gave way to relief that neither of my own books was on the remaindered tray. Come to that, I did not see them on the shelves inside, either.

You have heard of dealers in secondhand cars; you have heard of dealers in used cars—well, they are more genteel than that in the West End. Warwick Wright Motors showroom on Piccadilly have a board listing "selected pre-owned vehicles".

Ross Davies

West Midlands anger at rate rise plan

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Midlands industrialists yesterday reacted with alarm and anger to the news that the Labour group which recently took control of the West Midlands County Council is planning a further big increase in rates to pay for the promises made in its election manifesto.

Mr John Black, president of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, said if the council went ahead with plans for a 28p in the pound supplementary levy in the autumn it would be the final blow for many businesses which were already struggling to meet the huge increase imposed in April.

In the case of Birmingham City Council the increase amounted to 31.5 per cent.

"The chamber wishes to leave the leaders of the county council in no doubt that so far as industry and commerce are concerned enough is enough," he said.

"The private sector is sick and tired of cosseting public sector jobs when so many companies have had to lay off skilled and experienced employees of many years' standing.

"The country must be in no doubt that the surest way of hastening the demise of many local firms is for it to press ahead with its plans for raising extra money this autumn."

Industrialists have been trying to arrange a meeting with the county council since before the local government elections last month.

They had hoped for a constructive session at which they could talk about the reduced ability of businesses to carry the bill for local services in the depths of a recession.

A meeting was set for June 8 by the former Conservative administration, but Labour leaders cancelled it saying that the best they could offer was a date in September.

In the meantime, the chamber has set up a working party to report urgently on alternatives to rates, the streamlining of selective tiers of local and regional government structures, industrial derating and legislation to establish a rates increase ceiling.

Yesterday Mr Black admitted that the working party's findings would come too late to influence the county's proposed supplementary rate.

"We are left with little alternative but to give the county a public warning that industry is not a bottomless well of money", he said.

"It is high time that local authorities realized that irresponsible action on their part directly threatens the industrial fabric of this region."

Labour plans to spend an extra £30m on a 25 per cent cut in bus fares and the restoration of reduction in public transport and highway maintenance.

But by far the most controversial move is the setting up of a West Midlands Enterprise Board—a mini National Enterprise Board—which will be provided with considerable funds to encourage and back industrial projects aimed at creating jobs in the area.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has already announced a £7m cut in grant aid because of council overspending on the existing budget.

Brazil aims for 30 pc exports rise

Brazil has launched a campaign to open new markets in Asia, an effort that could bring stiff competition with Japan.

The country is attempting to open new trade links with China and Brazilian commercial missions are looking for orders in Sri Lanka, Singapore, India, and the Philippines.

Señor Pablo Tarso Flecha de Lima, Brazil's chief of trade promotion, said that trade with Asia was fundamental for Brazil, which is striving for exports this year of $26,000m (£13,065m), 30 per cent more than last year and double Brazil's 1979 foreign sales.

The export push comes at a crucial juncture for Brazil, which has a foreign debt of $60,000m.

S African trade

South Africa's trade balance deteriorated sharply in May 1981, according to figures released in Johannesburg. The trade deficit widened to Rd 340m (£172m) in May from Rd 84m in April and a surplus of almost Rd 600m in the first three months of the year.

Third World funds

Opec has decided to maintain a voluntary system of contributions to its international development fund. The fund was established in 1976 to channel surplus oil earnings to the Third World and in theory has total approved resources of $4,000m (£2,010m).

Aramco record

Production by the state-owned Aramco oil company of Saudi Arabia was a record 3,500 million barrels in 1980. Production averaged 9.6 million barrels a day.

Saudis maintain output

Saudi Arabia does not intend to cut its oil production for the time being, despite a global glut of crude oil, Japan's Kyodo News Service reports.

Brazil lay-offs

Brazil's second largest car manufacturer, a subsidiary of the United States General Motors, has laid off 1,300 workers as a result of falling sales.

Russia cuts oil price

Russia has reduced its oil price to Finland from $38.5 to $36.5 a barrel. Finland gets two-thirds of its oil from the Soviet Union.

$40m airbus loan

Malaysian Airline System has signed a $40m (£20.10m) multi-currency with Midland Bank International and Samuel Montagu to purchase a further A300B4 airbus.

Tax hits car sales

Japanese vehicle production fell 1.3 per cent to 894,554 in May from 906,601 a year earlier. Domestic vehicle sales declined sharply because of a commodity tax rise.

Pakistan food loan

Pakistan is raising a $150m (£76.9m) 15-month syndicated loan to finance food and other commodity imports. Banks have been reluctant to offer longer-term loans because of doubts about the nation's long-term economic strength.



Father of Quads: Mr Peter Walker with his new electrostatic loudspeaker

New speakers give added dimension to hi-fi

Tuning in to depth

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The hi-fi world is tuning in to a new idea in music reproduction, based on an invention of a small private company in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, which for 25 years has specialized in developing equipment designed specifically to satisfy the most discerning ear.

The apparatus, which is the latest invention of Mr Peter Walker, the founder of Acoustical Manufacturing, is intended to give the listeners the impression of "depth as well as width" in the sound that they hear.

This notion of depth comes from an ingenious electronic sleight of hand whereby the sound, from a stereo pair of loudspeakers, appears not to emanate from the whole surface of the loudspeakers but from a point source some 12 inches behind them.

According to hi-fidelity critics, who have attended trials, the listener cannot ascribe the source of sound to the speakers. When orchestral pieces are played, this gives an illusion of depth as well as width in the sound.

For the best part of 25 years, Mr Walker's range of equipment, derived from what is known as the Quad ESL (electrostatic loudspeaker), has held a unique position with little challenges in this remarkably competitive field.

In all electrostatic speakers, a very light, flat diaphragm is stretched between a pair of perforated electrodes, like the filling in a sandwich.

The diaphragm is made from a material with a high electrical resistance that can accumulate a high static voltage, while the electrodes receive the audio signal.

Interaction between the static charge and the changing audio signal causes the diaphragm to vibrate and produce sound.

The cleverness of the new Quad speakers comes in the way the electrodes are arranged as concentric rings and the way these receive the audio signal through a system of electronic delays.

By carefully juggling with the arrangement of these delays, the diaphragm reproduces the sound waves in the same pattern that would be followed if they originated from an "ideal" point source, thus creating an outwardly expanding sphere of sound.

Each of the loudspeaker systems will cost about £1,000.

Giro banks on the countryside

By Anne Warden

The Post Office's National Girobank is launching a campaign that could help revitalize aspects of Britain's countryside which are in decline.

The campaign to remind people that the Giro banking service exists, even at the smallest rural sub-post office, could save jobs for sub-post masters and by extension, local bus and rail services, Mr Sam Wainwright, Girobank's managing director, said yesterday in Shrewsbury.

He felt Girobank could fill the gap left by branches of other banks which had closed down because of rural decline.

More than half the Post Office's 20,000 branches were in the countryside and their role was a basic one in helping to maintain the social fabric in rural areas.

Post Office executives say that like many organizations and individuals interested in preserving rural life, Girobank is concerned at the trend toward rural decline.

The Post Office and Girobank recognize their special responsibility, they say, in helping to maintain the network of rural post offices as well as larger ones, because of the range of services they provide to country areas.

Girobank has chosen Shropshire as the ideal example of a typical English rural county.

The campaign will feature stickers, advertisements, leaflets and badges. It is expected to spread from Shropshire across the country, one or two counties at a time.

Girobank began 13 years ago as a separately managed business within the Post Office, and since then it claims to have won nearly a million customers.



Mr Wainwright: campaign could save jobs.

Canada's reactor programme still slow to boil

From John Best, Ottawa, June 23

CANDU, the Canadian nuclear power reactor regarded here as the ultimate symbol of Canadian technological achievement, needs all the selling it can get. Because of the reactor's dismal performance on the world market, its future and that of the industry which it leads is under a black cloud, as are about 30,000 jobs which directly depend on the nuclear power industry.

The Canadian government, which has invested in CANDU more than Can$2,000m (£833m) in research and development funds alone, has launched an all-out effort to increase foreign sales.

So far only five CANDUS have been marketed commercially abroad, and the last order — from Romania — was confirmed four years ago. Yet overseas sales are the key to a healthy domestic industry. Currently, one full-scale power reactor can fetch around Can$1,000m.

Cabinet ministers and other federal officials are travelling widely to try to drum up more business, with special attention being focussed on Mexico. Yugoslavia is also regarded as a prospect, as are Romania and South Korea, both of which have already bought one CANDU.



A CANDU reactor: safeguards may have prevented foreign sales

Canadian salesmen would also like to gain access to the British and Japanese markets, but both countries have looked at CANDU in the past and opted for some other design.

CANDU, which uses natural uranium as a fuel and heavy water as a coolant, has only about 5 per cent of the world reactor market, which is dominated by light-water, enriched uranium models, especially the pressurized-water reactors sold by the United States.

A recent report commissioned by the Canadian nuclear industry urged that the government should join with industry in trying to raise CANDU's global market share to 20 per cent, but this would require policy changes that the government may not be prepared to make. It would, for example, almost certainly demand federal government subsidies in the form of concessional financing arrangements to cover the reactors themselves, Canadian-supplied heavy water, and possibly Canadian-supplied uranium.

Although Mr Allan MacEachen, the finance minister, recently pledged that Canada would not be victimized by the predatory pricing policies of its competitors, he also made clear there is a limit to government munificence towards the industry. "We now have a mature technology which to an increasing extent will need to become self-sustaining," he said.

While lack of foreign sales has badly hurt the industry, CANDU has not been a huge success at home either. Canada's most heavily industrialized province, Ontario, now gets 30 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power, and plans are afoot to boost this to 50 per cent. Of the other nine provinces, only Quebec and New Brunswick have limited CANDU-based nuclear power programmes.

But as a result of the drying-up of business, both at home and abroad, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd (AECL), the Crown-owned agency, has been forced to close down several heavy water plants.

The recent, industry-commissioned report called for a fundamental re-structuring of the system, with a manufacturing vendor at the centre. But even if all the financing and structural problems suddenly disappeared, CANDU would still be handicapped in world markets by government-imposed safeguards aimed at preventing the reactor and its waste products from being used to make atomic weapons.

Pressure is mounting on the government to relax these safeguards, regarded as the toughest maintained by any nuclear-supplier country. They are believed to have been largely responsible for AECL's loss of more than Can$1000m follow-up order from Argentina two years ago.

Dealers in Far East fear market collapse

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, June 23.—Sustained buying on the Malaysian and Singapore stock exchanges has pushed the indices to all time highs, and brokers and others, worried at the way gamblers are dominating the exchanges, fear a crash like the one in 1973.

Brokers say that shrewd and fast investors can still make money, but that the small investor faces immense risks. The latter have come into the market in larger numbers, attracted by the high share prices and reports of high profits made by others, but at a time when the professionals are preparing to unload their shares.

Despite close supervision by authorities in the two countries, the stock markets can be and are being manipulated by small groups of wealthy investors, those familiar with the market say.

And when these gamblers got out of the market in 1973, share values were pushed down so sharply that many small investors had their fingers burnt.

The two stock markets are run separately, with three-quarters of the counters common to both, and they have separate indices. The yardstick in Singapore is the *Straits Times* index, which hit an all time high of 949.72 last week, while the Malaysian *New Straits Times* index followed the trend at 1194.76.

The total weekly turnover of both exchanges now amounts to 80 million shares with a value of about 400m Malaysian dollars (about £80m) and this has doubled in under 18 months.

Stocks are being purchased without any thought to their intrinsic values.

The demand for shares in Hongkong, with its bullish market, gives an impetus to the local markets and helps in the chase for shares here. Brokers said this week that sales in several counters here have been "so fast and furious" that there may just not be enough scrip to go around—an admission that many investors are selling short.

City watchdog revises insider dealing code

By Bryan Appleyard

The City's main watchdog, the Council for the Securities Industry, has produced a revised code to cover insider dealing.

The code is the CSI's second major statement on the issue; the first was in 1978 when it published guidelines with its first annual report. That statement was regarded as temporary pending the enactment of legislation which made insider dealing a criminal offence in certain cases.

Now the legislation has been passed, the CSI felt the time was ripe to lay down guidelines covering conduct which could be condemned as unethical, even if it falls outside the scope of the new laws.

These state: "It is contrary to good business ethics that an individual holding a position of trust should use confidential information for his personal benefit."

This means the CSI has drawn a wider definition than the legislation. It includes, for example, a fund manager who knows his fund is to make a large stock market transaction and deals personally on that basis.

Because of the damage inflicted on public confidence in securities markets by insider dealing, the code says insiders should not deal in any securities if they are in possession of price-sensitive information.

The CSI code endorses the Stock Exchange Code for Directors, published last April, which also goes beyond the unsteadier dealing legislation in laying down unethical areas.

The CSI's report comes out against any outlawing of non-voting or restricted voting shares, pointing out that investors wishing to buy such shares should be allowed to do so.

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Export risk aid scheme is extended

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The British Overseas Trade Board's market entry guarantee scheme, under which exporters' risks are shared, from today is being extended to cover non-manufacturers. Among those benefiting will be consultants in various fields, industrial services, architects, surveyors and agricultural produce companies.

Service organizations involved with computer software are also expected to benefit particularly from the scheme.

The upper limit of funding under the scheme has also been raised from the present £125,000 per venture to £150,000. Minimum funding remains at £20,000 for each venture.

An increasing number of companies have been taking advantage of the market entry scheme which half-shares the risks of an exporter's attempts to break into new markets or to expand its market share.

Until now only manufacturers have been covered by the scheme but currently there are 70 agreements with companies covering markets in Western Europe, North America and the Middle East.

A wide variety of products is involved, from heavy road vehicles to toiletries.

Last year funding amounted to £1.1m but this year the amount is likely to be greater. If an exporter is successful the BOTB funding element is repaid through a levy on sales.

The scheme, which started operation at the beginning of 1978, attracted 246 applications in its first three years. The number of applications last year, at 75, were 20 per cent higher than in 1979.

Business appointments

Mr David King, of Abbey Life (left), and Mr Charles Sanderson (centre) and Mr Roger Leach, of Thomas Witten.

New president named for Welding Institute

Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, has become president of the Welding Institute.

Mr David King is now deputy chairman of Abbey Life Assurance Company.

Mr Roger Leach, who joined the Thomas Witter board earlier this year, has become managing director of the newly-formed carpet division.

Mr Charles Sanderson has joined Carpet Division as sales manager.

Mr John C. Keenan has been made an assistant managing director of Christie-Tyler.

Dr Günther Vieten is the new managing director of Easton, the British subsidiary of Eaton Corporation.

Mr Peter Orchard is now a non-executive of Delta Group.

Mr Ivor J. G. Davis, comptroller general of Patents Designs and Trade Marks in the United Kingdom, has been elected to the chairmanship of the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation.

Mr Bryan C. Read has been elected president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers.

Mr David Mowl has been made production director of Drewry and Edwards, a subsidiary of Reliance Knitwear Group.

Mr William R. Henry has become chairman and Mr J. Raymond Johnstone deputy chairman of Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.

State shipbuilder brings out new safety vessel

By Our Industrial Staff

British Shipbuilders, the state shipbuilding corporation now awaiting the outcome of the Government's defence review, yesterday announced a new ship design for the offshore oil industry.

It is a purpose-designed, stand-by safety vessel which, BS claims, is far in advance of anything similar.

The corporation believes there will be a growing demand for this type of ship both in the North Sea and in other exploration areas. It expects there will be a requirement for large purpose-built ships to replace existing vessels which are mainly converted trawlers with a limited life.

At a likely price of about £2m, the new design, the Vigilant, has been developed by Clelands Shipbuilding, one of the small yards within BS. It is based on stern trawler lines.

The vessel will be able to pick up and care for 300 men and will incorporate facilities to provide for intensive care. It will also have fire-fighting and anti-pollution capabilities.

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £860-61 a metric ton; three months, £885.50-86.00. Sales, 2,425. Cash cathodes, £853.50-54.00; three months, £875.50-76.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £861-61.50; three months, £886.50-87.00. Settlement, £861.50. Sales, 5,050 tons. Cash cathodes, £854-54.50; three months, £876-76.50. Settlement, £854.50. Sales, 75 tons.
TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,330-40 a tonne; three months, £6,465-70. Sales, 105 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,330-40; three months, £6,465-70. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,340-50; three months, £6,470-80. Settlement, £6,350. Sales, 765 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,340-50; three months, £6,470-80. Settlement, £6,350. Sales, 10 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM29.24 a picul.
LEAD is steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £362-63.50 per tonne; three months, £369.50-69.75. Sales, 2,675 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £361-61.50; three months, £368.50-69.00. Settlement, £361.50. Sales, 3,425 tonnes.
ZINC was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £434-35 per tonne; three months, £433-33.50. Sales, 800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £435-36; three months, £433.50-34.00. Settlement, £436. Sales, 2,125 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £230.85 ($462) a troy ounce.
SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 512.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,024.20); three months, 527.70p (1,069.40c); six months, 543.50p (1,108.60c); one year, 577.50p (1,186.50c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 513-13.0p; three months, 528.5-29.0p. Sales, 24 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 512.5-13.5p; three months, 528-28.5p. Settlement, 513.5p. Sales, 36 lots.
ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £607-609 per tonne; three months £628-630. Sales, 1,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £609-619; three months £629.50-30.00. Settlement, £610. Sales, 4,525 tonnes.
NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £3075-85 per tonne; three months £3125-35. Sales, 654 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3075-85; three months £3125-35. Settlement, £3085. Sales, 84 tonnes.
RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo): July, 59.50-60.10; Aug, 60.50-60.70; July-Sep, 60.50-60.60; Oct-Dec, 63.40-63.50; Jan-March, 66.40-66.50; April-June, 69.30-69.40; July-Sep, 72.20-72.30; Oct-Dec, 75.20-75.10; Jan-March, 78.30-78.40. Sales: nine at five tonnes; 285 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot 58.50-60.00. Cifs: July, 61.50-62.00; Aug, 62-62.25.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 712-713; Sep, 734-735; Nov, 718-720; Jan, 720-724; March, 721-730; May, 725-737; July, 720-739. Sales: 5,395 lots including 13 options.
ARABICAS (officials at 1645): June, 100-135; Aug, 100-120; Oct, 100-120; Dec, 100-120; Feb, 100-120; April, 100-120; June, 100-130. Sales: nil.
COCOA was about steady. (£ per metric ton).—July, 760-762; Sept, 789-790; Dec, 829-830; March, 860-861; May, 880-881; July, 898-900; Sept, 916-917. Sales: 3,995 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 22) 73.40c; indicator price (June 23) 5 day average 74.41c. (US cents per lb).
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £8 lower at £200; the "whites" price was £7 lower at £222. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 199.80-199.90; Oct, 201-201.50; Jan, 202-202.50; March, 204.35-204.50; May, 206.50-207.00; Aug, 208-209; Oct, 209-210. Sales: 5,522 lots. Very steady. ISA prices (June 22): daily 15.98c; 15-day average 16.54c.
SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier (£ per tonne): Aug, 125-125.20; Oct, 128-128.30; Dec, 134-134.20; Feb, 137-137.60; April, 138-139; June, 138.50-141.50; Aug, 139-143. Sales: 167 lots.
WOOL.—NZ CROSSBREDS No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 385-405; Oct, 388-393; Dec, 391-394; Jan, 394-396; March, 402-405; May, 410-411; Aug, 423-424; Oct, 424-427; Dec 427-438. Sales: 10 lots.
GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: June, £107.50; July and Aug, £107 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: June, £108.50; July, £108.25; Aug, £109.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £104; Oct, £106 east coast.
MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: July-Aug, £88.75.
BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £96.50 south coast; Sept, £98.50 east coast; Oct, £100.25 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady: Sept, £95.25; Nov, £99.10; Jan, £102.80; March, £106.00; May, £109.65. Sales: 179 lots. **WHEAT** was steady: July, £113.25; Sept, £100.05; Nov, £103.55; Jan, £107.95; March, £111.60; May, £116.40. Sales: 101 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£110.40	£107.70
S West	£115.00	—	£107.10
W Mids	£115.80	£111.50	£104.70
N West			£106.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 23: GB, cattle 94.03p per kg lw (−1.04); UK, sheep 162.25p per kg est dcw (−13.99); GB, pigs 76.07p per kg lw (−0.58). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 3.2 per cent, ave price 93.43p (−0.89); Sheep nos up 16.4 per cent, ave price 161.92p (−11.81); Pig nos down 18.8 per cent, ave price 75.86p (−0.66). Scotland: Cattle nos down 11.2 per cent, ave price 95.85p (−1.33); Sheep nos down 20.4 per cent, ave price 165.06p (−19.45); Pig nos down 23.0 per cent, ave price 77.89p (+0.30).
POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £60.70; Feb, £70; April, £77.10. Sales: 170 lots of 40 tonnes each.
EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—Home-produced, the best features in a rather dull market are both grade 1's and 2's in white and brown. The import sector was a firm market with reports of higher asking prices.
Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first hand):

		Wed/Thurs/Fri	Mon/Tues
Brown	1's	5.60 to 5.80	5.60 to 5.80
"	2's	4.50 to 4.80	4.50 to 4.80
"	3/4	4.00 to 4.25	4.00 to 4.25
"	4's	3.80 to 4.00	3.80 to 4.00
White	1's	5.30 to 5.50	5.30 to 5.50
"	2's	4.50 to 4.80	4.50 to 4.80
"	3's	3.90 to 4.00	3.90 to 4.00
"	4's	3.80 to 4.00	3.80 to 4.00
"	5's	3.30 to 3.80	3.25 to 3.80
"	6's	3.10 to 3.50	3.00 to 3.50
"	7's	2.65 to 2.95	2.50 to 2.95

UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for unemployment in the United Kingdom published by the Department of Employment yesterday

	Adults (adjusted) 000	% of all employees	Unadjusted inc school leavers 000
1980			
June	1,542	6.4	1,660
July	1,609	6.7	1,897
Aug	1,697	7.0	2,001
Sept	1,791	7.4	2,039
Oct	1,883	7.8	2,063
Nov	2,030	8.4	2,163
Dec	2,137	8.8	2,244
1981			
Jan	2,228	9.2	2,419
Feb	2,304	9.5	2,463
March	2,381	9.8	2,485
April	2,452	10.1	2,525
May	2,515	10.4	2,558
June	2,552	10.6	2,681

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted (excluding school leavers)

	No. 000	Change in mth 000	% all employees
South East	559.5	+8.4	7.4
East Anglia	60.3	+0.4	8.4
South West	154.8	+1.5	9.2
W Midlands	292.0	+5.5	12.6
E Midlands	153.5	+1.8	9.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	232.5	+2.7	11.0
N West	363.6	+5.2	12.7
North	186.6	+1.3	13.8
Wales	145.9	+3.1	13.4
Scotland	284.1	+6.5	12.6
Britain	2,454.5	+36.7	10.4
N Ireland	97.9	+1.1	17.0
UK	2,552.4	+37.8	10.6

Discount market

It was a surplus day for the market, but money was slow to appear.

Rates for secured money held 10½ per cent throughout the morning. It was not until the afternoon that some cheaper money was to be picked up. Rates at which houses ruled off for the day varied within a band of 8 per cent to 10½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Further losses were sustained by the dollar on foreign exchanges yesterday, although closing levels were above the worst. The pound finished with a gain of 65 points to $1.9990 in terms of the dollar. The effective exchange rate index rose another 0.4 to 96.1.

The overnight decline in the Fed funds rate set the dollar on a downward path at the outset, and the trend continued during the early part of the afternoon as Eurodollar rates eased. Fed funds traded down to around 16½ per cent, at which time the Fed intervened to drain off surplus liquidity.

German marks firmed from 2.3695 to 2.3572 and Swiss francs advanced from 2.0380 to 2.0335. However, there was some pressure on the French franc on fears of Communist participation in the new Government and the franc fell from 5.6300 to 5.6575. The Japanese yen rose from 222.50 to 221.70.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 23	Market rates (close) June 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9960-2.0110	$1.9985-9995	1.05-1.15c disc	2.80-2.90c disc
Montreal	$2.3940-4060	$2.3955-3965	1.45-1.55c disc	3.85-4.00c disc
Amsterdam	5.22-26fl	5.23-24fl	¼ prem-¼c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	76.90-77.30f	76.95-77.05f	15-25c disc	57-67c disc
Copenhagen	14.75-81k	14.75¾-76¼k	675-770ore disc	1930-2090ore disc
Dublin	1.2870-2920p	1.2875-2890p	20-35p disc	80-100p disc
Frankfurt	4.70-73m	4.70¾-71¾m	¼ prem-¾pf disc	¾ prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	124.75-125.50e	124.90-125.10e	65-135c disc	182-350c disc
Madrid	186.30-188.30p	187.50-70p	114-140c disc	348-386c disc
Milan	2345-56lr	2346½-48½lr	28¾-30¾lr disc	83½-86½lr disc
Oslo	11.79-83k	11.80-81k	10 prem-86ore disc	175-300ore disc
Paris	11.28-30f	11.31-32f	10½-11½c disc	27-28½c disc
Stockholm	10.00-06½k	10.01-02k	255-325ore disc	650-730ore disc
Tokyo	440-47y	443-44y	2.15-1.80y prem	5.25-4.85y prem
Vienna	33.15-35sch	33.18-23sch	1 prem-3gro disc	4 prem-3gro disc
Zurich	4.05-10f	4.06-07f	1¼-¾c prem	2¼-1¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.4 at 96.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7330-1.7480
Bahrein	0.7530-0.7580
Finland	8.7830-8.8230
Greece	114.50-116.50
Hongkong	10.9930-11.0330
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5600-0.5630
Malaysia	4.6115-4.6415
Mexico	48.10-49.60
New Zealand	2.3065-2.3265
Saudi Arabia	6.8115-6.8415
Singapore	4.2470-4.2720
South Africa	1.7270-1.7420

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	96.1	−28.8
US dollar	107.6	+1.4
Canadian dollar	87.7	−17.8
Schilling	112.0	+21.0
Belgian franc	105.7	+9.1
Danish kroner	86.5	−11.6
Deutsche mark	117.2	+38.8
Swiss franc	137.3	+83.1
Guilder	109.0	+14.1
French franc	82.0	−12.5
Lira	57.7	−55.7
Yen	144.0	+38.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5510-1.5530
+ Canada	1.1992-1.1995
Netherlands	2.6160-2.6190
Belgium	38.54-38.57
Denmark	7.3850-7.3900
West Germany	2.3565-2.3580
Portugal	62.40-62.60
Spain	93.75-93.85
Italy	1175-1176
Norway	5.8950-5.9000
France	5.6550-5.6600
Sweden	5.0080-5.0130
Japan	221.60-221.80
Austria	16.62-16.65
Switzerland	2.0325-2.0345

* Ireland quoted in US currency. + Canada $1 : US $0.8342-0.8345

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11¼ Low 8
Week Fixed: 11½-11

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12	2 months	11⅞
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	12½
3 months	12-11⅞	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12-11¹⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13¼-13
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	13¼-13
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13⅜-13⅛
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13⅜-13⅛
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13¼-13	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅞-11¾	6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⅜	12 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11½	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆
7 days	11⅝	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆
1 month	11¾	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11¼-11 Close 4

1 week	11½-11¼	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	11⅞-11¾	9 months	13¹⁄₁₆-12¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 13½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4018	+1.48	+1.53	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.94679	+0.35	+0.40	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53023	−0.58	−0.53	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.06816	+1.22	+1.27	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81393	+0.03	+0.08	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692314	+1.03	+1.08	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1260.29	−0.21	−0.16	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 17⅞-18⅛; one month, 18-18¼; three months, 17¹¹⁄₁₆-17¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 16¾-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $465 (an ounce); pm, $466.50 close, $465.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $478-481 (£239-240.50).
Sovereigns (new): $116.50-117.50 (£58.25-58.75).

Wall Street

New York, June 23.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with the index up 0.83 to 77.42 and the average price per share up 36 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.46 to 1,006.66. Advances led declines by 969 to 575 and volume rose to 51,840,000 shares from 41,790,000 on Monday.

Although the Dow Jones industrial average closed above 1,000 for the first time in four days, volume was not heavy and gains were mostly in individual stocks rather than industry groups.

Analysts attributed the rally to blue chip issues that make up the Dow Jones average, which included IBM up 1¼ to 59⅞ and Colgate-Palmolive up one to 18¼ in active trading. Other blue chip gainers were Eastman Kodak, up ¾ to 77⅜, Procter and Gamble ¾ to 76, Du Pont ¾ to 54¼, Woolworth 1⅛ at 26⅞, and International Paper 1¼ to 49¼.

At the top of the active list, Abbot Labs was up ¾ to 31. Also active were Exxon, down ¾ at 35, Diamond Shamrock, up four to 37½, and Conoco, up 3¼ to 62. Seagram, which added 1⅞ to 54⅞, may buy at least 25 per cent of Conoco.

Ford, which is offering $150m in Euronotes, was up one to 24½. SmithKline, whose stock has been declining since Friday, dropped 1 to $76½. It may be investigated by the Justice Department for its methods of reporting adverse reactions to a drug.—Reuter.

	June 23	June 22
Allied Chem	55¾	52½
Allied Stores	30¼	29¾
Allis Chalmers	28¼	27½
Alcoa	31	30¾
Amax Inc	31⅛	30
Amerada Hess	30	29
Am Airlines	19	19¼
Am Brands	43¾	43¾
Am Broadcast	31¾	31¼
Am Can	41½	41½
Am Cyanamid	33½	33
Am Elec Power	17⅛	17¼
Am Home	34	34
Am Motors	4	3⅞
Am Nat Res	44	43¾
Am Standard	39½	37¼
Am Telephone	57½	57½
AMF Inc	24½	24¾
Armco Steel	34¼	34½
Asarco	37	37⅛
Ashland Oil	35⅞	35
Atlntic Richfield	47½	45⅞
Avco	30¾	29¾
Avon Products	39⅛	39⅛
Bankers Tst NY	34¾	34
Bank of America	27⅛	26⅞
Bank of NY	40⅞	40⅞
Beatrice Foods	21¾	21½
Bendix	63¾	62
Bethlehem Steel	25¾	25¾
Boeing	30¾	30¼
Boise Cascade	43⅞	43⅞
Borden	29¾	30
Borg Warner	32⅞	32¾
Bristol Myers	51⅝	50¾
BP	25¾	26
Burlington Ind	22¾	21½
Burlington Nthn	53⅞	51⅞
Burroughs	41½	40¼
Campbell Soup	28⅞	29⅞
Canadian Pacific	38⅞	37¾
Caterpillar	65⅞	65¾
Celanese	67¾	66¼
Central Soya	12½	12¾
Chase Manhat	53⅞	54
Chem Bank NY	58⅞	58¼
Chrysler	7½	7½
Citicorp	26¾	26½
Cities Service	46½	45¼
Clark Equip	34¾	34⅞
Coca Cola	35¾	35¾
Colgate	18¼	17¼
CBS	57¼	57½
Columbia Gas	34⅞	33¾
Combustion Eng	37½	38
Comwlth Edison	20⅛	20
Conoco	62	58¾
Cons Edison	29⅞	29¼
Cons Foods	29¾	29¾
Cons Power	18⅞	18⅞
Continental Grp	37⅞	37¼
Control Data	75⅞	73¾
Corning Glass	68½	68¾
CPC Intnl	32⅞	32¾
Crane	43¾	42
Crocker Int	39½	40
Crown Zeller	39⅞	39½
Dart & Kraft	50¼	50⅞
Deere	39¾	39½
Delta Air	76¾	76¾
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	63¾	64⅛
Dow Chemical	34½	33½
Dresser Ind	37⅞	36⅝
Duke Power	19⅞	20
Du Pont	54¼	52⅞
Eastern Air	11½	11½
Eastman Kodak	77⅜	76⅝
Eaton Corp	37⅞	38⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	22	21¾
Equitable Life	13	12⅞
Esmark	68⅞	68¾
Evans P. D.	25⅞	25⅛
Exxon Corp	35	35¾
Fed Dept Stores	43¼	43¾
Firestone	13¼	13
Fst Chicago	19¾	19
Fst Nat Boston	46½	46½
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	24½	23½
GAF Corp	16¼	15
Gen Dynamics	37½	37⅞
Gen Electric	64½	64
Gen Foods	32½	31⅞
Gen Mills	38¾	38
Gen Motors	55¼	55
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	30¾	30½
Gen Tire	29	28⅞
Genesco	10⅞	10
Georgia Pacific	29¾	28¼
Getty Oil	68¼	64⅞
Gillette	34¼	34⅞
Goodrich	25½	25⅞
Goodyear	20¼	19⅞
Gould Inc	29¾	28¾
Grace	45⅞	44⅞
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	18⅞	18⅞
Grumman Corp	27⅞	27⅞
Gulf Oil	35½	34¾
Gulf & West	20½	20⅞
Heinz H. J.	56¾	56¾
Hercules	25⅞	25¼
Honeywell	84¼	83½
IC Inds	37½	37½
Ingersoll	67¾	68⅞
Inland Steel	30⅞	29⅞
IBM	59⅞	58¼
Int Harvester	16⅞	16½
INCO	20⅞	20⅞
Int Paper	49¼	48
Int Tel Tel	31¼	31½
Irving Bank	53½	53¾
Jewel Co	45⅞	44½
Jim Walter	27½	26⅞
Johns-Manville	20⅛	19⅞
Johnson & John	38½	37⅞
Kaiser Alumin	24½	24⅞
Kennecott	61⅞	61⅞
Kerr McGee	66½	64½
Kimberly Clark	71½	70
K Mart	22	22
Kroger	24⅞	24¼
L.T.V. Corp	23	21¼
Litton	63⅞	66½
Lockheed	40	41¼
Lucky Stores	16¼	16¼
Manuf Hanover	39⅛	38¼
Mapco	33½	32½
Marathon Oil	56¼	53
Marine Midland	21⅞	22
Martin Marietta	70¾	71
McDonnell	38¾	38½
Mead	29½	29½
Merck	99⅞	100⅞
Minnesota Mng	58⅞	58
Mobil Oil	59	57½
Monsanto	84½	84½
Morgan J. P.	59¼	59¾
Motorola	73½	72
NCR Corp	64½	63⅞
NL Industries	34⅞	34½
Nabisco	29½	29¼
Nat Distillers	26¾	26⅞
Nat Med Ent	25½	24¾
Nat Steel	26⅞	26⅞
Norfolk West	49⅞	47¾
NW Bancorp	32¾	33
Norton Simon	15¼	15½
Occidental Pet	29½	29½
Ogden	35	34⅞
Olin Corp	25⅞	26½
Owens-Illinois	30½	30¼
Pacific Gas Elec	22½	22½
Pan Am	4½	4⅞
Penney J. C.	35½	35⅞
Pennzoil	41¾	40½
Pepsico	35¼	35
Pfizer	49⅞	49⅞
Phelps Dodge	39	39
Philip Morris	52½	51½
Phillips Petrol	37½	37¼
Polaroid	32⅞	31⅞
PPG Ind	47½	47¼
Proctor Gamble	76¾	76
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	19⅛
Raytheon	91¼	91
RCA Corp	28⅞	28
Republic Steel	29¾	29
Reynolds Ind	46¾	45
Reynolds Metal	35	34⅞
Rockwell Int	37⅞	39
Royal Dutch	33	33⅞
Safeways	33½	33⅞
St Regis Paper	36⅞	37½
Santa Fe Ind	26	25⅞
SCM	27⅞	28½
Schlumberger	81⅞	80½
Scott Paper	20½	20¼
Seagram	54⅞	53
Sears Roebuck	19⅞	19⅞
Shell Oil	42⅞	41½
Shell Trans	29¾	29¾
Signal Co	30⅞	29½
Singer	21⅞	21
Sony	22	21½
Sth Cal Edison	26⅞	26⅞
Southern Pacific	46⅞	46¾
Southern Rly	93¾	90½
Sperry Corp	49¼	47⅞
Std Brands	28½	27¼
Std Oil California	37½	37
Std Oil Indiana	54¾	53⅞
Std Oil Ohio	47⅞	46½
Sterling Drug	23⅞	23⅞
Stevens J. P.	16	15⅞
Sunbeam Corp	23	22¼
Sun Comp	33⅞	33¼
Teledyne	166	167½
Tenneco	35⅞	35⅞
Texaco	35⅞	34½
Texas East Corp	47¼	46
Texas Inst	98½	99½
Texas Utilities	20¾	20⅞
Textron	36	35⅞
TWA	25⅞	25½
Travelers Corp	50	50⅞
TRW Inc	61½	62⅞
UAL Inc	27¼	27¼
Union Carbide	59⅞	58¼
Union Oil Calif	33½	32
Un Pacific Corp	55⅞	56
Uniroyal	9⅞	9½
United Brands	12¾	12⅞
US Industries	10¾	10½
US Steel	30½	30¾
Utd Technol	55⅞	55¾
Wachovia	28½	27¾
Warner Lambert	22½	22⅞
Wells Fargo	33	34½
West'n Bancorp	40¼	40½
Westnghse Elec	31	30¾
Weyerhauser	36¾	36½
Whirlpool	28¾	27¾
Woolworth	26⅞	25¾
Xerox Corp	55⅞	54⅞
Zenith	19¼	18½

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	25¾	26¾
Alcan Alumin	37¼	37½
Algoma Steel	44½	44½
Bell Telephone	18¾	18¾
Cominco	68⅞	67⅞
Cons Bathurst	26⅞	26⅞
Gulf Oil	27⅞	27⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	21	21
Hudson Bay Mng	31⅞	31⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	36⅞	36⅞
Imasco	36¾	36⅞
Imperial Oil	36⅞	35⅞
Int Pipe	15¾	15¾
Mass-Fergsn	4	4
Royal Trust	15½	15⅞
Seagram	65¾	64½
Steel Co	34¾	34½
Thomson N 'A'	22½	22½
Walker Hiram	34¾	33
WCT	13⅞	13½

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9815 (2.0067); three months, 2.0100 (2.0337); Canadian dollar, 1.2002 (1.2001).
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 373.60 (374.36). The futures index was 373.70 (375.22).
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,006.66 (994.20); transportation, 423.88 (422.22); utilities, 111.01 (110.18); 65 stocks, 389.13 (385.08). New York Stock Exchange index, 77.42 (76.59); industrials, 89.11 (88.08); transportation, 77.19 (76.36); utilities, 40.06 (39.77); financial, 80.89 (80.25).

US commodities

SILVER futures erased gains of almost 30 cents to close unchanged amid disappointment at the failure of the giant banks to join Marine Midland and Chemical Banks in reducing the broker loan rate to 20 per cent. June, 1017.00c; July, 1018.00-1020.00c; Aug, 1035.60c; Sept, 1047.00-1051.00c; Dec, 1089.00-1092.00c; Jan, 1103.30c; March, 1130.00c; May, 1156.30c; July, 1182.80c; Sept, 1209.30c; Dec, 1249.10c; Jan, 1263.40c; March, 1288.90c.
GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM, July, $535.70; Sept, $547.80; Oct, $553.90; Dec, $566.10; Jan, $572.20; March, $584.60; April, $590.80; June, $603.30; July, $609.50; Sept, $632.20. N YCOMEX, June, $463.40; July, $465.10; Aug, $470.80-471.50; Oct, $482.60; Dec, $493.00-494.50; Feb, $506.50; April, $518.10; June, $530.10; Aug, $542.20; Oct, $554.40; Dec, $566.70; Feb, $579.10; April, $591.50.
COPPER futures traded in narrow ranges and prices closed with pared gains of 0.35 to 0.25 cent. June 78.20c; July 78.35-78.40c; Aug, 79.78c; Sept, 81.10-81.20c; Dec, 84.60-84.80c; Jan, 85.75c; March 88.00c; May 89.90c; July 91.90c; Sept, 93.90c; Dec, 96.90c; Jan, 97.90c.
COTTON futures were: July 82.80-83.10c; Aug 82.40 bid-83.00c asked; Oct, 78.70-79.00c; Dec, 77.20-77.40c; March 78.60-78.70c; May 79.90 bid-80.50c asked; July 81.70c; Oct, 81.60c; Dec, 79.70 bid-80.50 asked.
SUGAR contracts rallied strongly to close up 0.12 to 0.34 cent on apparent hedge lifting by trade houses against ongoing sales to final destinations, possibly to India. July, 16.12-16.15c; Sept, 16.45-16.46c; Oct, 16.45-16.55c; Jan, 16.60 bid-16.69c asked; March, 16.91-16.96c; May, 17.10c; July, 17.20 bid-17.31c asked; Sept, 17.30 bid-17.40c asked; Oct, 17.40 bid-17.50c asked.
COCOA futures fell from day's highs. The expiring July contract closed $10 higher while the next three nearbys lost $7 to $11. July, $1,385-$1,350; Sept, $1,461-$1,431; Dec, $1,574-$1,545; March, $1,648-$1,633; May, $1,714-$1,690; July, $1,750-$1,740; Sept, $1,819-$1,791.
COFFEE futures closed sharply lower. Spot July ended down 1.07 cent at 88.06 cents a lb, while forwards lost 3.88 to 2.56 cents. July 87.75-88.40c; Sept, 89.33-89.75c; Dec, 86.60-86.75c; March 83.25c; May 85.20-85.50c; July 84.55 bid-85.00c asked; Sept, 85.70.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures ended mixed to mostly lower, down three cents a bushel to up ½ cent in May. Oil settled down 0.12c a lb to up as much as 0.10c in the three most deferred positions. **SOYABEANS.**—July, 717½-709½c; Aug, 727½-720c; Sept, 744½-730c; Nov, 764½-745c; Jan, 775-764½c; March, 797-787c; May, 812-804c; July, 826-816c.
SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.41-22.13c; Aug, 22.85c; Sept, 23.28c; Oct, 23.65-23.70c; Dec, 24.40-24.35c; Jan, 24.75c; March, 25.35c; May, 25.84c; July, 26.30c; Aug, 26.15c bid 26.30c asked. **SOYABEAN MEAL.**—July, $201.30-201.50; Aug, $204.40-204.50; Sept, $207.50; Oct, $210.00; Dec, $216.80-217.00; Jan, $219.00-22.00 asked; March, $226.60-227.50 asked; May, $230.50-231.00 asked; July, $234.00-235.00 asked; Aug, $236.00-237.00 asked.
CHICAGO.—GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed at or near the bottom of a six cent range, down 2½ to five cents a bushel. Corn futures finished down ¾c to 1¾c a bushel, near the bottom of a 3½c range. **WHEAT**: July, 394½-387½c; Sept, 415-407c; Dec, 437-432½c; March, 459-455½c; May, 469-464c; July, 476-470½c. **CORN**: July, 345½-340¾c; Sept, 352½-349c; Dec, 359¾-356¼c; March, 373½-370c; May, 381¾-378c; July, 384½-382c. **OATS**: July, 214-209c; Sept, 206-203c; Dec, 216-213c; March, 225½-221½c; May, 225½-225½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

FNFC begins to show signs of recovery

By Richard Allen

The First National Finance Corporation's long struggle to get back on its feet received a slight boost in the six months to April 30.

Pretax profits jumped to £7.68m from £825,000 in the previous interim period after charging all interest including the sum of £9.25m on income, deferred and subordinated loans.

The interim total is slightly ahead of FNFCs total profits for last year, but the group said yesterday that results of the lending and property division, which suffered a loss last year, had benefited from special situations.

The consumer credit division increased its contribution from just over £4m to £4.5m.

FNFC still owes the lifeboat of banks which still supports it a total of £218m. An unaudited balance sheet at the interim stage shows that the shareholders' deficiency has shrunk from £29m to £21.4m.

In the stock market, where inetrest is largely confined to hopes of a takeover move by a group interested in FNFCs second mortgage business, the ordinary shares advanced 1p to 34p.

Stock markets

Gilts advance again as equities languish

The promise of lower interest rates in the United States focused what little interest there was in the market on Government securities yesterday.

Small persistent buying in a thin market had prices up by £¼m early on thanks largely to assurances from Washington of lower interest rates before long.

The rally saw prices extend their gain by up to £¾m around mid-day, but further evidence that the Federal Reserve was continuing to drain the money market produced some profit taking.

By the close longs were registering gains of up to £⅞ with similar improvements also seen in shorts.

Equities, on the other hand, attracted little attention with the lure of summer holidays and Wimbledon proving too much for many investors.

Oils were notable for first time dealings in BP's new shares after last week's £600m rights issue. Dealers reported moderate activity, but emphasized that the extra 227m shares, now dealt in under three classes, would take some time to clear.

Electricals continued to attract support ahead of several large trading statements, the first of which is expected later today when Racal and Ferranti report. Banks also surged ahead under the lead of Lloyds, 15p higher at 393p, after 397p, amid suggestions of a merger with Midland or possible dawn raid from the US or Far East.

In the meantime, the quiet conditions witnessed in the rest of the market were reflected in the FT Index which, having opened 1.5 up, closed only 0.2 higher at 544.5.

Leading industrials closed generally lower on the day stifled by the apparent lack of interest. ICI lost 2p to 284p, Beecham 1p to 218p, Glaxo 2p to 364p, Unilever 4p to 576p, Fisons 2p t o143p, Grand Metropolitan 2p to 216p, British Aerospace 1p to 222p and Hawker Siddeley 2p to 326p. Only Blue Circle managed to resist the trend, closing 4p dearer at 480p.

The Latest recruit to the USM, Zygal Dynamics, made a promising start, opening 5p above the placing price of 89p before closing at 90p for a premioum of 1p.

But the banking sector enjoyed most of the early interest as professional buying pushed prices steadily higher amid hopes of an epidemic of transatlantic bids.

Barclays rose 8p to 433p, Midland 5p to 333p and National Westminster 8p to 386p. Still awaiting the Monopolies Commission reference, Standard Chartered hardened 5p to 654p with Hongkong and Shanghai on 153p and Royal Bank of Scotland on 184p both holding steady. But the view in the market remained sceptical last night with most observers doubting any further bids for United Kingdom banks until the Monopolies Commission reports.

Electricals opened in a burst of activitiy ahead of numerous trading statements this week, although with jobbers playing a defensive game most prices closed below their best. GEC slipped 3p to 703p and Plessey 2p to 328p but Ferranti, reporting today, put on 10p to 525p. Racol closed 2p lower at 374p.

The view is quickly gaining ground that it is wrong to sell the shares in Arbuthnot Latham, now 320p, up a further 5p yesterday, and well clear of the 1981 low of 234p. A proposition from North America, it is suggested, is only weeks away. Shareholders include London Trust, Philadelphia National Bank, ICFC and Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey.

A bid of 40p a share from the Arab Asian Bank saw United City Merchants return from suspension 8p higher at 37p, after 39p. Speculative attention lifted Rothmans International 'B' 3½p to 68p, H J Quick 3p to 55p and Atkins Bros 4p to 51p. Profit taking wiped 6p from Tern Consulate at 56p with Westland drifting another 5p lower at 120p as fading bid hopes left Camrex 2p lower at 42p. Hawley improved 3p to 84p after selling its 21 per cent stake in Pritchard Services, down 1p at 163p.

Silentnight was a bright feature, climbing 12p to 90p after the annual meeting, while in foods J. Sainsbury was 8p stronger at 407p.

Improved trading news lifted Mansfield Brewery 14p to 234p, R. Paterson 3p to 65p and Evans of Leeds 4p to 160p. Hambros managed a 50p improvement to 940p after figures with a maintained dividend lifting Tecalemit 3p to 56p. Reduced losses provided Barget with a 10p increase at 185p, but disappointing news clipped ¾p from Arthur Lee at 12¼p and 3p from Charter Consolidated at 238p. GEI International reverted to unchanged at 78p, after 76p, after reporting halved profits.

Oils put up a relatively steady performance but most of the attention was focused on BP in ex rights form. The ordinary shares ended the day at 312p with the new shares at 41p premium, after 44p, and the HMG new 26p premium, after 31p. Elsewhere prices closed generally lower on the day with turnover described as low. Shell eased 4p to 344p, Ultramar 2p to 448p, Lasmo 5p to 554p, Tricentrol 4p to 250p and Burmah 1p to 139p.

Among second liners Berkeley Exploration was a notable exception, up 7p at 343p.

Equity turnover on June 22, was £89.747m (13,045 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Global Nat Res, Pritchard Services, Sileotnight, Charter Cons, Barger, Racal and Thomas Tilling.

Traded options: Dealers reported another quiet session with only 1,136 contracts recorded. BP on going ex rights attracted most attention with 209 calls and 129 puts.

Traditional options saw calls made in Tozer Kemsley on 7¾p and Tern Consulate on 7p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
E. Austin (F)	5.7(6.3)	0.09(0.51)	1.49(10.3)	0.88(—)	—	1.31(1.31)
Baraoora Tea (F)	1.1(0.9)	0.09(0.04*)	8.8(8.1*)	6.0(5.0)	27/7	6.0(5.0)
Barget (†)	2.89(3.58)	0.48*(0.85*)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Charter (F)	—(—)	53.7(52.3)	31.7(26.6)	6.6(5.0)	11/8	10(8.4)
Elswick (F)	22.5(22.08)	0.67(1.31)	1.79(3.19)	0.63(—)	6/8	1.15(1.15)
Evans of Leeds (F)	4.9(4.1)	2.5(2.0)	9.2(7.2)	4(3)	—	4(3)
Albert Fisher (I)	1.97(2.1)	0.008(0.018)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Hambros (F)	—(—)	15.3(9.8)	71.9(46.5)	16.0(11.25)	—	22.5(16.5)
Halma (F)	14.2(12.5)	1.27(1.44)	6.4(6.9)	1.0(—)	14/8	1.62(1.35)
Hardys & Hansons (I)	6.67(5.62)	1.17(1.17)	11.24(11.27)	3.7(3.1)	9/7	—(—)
Mansfield (F)	38.6(25.3)	5.4(4.3)	23.6(16.0)	3.12(—)	—	4.2(3.25)
M'gate & Mrcntle (F)	8.8(7.4)	0.4(0.4)	2.04(2.53)	0.65(—)	1/10	0.9(0.75)
Nova Knit (F)	6.8(6.7)	0.63(0.5)	19.15(16.22)	2.5(—)	1/9	4.5(3.5)
Ocean Wilsons (‡)	38.1(25.5)	3.2(2.9)	4.7(5.6)	1.8(—)	28/7	2.6(2.3)
R. Paterson (F)	20.4(17.2)	0.8(0.54)	5.3(2.05)	1.55(—)	2/9	2.17(2.04)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *—loss. †=15 months against a year. ‡=11 months against a year.

Tecalemit slumps to £2.5m

Engineering and lubricants group Tecalemit yesterday reported pretax profits for the year to March 31, of £2.47m, nearly half the previous year's profit. But dividends have been maintained, after adjusting for last August's scrip issue, at 2.98p gross. The shares rose 3p to 56p yesterday.

Trading profits fell from £5.11m to £2.77m on sales of £50.8m, down from £54.5m. Interest costs were lower at £306,000, against £339,000. Total sales volume fell by one fifth during the year, Mr Clive de Paula, the chairman, said, although group exports rose by 28 per cent. At home, there are some indications of an improvement in trading conditions.

Tecalemit has reviewed its products and marketing and is aiming at more sophisticated areas of engineering and services and is expanding its electronics side, Mr de Paula said.

Redundancy and related costs for the year totalled £266,000, shown as an extraordinary item.

Norwest Holst returns to profit

Norwest Holst, the civil engineering and construction group, has returned to profits despite the dramatic reduction in national construction work last year.

Pretax profits for the year to March 1981 were £2.02m compared with losses last time of £1.86m. Trading profits dipped to £3.75m against £4.07m last time. But the previous year saw an exceptional loss of £5.93m from the group's Marshall Andrew Holdings subsidiary.

Andrew Marshall has again cost the group £1.3m, taken as an exceptional item, and has now been partly run down and included in the main group. The total exceptional loss this time is £1.7m, including redundancy costs covering 200 staff. Sales increased marginally to £181.8m against £177.5m last time. The shares gained ½p to 86p.

Mr Ian Scarborough, managing director, said yesterday that results were satisfactory considering the year's difficult trading.

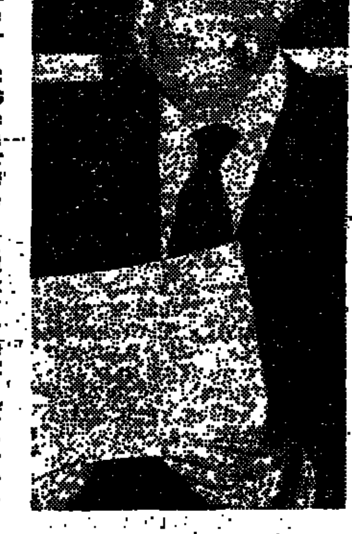
The group, he said, had been selective in choosing orders because of the sharp fall in construction work which put pressure on trading margins. Order books for this year stand at £120m, slightly ahead of last year's figure.

All four divisions—civil engineering, construction, housebuilding and general civil building—suffered from depressed demand. The housebuilding division completed 300 units in the North West and north of London and a similar number are expected this year.

Mr Scarborough said: "We are looking for consolidation rather than expansion at the moment and this year will be difficult again."

Over the year Norwest has reduced borrowings to just under £1m from £2m. An extraordinary credit from the disposal of activities leaves attributable profits at £2.52m compared with an attributable loss last time of £2m.

UDS expects recovery



Profits for the first quarter at UDS Group show an increase on the corresponding period last year, Mr Bernard Lyons, the chairman, told the annual meeting yesterday in London.

Mr Lyons (pictured) said: "Although current trading is anything but easy, profit for the second quarter should show an improvement." The result for the full year depended on the level of sales achieved in the second half, he added.

He was reluctant to make a forecast but said that the board expected a measure of profit recovery for the full year.

In the 52 weeks to January 31 turnover rose from £445.1m to £448.6m while pretax profit fell from £24m to £12m.

UDS sells a wide variety of goods, ranging from clothes and furniture to household products. It is one of the world's largest duty-free operators on ships and in airports.

Arthur Lee interim loss tops £2.6m

Losses are increasing at Sheffield-based steel wire and rope maker Arthur Lee & Sons but the board reports small signs of an improvement. The group turned a taxable profit of £1.95m into a loss of £719,000 for the year to September 1980 and passed the final dividend. But for the six months to March 1981 it has lost a further £2.65m before tax compared with profits of £637,000.

The interim dividend is passed against a payment of 0.62p gross. The shares dipped ¾p to 12¼p. Sales fell by £14.5m to £23.9m.

Mr Peter Lee, chairman, said yesterday: "There are grounds for believing that the rate of lossmaking is now diminishing significantly".

Weak demand and fierce competition — from the United Kingdom and overseas—led to reduced volume sales and severe pressure on prices.

The group now sees a small improvement in order intake, a result of the slowdown in the rate of destocking by customers rather than increasesd levels of activity. Significant change, however, is not expected before the end of this year.

Debut for United Computer

By Margareta Pagano

A new investment trust, United Computer and Technology Holdings, was launched yesterday to provide investors with a way into the high-risk fields of computer technology.

United Computer starts dealing on the Stock Exchange on June 30 and is raising £2.5m by an offer for subscription. The issue is for 2 million 50p ordinary shares at £1 to the shareholders of Automated Securities (Holdings) Limited (ASH) and Rights and Issues Investment Trust for subscription with warrants attached to subscribe for one ordinary for every 15 allotted at £1 in 1982 to 1988. Some 312,000 are to the stock market, 100,000 shares to Rights and Issues at £1 and 87,996 to ASH at £1.

The group was incorporated in 1981 and has not yet started business, but it intends to invest in companies engaged in computer, and specialist technology. The proceeds of the issue to ASH and Rights and Issues will be invested in gilt-edged securities and equities generally while the group builds up its portfolio.

Mr John Robertshaw, a director, also director of Rights and Issues, Koden International, and Energy Finance and General Trust, and chairman of United Scientific Holdings, said there was a definite need for investment of this sort: "This is a high-risk area but there is a desperate need for investment. At the moment we estimate investments up to about £100,000 in small companies," he said.

United, whose chairman is Mr Tom Buffett, also chairman of ASH, will ensure that no more than 60 per cent of the group's assets will be in unlisted securities.

Profits halved at GEI

By Michael Clark

GEI International, the Bedfordshire-based engineering group, saw pretax profits halved to £3.5m and turnover reduced from £64.9m to £55.2m in the year to March 31.

Mr Thomas Kenny, chairman, laid the blame for the setback on the severe recession in the engineering industry. But he insisted that the company was in better shape than it had ever been.

Looking at the present year, Mr Kenny sees little sign of encouragement. He described prospects as unexciting, although there was a chance of an improvement in the second half, traditionally the group's stronger period.

News of the profits setback was received well in the market where the shares eased only 2p to 76p, partly helped by the maintained final dividend of 5p gross and in spite of the low dividend cover.

The group's two main engineering divisions, Midland Steel Group and Midland Bright, took the brunt of the recession with profits slashed from £4.3m to £1.6m.

On a brighter note, the figures included a five month contribution of £120,000 from Europack, which was bought for £732,000 in November.

None of the group's divisions traded at a loss but it was forced to close Musgrove & Green works at a cost of £395,000.

US deal for International Paint

International Paint, a wholly owned subsidiary of Courtaulds, yesterday announced further expansion in the United States with a $14.9m (£7.4m) cash takeover.

It is buying Matcote, based in Houston, Texas, which manufactures and sells heavy-duty paint and associated products, mainly to the home market. Matcote's estimated pretax profits last year were about £900,000 and net assets are £2m.

The purchase provides International Paint with a base for expansion of its protective coatings business. IP already has three United States factories, and with its businesses in Canada and South America, total American business provides 27 per cent of turnover.

London listing for US group

Financial Corporation of America (FCA), a Californian-based mortgage banking group, has been introduced to the London stock market by Morgan Grenfell and Laurence, Prust and dealings in the shares start today. In New York the shares trade at around $19½, equal to 975p.

The reasons for the London listing are that 14 per cent of FCA's shares are held by European investors and FCA is also considering raising finance on the Eurodollar market.

FCA's main subsidiary is

Elswick-Hopper hopeful after fall

Elswick-Hopper nudged its turnover up from £22m to £22.5m in the year to January 31, but trading profits were virtually halved. Pretax profits fell from £1.3m to £671,000. The dividend is held at 1.64p gross.

Mr J. L. Turner, chairman, said that results for the first half of the present year would be down and it should not be assumed that the interim dividend would be maintained. However, he hoped that 1981-82 would show an overall improvement with nearly all profit being made in the second half.

James Neill expects poor first half

At the annual meeting of James Neill Holdings, Mr J Hugh Neill, chairman, said that so far, the board's forecast for the year had proved reasonably accurate and there had been a modest but encouraging upward trend. However, short-time working and the restraint non-recovery of overheads had seriously affected profits and the results for the first half would inevitably be poor.

Results for the full year would not be significantly better than those for 1980.

Philip Hill Energy expands in US

Philip Hill Energy (PHE), a subsidiary of Philip Hill Investment Trust and 1928 Investment Trust, has acquired a one-sixth interest in a natural gas development drilling programme in Ohio, requiring a total investment in 1981 of $2m (about £1m).

It has also acquired minority interests in production, development and exploration properties in Texas. The cost of acquisition, development and exploration of these properties is expected to be about $9.6m in 1981.

Hawley sells stake in Pritchard for £9.9m

By Catherine Gunn

Hawley Leisure, now part of the enlarged Hawley Group, yesterday sold its 21 per cent stake in cleaning group Pritchard Services for £9.93m. The stake was built up last year with the original intention of bidding for the rest of Pritchard Services, but it fuelled a steep rise in the share price which has put the group out of Hawley's reach, Mr Tony Millar, deputy chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, executive chairman of Hawley Group

Last night Pritchard was capitalized at £48.8m, against Hawley's £32.1m. The Hawley group was formed by the merger last month of Hawley Leisure and Provincial. Mr Michael Ashcroft is the executive chairman of the merged group.

Hawley claims to have made a £5.5m profit on the Pritchard stake, which has been used to wipe out the group's borrowings for the time being and will later go into acquisitions, possibly in the United States where Hawley is keen to expand. Its borrowing facilities now total £18m.

Pritchard Services welcomed the news that the Hawley stake has now been sold and split up. Hawley sold the entire stake to Pritchard's merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, at 158p a share. Clients of Morgan Grenfell took more than 2 per cent of Pritchard's shares, and the bulk of the stake was placed with between 30 and 40 institutions by Rowe & Pitman yesterday morning, at just over 159p. The market price of the shares dipped only 1p to 163p. Hawley's own shares rose 3p to 84p.

Briefly

Halma profit down to £1.27m for year

Taxable profit of Halma, a safety and specialized engineering equipment maker, dipped from £1.44m to £1.27m in the year to March 28. Turnover rose from £12.5m to £14.1m. The gross dividend is 2.3p against 1.9p. A scrip issue of one-for-three is proposed.

Barget hopes to pay dividend

Furniture maker Barget reduced its losses to £488,000 in the 15 months to December 30 compared with £857,000 for the previous year. There was again no dividend.

However, the board does hope to pay a dividend in 1981. It also intends to issue soon financial statements showing the turnround in the group's affairs.

Evans of Leeds: Gross dividend 5.7p (4.3p) for year to March 31. One-for-one scrip. Pretax revenue £2.5m (£2.0m). EPS 9.226p (7.197p).

Nova (Jersey) Knit: Total gross dividend for year to March 31 6.4p (5p). Group turnover £6.8m (£6.7m). Pretax profit £630,000 (£518,000). EPS 19.15p (16.22p). CCA pretax profit £592,000.

Baraoora Tea Holdings: Turnover year to last December 31 £1.1m (£920,000). Pretax profit £96,550 (loss £38,850). EPS 8.8p (loss 8.1p). Interim 8.6p gross (7.1p gross). No further dividend for year. Scrip issue one for one.

W. Williams & Sons (Holdings) has disposed of its subsidiary, Rhiwbina Properties (Proprietary), to Hart Limited of Durban, South Africa, for 391,111 rand (about £206,000) in cash.

Bankers Investment Trust proposes to run its next accounting period for 18 months to October 31, 1982, and to issue six-monthly statements of income and asset values at October 31, 1981, and April 30, 1982. The board intends that shareholders will suffer no reduction, or deferral of income as a result.

Silentnight Holdings has continued the marked improvement in performance achieved in the second half of last year, despite a somewhat depressing general trade picture. Management accounts for first four months of the trading year indicate record levels of both profits and productivity.

Yearling bonds: Coupon on this week's issue of local authority yearling bonds was unchanged from last week at 13¾ per cent.

E Austin and Sons (London): Turnover for year to March 31 £5.72m (£6.3m). Pretax profit £93.000 (£511,000). EPS 1.49p (10.30p adj). Dividend 1.31p net (1.31p adjusted).

Moorgate and Mercantile Holdings: Turnover for year to March 31 £8.79m (£7.37m). Pretax profit £403,000 (£400,000). Dividend 0.90p net (0.75). EPS 2.04p (2.53p adj). CCA pretax profit £171,000.

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BCCI	12%
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C. Hoare & Co	*12%
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An experienced shorthand/audio secretary is required by a new television company to work for the Head of Administration and Industrial Relations. Initiative, enthusiasm and a sense of humour are essental. Age 25+. Speeds 110/60.

Ring Diana Hall
on 01-584 7011 ext. 393

Secretary/P.A. £5,000 plus

Required by 2 directors of W1 Ad Agency. Top shorthand, typing, Secreterial skills essential plus ability to work with a small team.

Phone: 01-437 1071

FABRICS

Executive Secretary with natural poise and warm personality for MD of fabric export co. Involvement with clients, travel arrangements, administrative duties. £6,500 neg.

NO SHORTHAND
MD of West End Property Co. seeks well spoken and well groomed secretary with sound typing skills to join their small friendly office. £5,500.

Bond St. Bureau
22 South Molton St, W1
Recruitment Consultants
629 3692 499 0304

THE ECONOMIST

The Editor of The Economist needs a dedicated Secretary ready to use initiative. Salary negotiable. Please apply in writing to The Editor, The Economist, 25 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1HG.

The Foreign Editor of The Economist needs a Secretary aged 21 plus. Good speeds, especially typing. Salary negotiable. Please apply in writing to The Foreign Editor at the above address.

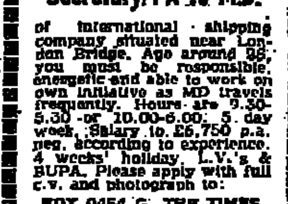
TOUR OPERATOR W.1

We are a small rapidly expanding agency handling European and British coach tours for overseas clients. We require a tour co-ordinator to join our friendly hard-working team. Although travel experience preferred, more important are excellent typing, enthusiasm and urge to accept responsibility.

Excellent salary envisaged
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SHORTHAND/ SECRETARY N.W.1.

For construction Manager involved in the petrochem industry. If your speeds are 90/60, with a commercial background, looking for a challenge & salary of c£5,800, then phone Bligh Appointments on 493 4373.



Secretary/PA to M.D.

of international shipping company situated near London Bridge. Age around 30, you must be responsible, energetic and able to work on own initiative as MD travels frequently. Hours are 9.30-5.30 or 10.00-6.00. 5 day week. Salary to £6,750 p.a. neg. according to experience. 4 weeks' holiday. L.V.'s & BUPA. Please apply with full c.v. and photograph to:

BOX 0454 G, THE TIMES

THE TUPPERWARE COMPANY

requires

First class Confidential Executive Secretary

This is a key position within the Company, where there are excellent career prospects and the salary and benefits will reflect the nature of the appointment, which becomes available as the present secretary is leaving after several years with the Company.

The position demands some travel at home and abroad and the person appointed will be able to work on their own initiative and be capable of dealing with people at all levels.

Applications, which will be treated in complete confidence, should be made in writing, enclosing a detailed c.v. to

PHILIP STEPHENS
Administration Manager
THE TUPPERWARE COMPANY
130 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex
HA1 1BQ

PERSONNEL/ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY

We are looking for a competent Audio Secretary to work for two people dealing with the personnel administration and financial functions in a firm of solicitors.

The right applicant will have good typing speeds and be organised so as to take full advantage of further scope in this busy Department.

Excellent salary and working conditions.

Telephone Mrs. P. Gillespie (no agencies)

McKENNA & CO
Inveresk House, 1 Aldwych, WC2R 0HF (01-836 2442)

Elizabeth Hunt

P.A. IN P.R. £6,000
We seek a P.A./Secretary to join the Managing Director of a highly successful P.R. Consultancy. This is very much a career opportunity. You should have the ability to take on editorial responsibilities and a flair for administration. 100/50 skills and an 'A' level education essential.

GREEN PARK £7,000
Our client, an International American Consultancy, seeks a Senior Secretary to their European Director. You should be able to demonstrate initiative and enjoy a fast moving environment. 110/70+ audio ability needed. Salary review after 6 months.

CITY MARKETING SECRETARY c. £7,000
Our clients, an International Marketing Consultancy, seek a P.A./Secretary to their Managing Director. This position needs an experienced socially confident P.A. with secretarial skills of 100/50. Age 28+.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

STOCKBROKING HOARE GOVETT LIMITED

SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY SECRETARY

This position would offer involvement both in Company Administration and Personnel. The duties will include taking the minutes of the board meetings, legal matters, graduate recruitment and social events. Secretarial speeds 60/110.

PARTNERS SECRETARY

A Partner in our Private Clients Department is looking for a Secretary with good shorthand speeds to assume a key administrative role in the department. Age 25-35, ideally with a stockbroking background.

For further information on both these vacancies please contact
ANNETTE CULVERHOUSE
PERSONNEL OFFICER
HOARE GOVETT LTD., HERON HOUSE, 319-325 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON WC1
TELEPHONE 01-405 7507

PA/SECRETARY-MANAGING DIRECTOR

Public Property Company—
Knightsbridge £8,000+ negotiable

If you are aged between 30-40, with a good educational background, possess first class secretarial skills (120/60), have at least 2 years recent experience at Board Level, a sense of humour and the ability to work under pressure, this appointment as right hand to busy Managing Director of Knightsbridge Property Company offers scope for involvement, interesting and varied work and an excellent starting salary, together with exceptional fringe benefits including free parking.

If you feel you have the necessary qualifications, please reply with detailed CV, marking envelope 'Personal' to

Miss P. Harris, 19 Sloane Street, SW1X 9NE.

Exciting and challenging venture Perhaps with City/finance bias

Why not move into commerce as a Secretary to newly appointed Chief Executive.

Shorthand, audio, personality . . . you've heard it all before. . . . Min. 10 yrs. experience. Genuinely well rewarded career move. If at all interested, contact: Hazel Bowring, Bligh Appointments, 20 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-493 4372.

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KENSINGTON HIGH ST £6,000

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Stella Fisher Bureau
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Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

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£6,095 p.a. (Oct. Rev). Hammersmith

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We are in bright, modern offices and are proud of the friendly, keen spirit in the company.

We need a Secretary to work with our Director of Human Resources who is responsible for personnel throughout the country.

The job requires excellent secretarial skills annd offers challenge, variety and the opportunity to be involved in an interesting side of industry, where policy is made and legislative advice given. You will also be involved in secretarial recruitment. You must have had senior secretarial experience, ideally at board level, and be at least 30. A good educational background is required and a pleasant telephone manner is essential.

If this describes you, then write or telephone immediately for an application form to:

Mr Steven Friedlander,
Bateman Grandmet Holdings Ltd.,
Sanda House, Cambridge Grove,
London W6 0LE
Tel: 01-741 1541



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To apply, please write in strict confidence, providing details of your age, qualifications, experience and current salary.

Summit Management Consultants Limited,
28 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LB

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We are a major International Bank situated in the City and we require an experienced Bilingual Secretary (French/English) to work within a small group. You should have excellent secretarial skills and be completely fluent in both languages. We offer a competitive salary, together with an exceptional package of benefits including mortgage subsidy, £1.20 L.V.s per day, Bupa etc.

Applicants between 22-30 should write with full C.V. to:

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105-108 Old Broad Street, EC2 P2MR.

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Circa £6,400 W. Kensington

The Personnel Director of a large company requires a mature, skilled secretary. Previous experience as secretary to a director in a major company is essential.

For further details telephone Mrs. K. Martin on 01-603 2040 ext. 2481.

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SOMEONE TO BELIEVE.

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of Mayfair Publishers seeks PA/Secretary. First class secretarial skills and accurate figure typing essential. Capable of working under pressure and at a confidential level. Average salary, good working conditions, congenial atmosphere. Please write with CV to

Mrs D F Wilkin,
Rainbird Publishing Group Ltd.
36 Park St, W1Y 4DE

Executive Assistant

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(continued on page 24)

La Creme de la Creme

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We have two marketing openings for Linguist Executives with commercial experience. One in London, the other in the USA. Graduates with a first, who have exceptional career ambition.

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Please write with CV to H Harper, Tek International, Tek House, 11, Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, London W12 8LH.

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Applications in writing to S. Halliwell, Motor Agents Association, 201 Great Portland St., London, W.1.

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required in branch office of increasingly well-known London company. Applicants should have a high standard of typing and an ability to sparkle and be helpful to the public. A good telephone manner is essential.

Apply in writing to The Manager, Farrar, Stead & Glyn, 90 Northcote Rd., London, S.W.11.

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Please contact Barbara Komoniewska on 01-580 2070 ext. 40

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£7,000 plus mortgage

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Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

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SECRETARY

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requires SENIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST to work for three senior officers. Own office, certified speeds 120 shorthand, 55 typing. Salary £5,614. Applications to Typing Supervisor, New Zealand High Commission, 80 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TQ.

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£7,000 + FOR A SECRETARY +

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Price Guide (Details correct as we went to press)

2 bedroom maisonettes from around £65,000
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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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TED HOSKINS 730 0542 agents

MAGNIFICENT 9-bedroomed residence in Theydon Bois, Epping; close to Central Line and Theydon Bois Golf Club; offers in excess of £180,000.—Epping (78) 72013.

MERTON PARK, SW19.—Spacious Edwardian semi-detached. 5 double bedrooms, front and 80ft rear garden. Gas c.h. Freehold £65,000 o.n.o. 540 2858 after 7.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

PERIOD BEAMED COTTAGE. Completely modernized: Fitted kitchen & bath. 3 dble beds. 23ft living room. Gas C.H., all mains services. Level walk station shops. 50 mins Marylebone. Rural views. Offers invited around £40,000. Wendover (0296) 624952 day. 625244 eves.

WANDSWORTH.—Walk to the common. Superbly restored Victorian house with original detail: tiled hall, cellar, lofty through recep., luxury Wrighton kit./diner onto south garden. 4 beds., luxury bath: and cloak, carpets, gas C.H. Freehold. £51,000. Woodcocks. 01-223 3926.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Wider than average Victorian semi.—"Country" feel: hall, big lounge and dining room—open fires. kit/breakfast room, utility, sun room. 3 beds, 2 baths, c.h., carpets, south facing garden. Freehold. £47,950. Woodcocks. 01-223 3926.

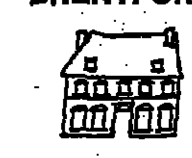
LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HIGHGATE, N.6

Quiet open position facing extensive playing fields. A superb modern resid. with open planned accommodation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, fabulous lounge, dining room, cloakroom, fitted kitchen, gas c.h. integral garage, beautiful garden, with large studio. FREEHOLD £115,000.

Sturt & Tivendale 61 Highgate High St., London, N6 5JY. Tel. 01-348 8131/9.

BRENTFORD



Listed 18th century freehold family house; 3 reception; 5 beds; integral 3 room flat; 90ft walled garden; double garage. 15 mins London and Heathrow.

£165,000

01-580 3835

CARDLE ST, W.6.—Terraced Cottage, extended and fully modernized; 3 beds, luxury bathroom, 2nd w.c., open-plan lounge/diner, large kitchen/breakfast room; c.h.; garden; £67,000 freehold.—01-748 7168.

LONDON FLATS

IVERNA GARDENS W8. Elegant 4th floor mansion flat. 4 beds, 2 recep. kitchen, breakfast room, 3 bathrooms, small balcony, gas CH. 994-year lease. £98.00.

WEST KENSINGTON, W14. Newly converted 2 bedroom flats. Fitted kitchen, tiled luxurious bathroom, south-facing reception room. gas CH. 99-year leases. £32,500.

COOKES & BURRELL MAYNE & CO. 139 North End Road; W14. 01-603 6673

ONSLOW SQUARE SW7

Maisonette on second and third floors in this historic garden square: 3 bedrooms, sitting and dining rooms: bathroom/lav and separate w.c.: use of private gardens at front and rear and unique sunny rear roof terrace overlooking garden. Lease with 54 years to run at ground rent of £735 per annum reviewable in 1997 plus service charge. No dealers. £180,000.

Ring 01-583 4834 between 10 and 5. Ref: 24 (GCH).

GARDEN FLAT

Tasteful recent Victorian conversion N.W.6. Own front, shared back gardens. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, (showers), parquet floors, living room/fitted kitchen. Gas c.h. 96 year lease. £54,950 o.n.o. including curtains, carpets and kitchen equipment.

BOX NO. 0304 G, THE TIMES

CITY OF LONDON

Immaculate fully-fitted studio flat with kitchen and bathroom ready to move into in luxury serviced apartment block with all amenities with easy access to West End. SC £822 per annum, GR £75 per annum, 99 years. £39,000. Owner sole agents.

Charles Price & Co. 01-831 6661 Telex 8954675 CLISIN G.

HARCOURT TERRACE S.W.10

Superb ground floor flat with elegant reception room, retaining its original cornice and marble fireplace. Two double beds with ample wardrobes. 2 baths (1 ensuite), spacious well fitted kitchen. Gas C.H. £72,500 for long lease.

CPK CONSTRUCTION LTD. 01-584 8517

WIMBLEDON VILLAGE

Available immediately in quiet road 2 mins walk from Common and shops. First floor flat, 2 beds, k & b, small dining room, sunny sitting room overlooking shared garden. Gas C.H. Lease 85 years, GR £50 p.a. £39,950.

01-947 1690

WEYMOUTH ST, W1

Newly decorated & carpeted, roomy 1 bedroomed flat in quiet, gracious apartment block. Just off Marylebone High St. Lease 52 years. Ideal London base.

£42,500

Tel: 01-935 0993

MARYLEBONE

New Mews house and garage, 2 beds., large k. and recep. room. Freehold £76,500.

2 bed. flat, large recep. 25 years leasehold. £37,500.

TED HOSKINS 730 0542 Agents

SW1. Division bell area. 5 minutes Pimlico Tube. Quiet ground floor flat, 3 rooms k. & b., p.b. 1890s, overlooking private courtyard. Rewired, redecorated, fully modernised. Service £100 p.a. 99 year lease. 01-352 0203. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. £38,500 o.n.o.

CARISBROOKE COURT, Weymouth Street, W.1. Close Harley Street. A most pleasant flat comprising 2 dble. beds., large recep., k. & b. Strongly recommended. 50 year lease for sale £60,000. Apply Boyd & Boyd. 584 8893.

BARGAIN OF THE YEAR! W.2. 3 beds., 2 receps., etc. 78 year lease. Very low serv. chge. Must be seen. Immediate entry. £39,750 for quick sale. Tel. (04885) 8981.

OFF BROOK GREEN, W.14.—Garden flat in tree-lined road; living room with kitchen, double and single bedrooms, bathroom; pleasant garden; £26,980.—Apply Sir Jeremy Mostyn, 34 High Street, Woodstock (tel: 811881), Oxford.

TOOTING BEC COMMON.—Huge split-level flat close to Common and Tube, etc.; totally modernised with full gas c.h., rewiring, replumbing, new roof; hall, 2 18ft recepts., study, kitchen, utility, 3 bedrooms bathroom, sep w.c.; just available; £42,000 L/H.—Richard Barclay & Co., 228 6588.

NR. OLYMPIA.—Attractive Victorian house. Owner occupier wishes to sell first floor flat. £35,000. 01-603 6058 after 6.30 p.m.

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME!

Scone, 3 miles Perth

Beautifully modernised attractive specious detached dwelling house with large rear garden. Situated in quiet area of Scone village. Lounge, sitting room/study, bedroom, fitted kitchen & dining area, bathroom on ½ landing. 2 spacious double bedrooms on upper floor. Full gas c.h. New wiring, plumbing & drains. In exceptional decorative order throughout. Offers around £27,000.

Oxted 5247.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

HAMNETT RAFFETY CHARTERED SURVEYORS Established 1937

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERNS

Glorious seclusion of Green Belt. 1 mile Princes Risborough Station.

Georgian Country House of exceptional character, enjoying magnificent distant views from sheltered setting. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Annexe and Cottage, further 2 living rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen/breakfast room. Fine Barn, 94ft. by 23ft. Valuable outbuildings. Garaging. Granary. Beautiful grounds of 3 acres. Further 20 acres Paddocks and arable. For Sale Freehold.

Joint Agents: Messrs. Chiltons (Tel.: 01-491 2788), Hamnett Raffety, Princes Risborough Office. Tel.: (08444) 4422.

MEDMENHAM-ON-THAMES

Between Marlow and Henley.

Early 18th Century former Vicarage in secluded grounds of 1.3 acres in this picturesque Thameside village adjoining open countryside. Hall, cloakrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, shower rooms, etc. Ground floor Flat of 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Attic rooms, c.h., garaging, outbuildings and tennis court. Freehold for Sale by Auction on Thursday, 16th July (unless sold previously).

Marlow Office. Tel.: (06284) 6521.

By Order of Treasury Solicitor as Administrator of Estate of M. E. S. Bond, decd.

VICTORIAN FARMHOUSE AND 3½ ACRES

Adjoining Farmland below Bledlow Ridge. 1 mile station.

Ideal subject for improvement. Hall, 2 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, pantry, ½ cellar, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, services. Barns and Outbuildings. Stream and pond of ⅓-acre with boundless possibilities for wild fowl. Garden and Paddock. Freehold for Sale by Auction on 22nd July, 1981.

Princes Risborough Office. Tel.: (08444) 4422.

By Order of The Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance.

BLEDLOW RIDGE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In the high land between High Wycombe and Princes Risborough. Pair of Brick and Flint Cottages (1 let) and Valuable Building Plot.

For Sale by Auction on 23rd July, 1981.

Princes Risborough Office. Tel.: (08444) 4422.

THE OLD RECTORY, SOUTH MORETON

Near Didcot. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. About ⅔-acre. A typical example of a Victorian Rectory. For Sale by Auction, 24th July, 1981.

High Wycombe Office. Tel.: (0494) 21234.

DIDCOT DEVELOPMENT SITE

1.9 acres with planning consent for four houses and conversion of existing Rectory. For Sale by Auction, 24th July, 1981.

High Wycombe Office. Tel.: (0494) 21234.

Lane Fox and Partners

NORTH WILTSHIRE—GREAT SOMERFORD

Malmesbury 4 miles. Chippenham 7 miles ~ M4 4 miles. Fast Main Services from Swindon and Chippenham

A MOST ATTRACTIVE EARLY 18TH CENTURY VILLAGE HOUSE MODERNISED TO A VERY HIGH STANDARD WITH FIRST-CLASS EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES

3 Reception Rooms, 7 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchen, superb Breakfast Room, Conservatory, Central Heating. Studio, Garaging, Pretty Garden.

TWO SEPARATE STABLE YARDS (10 BOXES). RIDING SCHOOL. PERMISSION FOR FLAT. FOUR LARGE PADDOCKS.

ABOUT 9 ACRES. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Lane Fox & Partners, Malmesbury Office.

WEST SUSSEX

Petworth 4 miles, Chichester 10 miles, London 56 miles

A DELIGHTFUL REGENCY FAMILY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY ITS OUTSTANDING GARDEN AND GROUNDS

Hall, Cloakroom, 4 Reception Rooms, Good Domestic Offices, Staff Sitting Room, 6 Main Bedrooms, 5 Bathrooms, 3 Attic Rooms, Bathroom. Oil Fired Central Heating. Garage Block with Cottage, Useful Outbuildings. Loose Boxes. Delightful Garden. Valuable Agricultural Land.

ABOUT 17½ ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS (Unless Previously Sold).

Note: There is an excellent pair of cottages also available. Lane Fox & Partners, London Office and Peacock & Co (Wantage 66333/4)

WILTSHIRE—NEAR CHIPPENHAM

M4 Motorway 7 miles, Bristol 18 miles

A SUPERBLY SITUATED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WITH SEPARATE COTTAGE

3 recep, cloakroom, 4 beds., 2 baths., kitchen, oil-fired C.H. Garage & Coach House. Garden. About ¾ acres. Charming 2 bedroomed Cottage.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON 16TH JULY AS A WHOLE *OR IN TWO LOTS*

Lane Fox & Partners, Malmesbury Office.

London Office: 36 North Audley Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-499 4785
Malmesbury Office: 34a High Street, Malmesbury, Wilts. Tel: 06662 3007/8

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH FRESHWATER ISLE OF WIGHT

(Together with approx. 2 Acres) OUTLINE PLANNING PERMISSION for Conversion to one dwelling unit.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION On Wednesday 22nd July (Unless sold previously)

Auctioneer: Francis Pittis & Son Freshwater (0983) 753185/752035

ALL THIS FOR £30,000?

Truly beautiful, built to last Country Cottage for sale, nestled in pretty farming village of Cowbridge, mid-Glamorgan. 3 good size bedrooms, 2 living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, wc, peaceful garden. Views to Channel and sea from upstairs. *Easy access Cardiff.* Much internal design potential. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. For details: Cardiff (0222) 68876.

TREDEGAR SQUARE

Outstanding conservation area, Bow, E.3. Vacant house for improvement and occupation.

Under £25,000 Auction STRETTONS 01-556 1621

MAIDA VALE

First-floor conversion. Large 2 bed flat, lounge 22ft x 18ft. 88 year lease. £30,000 for quick sale.

PHONE LITTLE VENICE ESTATES 01-328 3444

PRESTIGE LOCATION IN REGENTS PARK

Superb ground floor flat combining elegance with views over park. Double recept, dining room, kit/morning room, 2 bedrooms, all services, 1 bathroom, 1 shower room. Rent £5,750 per annum excl. £15,000 leasehold incl. carpets, curtains, kitchen machines, etc.

01-935 2866

PROPERTY TO LET

FITTLEWORTH, WEST SUSSEX. A rare opportunity to rent an attractive 18th Century farmhouse in a pleasant situation with fine views over the Rother Valley. Lobby, cloakroom, 3 receptions, kitchen, pantry, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Night storage heaters. Double garage and stable. Mature garden of approximately 1 acre laid mainly to lawn. Available to let unfurnished for a period of 5 years. Details from Sole Letting Agents, Cluttons, The Estate Office, London Road, Arundel. Tel: 0903 882213.

PROPERTY WANTED

W.1 OR S.W.1.—Small office wanted by Swiss company for London buying office. Will consider office sharing or sublease. Must have independent access and separate room. Box 0318 G, The Times.

LAND FOR SALE

GALWAY, WEST IRELAND

19 acres of land with planning permission for one bungalow. 19 miles Galway City and coast.

£40,000 sterling

Watford 30305

NEW HOMES

ALDBURY, HERTS. Delightful new home in charming village. 4 beds. 2 baths. 3 recep. double garage. c.h. etc. £79,500. Aitchisons. (04427) 3653.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CONSTABLE COUNTRY

Small listed 18th-century brick-built house with Mansard peg tiled roof in village centre, near good shops, having attached to it listed 18th-century lath and plaster cottage (2 up, 2 down) and large studio, formerly similar cottage, overlooking manageable garden.

Pleasant views, 2 recepts, kit. 3 beds, bath.

Convenient Colchester and Manningtree stations.

For sale in one lot to make superb house. £70,000

Colchester (0206) 322321 after 6 p.m.

CANDOVER VALLEY HAMPSHIRE

Spacious house (part 18th century), intimate country setting, good aspect. Easy access London (1 hr.) by road (M3) or rail. 3 beds., study/bedroom 4, drawing 20ft. 8ins. x 15ft. with stone fireplace and opens on to terrace and ½ acre garden. Dining hall 19ft. 3in. x 9ft. 8in., sitting room, fitted kitchen, utility room, bathroom and cloakroom. C.H. Garage, workshop and car port.

Offers over £77,000

Tel. Alresford (096273) 2217.

ROMANTIC VICTORIAN VICARAGE

In Suffolk. 7 acres, quiet but handy buses and lovely village. 5/6 beds, 3 recep. etc. Aga in farmhouse kitchen: extensive stabling. £80,000.

Debenham 860441

WEST HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6.—Luxury 2-bed flat in sought after mansion block. 1 recep. bath, fitted kit., gas c.h., dble glazing and Wilton carpets throughout. Long lease. £56,500. Tel. 01-794 9554.

HAMPSHIRE. Langstone, nr Havant.—Period beamed cottage completely modernized; fitted kitchen and bath., 2 double and 1 single beds., 2 recepts; garden; 1 min sea; 80mins Waterloo; offers invited around £47,500.—Tel. 01-736 8122.

PEAK PARK. 17th Cent Farm House. 3 sit. 3/5 bed. kitchen. bath; outbuildings, etc. Offers around £65,000.—Details 038 537 313.

(continued on page 25)

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Adventurous schemes to house the elderly

House hunting for the elderly can be a headache for parents and children alike. Many of the younger generation automatically assume that when the children have flown the nest and the family house becomes too large to handle, parents simply find a bungalow in Bournemouth or Bognor Regis.

For many years this has often been the case among those with a reasonable income who, through the sale of the old house, can often pay cash for the retirement home. Apart from a number of institutionalized types of schemes for the elderly, there has been little to offer those people who want to maintain a certain standard of living, do not want to move to anything which vaguely resembles an old person's home, and yet feel the need for unobtrusive help to be close at hand.

In the last few years, a number of more adventurous schemes have found their way on to the market which have plenty to offer the more comfortably off elder person. And surprisingly, one of the more ambitious developments is actually being funded by a building society — a financial institution not normally well-disposed to older people.

An enterprising, relatively young man with the time, patience and understanding to deal with older folk, and who goes by the aristocratic name of Count Anthony Apponyi, is putting together a luxury development in Sidmouth.

Using a somewhat dilapidated Regency villa situated in the centre of Sidmouth, Count Apponyi is developing 57 new and refurbished flats which are being designed from scratch with the elderly in mind. The new additions to Powys House will complement the exterior Regency design and are sited in such a way that each flat will have a sea view, but without spoiling the overall look of the grounds.

The scheme, when it is completed in August of next year, will offer eight one-bedroom flats in the existing building, and 49 new two-bedroom flats in the new additions. Development finance for the project is coming from the Abbey National, who, Count Apponyi says, are using his scheme as an experiment to test the viability of such schemes.

Emphasis at Powys House is on luxury — a fact fairly reflected in the prices which are currently being asked for the apartments; they range from about £37,000 to £57,000. Kitchens are large and well designed, doorways are extra-wide to allow for the use of wheelchairs, and electrical points are situated well off the floor for easy access. At the same time, the double-glazed windows have low sills, which means residents can admire the view from a sitting position. Each flat has its own audio-visual security system.

There is a resident secretary who can be raised quickly through an alarm system which operates from every room in the apartment. She also has a bleeper which keeps her constantly in touch, even if she is not in her office.

One interesting aspect of the Powys House development is that although it is a retirement home, flats can be bought before residents have retired and then sublet until the purchaser is ready to move in. Guests can be accommodated, either in one's own flat or in the guest flat.

But the one factor at which Count Apponyi has worked hard is finding a site which is extremely close to a town centre. He believes residents should not feel cut off or institutionalized — and so shops, other facilities, and even the pub are only a few minutes' walk away. Further details on the development can be obtained from AMSA Retirement Homes, PO Box 9, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Another company dedicated to providing comfortable surroundings for the elderly and retired is the English Courtyard Association, who have undertaken a number of schemes. Their latest development is Berrow Court at Upton-on-Severn.

Here the association has built 26 cottages, three two-bedroom flats and one-single-bedroom flat which range in price from about £40,000-£57,000. Again, the finish is to a high standard and the development is designed for the well off.

As the name of the association suggests, the development has been constructed around an extended courtyard which has grass and shrubs as a centre piece. The Berrow scheme has actually been awarded the Upton-on-Severn Civic Society's annual award for environmental improvement.

The scheme is delightfully positioned on the banks of the Severn, and the town's shops and facilities are only a few minutes' walk away. As with the AMSA development, Berrow Court has its own resident secretary and each home its own alarm devices. Unlike at Powys House, people can start living at Berrow Court from the age of 55. However, service charges in the Association's scheme appear to be more than 50 per cent higher than at Powys House. Total outgoings are estimated ot £1,300 a year — a sum made up of service charges, rates and electricity — and are roughly equal to a single persons old age pension entitlement.

The association has already completed another scheme at Pewsey, Wiltshire, which has been sold, and a third development is just being finished at Wadhurst, East Sussex. All are built to the same high standard and are geared to people selling the family home who need something a little more manageable.

All these various schemes and developments are geared to the needs of the elderly. Some have advantages that others lack, but generally the one aspect which will suit most people is location. But no matter how comfortably off you are as you move into retirement, one must still keep a careful watch on outgoings. In all these developments, service and maintenance charges are usually the single largest outgoing residents will have. Clearly, these charges will continue to rise, at least in line with inflation, and one must be careful to determine whether it is felt value for money is provided and, of there is a possibility these costs are likely to escalate over the years, whether they will do so at a rate faster than your income.

Manor Court, Pewsey, one of the English Courtyard Association's developments designed specifically for the elderly and retired. Prices in the scheme range between £40,000-£57,000.

(continued on page 24)

"AND MOSES SAID . . . Would God that all the LORD'S people were prophets, and that the LORD would put his spirit upon them!"—Numbers 11:29.

BIRTHS

BOOTHMAN.—On 20th May in Toronto, Canada, to Wendy and Nick—a daughter (Kate), a sister for Joanna, Thomas and Sandie.

DEAN.—On June 19th in New York to Sally and Peter—a daughter (Sarah Patricia).

GRATTAN.—On June 22nd, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Louise (nee Jopling) and Patrick—a son, Edward Wynne.

GREENWOOD.—On June 17th at St Mary's, Portsmouth, to Marjorie (formerly Thomas) and Michael—a son, Benjamin Michael, a brother for Josephine and Katherine. Thanks to the staff at St Mary's and The Grange.

MORGAN.—On June 19th to James and Laura—a son (Benjamin John Pearson).

MORRIS.—On June 17th, to Sylvia and John—a daughter, Emily Eileen, a sister for Lucy.

RYAN.—On June 18th, at Welbeck Clinic, to Carol (nee Bacon) and Dave—a son (Kevin Willis), brother for Michael.

SARGENT.—On June 20th to Elizabeth (nee Long) and Richard—another son.

SEGRE.—On June 19th, to Angela (nee Vicars) and Michael—a daughter (Joanne Elizabeth), a sister for Andrew.

URE.—Born to Edwina and Clive a son, James Colin John at BMH Münster, 1.28 pm, 17 June, 1981. Mother and son doing fine. Many thanks Fiona. Enquiries 01-460 9488.

WALLACE.—On June 23, 1981 at Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, to Kathleen and Edward—a son (Matthew James Chapman).

WALTON.—On June 18th to Shelagh (nee Kennard) and David, a daughter (Lara Antonia Blanche)—a sister for Bethany.

ADOPTION

REID.—On 22nd June, 1981. By Jennifer (nee Murray) and Iain—Daisy Annabel—now aged 11 months. A sister for Georgia.

DEATHS

SOMMERVILLE.—On June 22nd, Angus Christopher, peacefully at home, the very dear husband of Joan and beloved father of Andrew and the late Ann. A Thanksgiving Service will be held following private cremation at St Swithun's Church, East Grinstead, on Friday, June 26th, at 12.00 noon. No flowers, please, donations if desired to the League of Friends, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

THOMAS.—On June 22, 1981, Professor Joseph Anthony Charles Thomas. Family Funeral.

TUDSBERY.—On 22nd June, 1981, Isabella, wife of the late Sir Francis Tudsbery, of Champfleurie, Linlithgow. Funeral service in Robin Chapel. Date of arrangements to be announced.

VAN KOETSVELD-BROUWER.—On June 22nd, in Holland, in her 92nd year, Wilhelmina, beloved mother of Ralph Quintus, loved and welcoming mother-in-law of Margaret and 'Oja', of Michael, Guy and Dirk, of Shackleford, Surrey and loved mother, mother-in-law, grandmother and great grandmother of her family in Holland. This very special lady will be sadly missed.

WALLER.—On June 20th, peacefully at home in Westcliff-on-Sea, after a long illness Wilfrid Arthur Waller, M.B.E., J.P., B.Com., F.C.A., aged 81. Service at Southend-on-Sea Crematorium on Friday, June 26th, at 2.30 p.m.

WILLIAMS, DOROTHY NORMA, aged 43 years, of 4 Kenilworth Road, Cumnor, Oxon, beloved wife of Christopher John, and dear mother of Mark and Peter. Funeral service at Cumnor Church, on Friday, June 26th, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, to the Anthony Nolan Bone Marrow Appeal, c/o The Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd, 1 Bond Court, P.O. Box 76, Leeds.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARBARA WARD.—A Requiem Mass will be celebrated in memory of Barbara Ward (Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth) at 11 am. on Friday, July 10th, in Westminster Cathedral.

BLOMFIELD.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Rosemary Alice Massie-Blomfield, will be held at Axbridge Parish Church, at 12 noon, on Saturday, July ...

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

PINSTRIPE CLUB

An intimate much Victorian-style elegant club. Frequented by businessmen. Lunch and dinner served by our team of beautiful international maids. Membership available (not required for out-of-town or overseas visitors). Monday to Friday 12-3 p.m., 6 p.m.-1.30 a.m. 21 Beak Street, London, W.1. Tel 01-437 5143 or 437 4294.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager. 01-493 5051.

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's, London's more interesting businessmen's night club. 2 bars. Happy Hour 8-9 p.m. with all bar drinks at half price. No membership required. Open Mon-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat. 9 p.m.-2 a.m.—4 Duke of York Street, S.W.1. Tel: 01-930 1648/4950.

WINE AND DINE

ROYAL WEDDING EVE river cruise. Exclusive luxurious boat, 4 course silver service dinner, wine, dancing. £30 per head inc. 735 3032.

GALA CABARET, tonight Grosvenor House, 7 pm, with SARAH VAUGHAN, ANDY WILLIAMS, NELSON RIDDLE. Tickets £30 only from DIC, 01-247 2128.

YACHTS AND BOATS
CHARTER AND HIRE

SUPERB 33ft. mahogany Ketch. Fully equipped cruising/lazing & sailboard, S. France. £565 p.w. 01-794 8861 eves.

SPORT AND RECREATION

GOLF
1981 BRITISH OPEN

A few places still available in small party

JULY 15TH-19TH INC.

Luxurious Canterbury Hotel. Season ticket to course, reserved grandstand seat on 18th green every day. Coach to and from courses.

FULL DETAILS 01-286 3006 10.00 A.M.-3.00 P.M.

GOLF OPEN.—Sandwich. Luxury cottage, sea front, Deal, 4 bedrooms, sleeps 7. Heating, dishwasher, washing machine.—01-486 6989.

CALIFORNIAN GENTLEMAN wishes to share his Wimbledon Centre Court tickets. Tel. Paul Bruyea, Westbury Hotel, room No 625, 01-629 7755.

TELEVISION.—Personnel / Admin Secretary required. See La Creme de la Creme today.

LIBERAL PARTY HQ require Secretary. See Creme de la Creme.

TREDEGAR SQUARE.—Conservation area. See Props. under £55,000.

FIRE AT PORTMEIRION has destroyed ALL our booking records for the 1981 season. IF YOU HAVE BOOKED either self-catering or hotel accommodation at Portmeirion PLEASE CONTACT US as soon as possible. Portmeirion, Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynedd. Tel. 0766 770228.

HENLEY.—Furn. town houses to let. See Rentals.

BLACK AND WHITE OR COLOUR? If you are interested in photography you'll be interested in "The Times" Home Leisure Guide featured every Saturday. If you missed the last one . . . make sure you see the next one for what equipment to buy and where to buy it. (advertisers please ring Steve Fraser on 01-837 3311).

MENTAL ILLNESS

The stress of modern life can bring mental or nervous breakdown to anyone. We all know someone who has suffered or needs help.

THE RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP

through its 35 therapeutic communities helps people to recover and re-establish themselves in society. Its College trains people to work in this specialised field.

Funds are urgently needed to meet ever-increasing calls for help.

Donations and bequests will be gratefully acknowledged by

Elly Jansen OBE
THE RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP
8 Addison Road
London W14 8DL

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 10

SHORT LETS

HARLEY ST, W1.—Luxury flat in prestigious block. £95 p.w. 01-606 4711.

KENSINGTON.—Charming double room. July/Aug. use all facs. £110 p.w. (0582) 425621 office.

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

Inclusive arrangements to:
Prices from
ALGHERO £109 .. NAPLES £115
BARI £119 .. PALERMO £115
CAGLIARI £109 .. RIMINI £99
CATANIA £125 .. ROME £105
MILAN £95 .. VENICE £99
Tel: 01-637 5311
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(continued on page 10)

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Roger Moore: Coverage of the premiere of his latest 007 film For Your Eyes Only can be seen on ITV at 10.40 pm.

● The Big Stick is brought vigorously into action twice tonight. Who said that summertime is when British television locks away its social conscience and prances around in its glad rags? I WAS IN BROADMOOR (ITV, 9.00 pm) is ATV's stable companion to Silent Minority, the film about hospitals for the mentally handicapped that caused all that rumpus two weeks ago. In the absence of film shot inside Broadmoor, tonight's film has to make do with snippits from interviews with former patients and staff. It makes appalling listening: beatings, electro-convulsive therapy without anaesthetic, protracted detention of non-criminals, minimal treatment (one patient, in Broadmoor for 42 months, spent only 94 minutes with a psychiatrist), and a mockery of a complaints procedure. Perhaps it's true that we have heard it all before. But, told in the first person singular, the horror stories seem new-minted.

● MAN ALIVE (BBC 2, 9.25 pm) puts a devil's horns on the gnomes of Zurich. It's a progress report on Switzerland that gives the country nought for good behaviour. Three main charges are brought against it: paying low interest on cash from criminals and dictators and then re-investing it at normal rates; operating illicit price rings through multi-nationals; selling the Third World potentially lethal baby foods and harmful drugs. Man Alive calls its report Trouble in Paradise, and the statistics it trots out to show how impressive the Utopian facade is include an unemployment rate of 0.2 per cent, and inflation rate of 2.3 per cent, and 5 per cent mortgages.

● FAT MAN OUT (Radio 4, 7.20 pm) is Tom Vernon sans bicycle, foot-slogging across England in search of the amusing things that go on at our summer holiday resorts. If he comes up with half as many good yarns as he did when he pedalled across France and Italy, we can expect much fun during the next four weeks. Tonight finds Mr Vernon in Cornwall, watching the Furry Dancers as they polka through the streets of Helston.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Family Therapy; 7.05 Limestone Deposition; 7.30 BART-4: Manufacture.
10.12 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 11.02 Science: Water (2).
11.25 You and Me: For the very young.
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Religious and Moral Education. Is the Earth being over-exploited?
12.00 Cricket: Coverage of one of the day's quarter-final matches in the Benson and Hedges Cup. Highlights on BBC 1 tonight at 11.45. Further coverage on BBC 2 at 11.25 am and 2.40. Interval at 1.29.
1.30 How Do You Do: Rhymes and counting games. 1.45 News.
1.55 Wimbledon 81: Third day's play. The important matches on Centre Court and Court No 1. Further coverage on BBC 1 at 6.20. There is live coverage on BBC 2 at 2.40, with highlights tonight at 10.15.
4.20 Play School: Malcom Carrick's story Splodges.
4.45 The Song and the Story: Isla St Clair with songs and stories of farmworkers, ploughmen, fishermen and herring girls from more than 100 years ago. 5.10 John Craven's Newsround. 5.15 Think of a Number: Science, technology and numbers. Today: Johnny Ball's theme is wheels.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods; 5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81: More live coverage. Introduced by Harry Carpenter.
7.25 Speed King: A second showing of Roger Milner's play about Sir Malcolm Campbell. It's the story of his 1935 attempts to break the land speed record in Utah. Robert Hardy plays Campbell, Jennifer Hilary his wife (r).
9.00 A Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party. Also on BBC 2 at 10.50, and on ITV at 10.00.
9.10 News: with Richard Baker.
9.35 International Athletics: The British Meat Games, from Crystal Palace — Great Britain versus West Germany versus Poland. The highlights include the Men's 1500m and the 400m Hurdles, and the Pole Vault and Men's High Jump.
10.15 Cosmos: Part two of Carl Sagan's Personal Voyage through space and time. He is convinced that there is extra-terrestrial life and explains his belief.
11.05 Paperbacks: Two themes tonight — the power of multinationals and the threat of nuclear war. Terry Jones talks to Charles Levinson (he wrote Vodka-Cola). E. P. Thompson talks about his new books Protest and Survive, and Writing by Candlelight, and Robert Neild discusses his book How to Make Up Your Mind about the Bomb.
11.43 News headlines.
11.45 Cricket: Highlights from today's play in the Benson and Hedges Cup. Introduced by Peter Walker.
12.10 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru (Wales 5.55-6.15 pm Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35-7.25 Join BBC 1 (Wimbledon). 7.25-7.50 Goreuon Gwynfryn. 7.50-8.20 Top Gear Turns Back the Clock. 8.20-9.00 Showaddywaddyshow. 12.10 am News and Close. SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30 pm Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 9.00-9.10 Party Political Broadcast (Scottish Labour Party). 12.10 am News and Close.
NORTHERN IRELAND 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene around Six. 12.10 am News and Close.
ENGLAND 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Ring of Steel; 7.05 Haydn; 7.30 Visual Music.
10.20 Gharbar: Magazine for Asian women viewers. Sewing, cooking, music and general advice and information. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (Splodges).
11.25 Cricket: Live coverage of one of the quarter-finals in a Benson and Hedges Cup match. There are 55 overs per side. More at 2.40. Closedown at 12.00.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: The Zoo (1) A visit to Bristol Zoo and Juniper Hill School's zoo; 2.18 Near and Far; Grasslands.
2.40 Wimbledon 81 and Cricket: More live coverage of a quarter-final match in the Benson and Hedges Cup. And Centre Court and No 1 Court action from Wimbledon. Recorded tennis highlights tonight at 10.15.
7.55 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
8.05 Let the Music Talk: A shop window for some of Britain's best black musicians — from gospel music at Lewisham's Bibleway Tabernacle to a basement in Southall to hear the songs of Grenada Shortknee Band. Other musicians and bands we see and hear are Eddy Grant, the Real Thing and Misty in Roots.
9.00 Rhoda: Now that her husband has walked out, Ida begins to date another man. Rhoda is shocked; she believes the man is too young.
9.25 Man Alive: Trouble in Paradise. If it's true that Switzerland is a country that has everthing, why have young people rioted in the streets? Jack Pizzey examines the theory that the price the Swiss pay for their affluence is a sham democracy where the real power lies with Big Business. (See Personal Choice)
10.15 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's most important games.
10.50 A Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party.
11.00 Newsnight: News Bulletins and analysis. Linda Alexander reads the news and David Icke is the sports reporter.
11.30 The Pursuit of Power: Second showing of last Thursday's interview with David Owen, formerly of the Labour Party but now of the Social Democratic Party. The interviewer is Robert McKenzie. (r)
12.15 Closedown.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Life in an industrial city; 9.50 Sizes, shapes and dimensions; 10.10 Traditional sex roles; 10.35 How to write a sports report; 11.05 Visit to Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust; 11.17 Living in the future; 11.34 Labour mobility.
12.00 Cloppa Castle: puppet show, set in the Middle Ages; 12.10 pm Rainbow: The bad smell in the house.
12.30 Music of Man: Part two of the Yehudi Menuhin series. He continues his investigation of the sounds of nature.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 The Electric Theatre Show: The world of movies. Interview with, and clips from the films of, Nigel Davenport. His latest is Nighthawks.
2.00 Live from Two: The theme is spying. Shelley Rohde talks to one of the Watergate conspirators Gordon Liddy, and to people who have experience of "dirty tricks".
2.45 Big Shamus, Little Shamus: Jewel thieves plan a raid on a trade show being held at an hotel.
3.45 Young Playwright of the Year: Jefferson and Roy Dowey, brothers, won the title last year with their comedy A Stroke of Bad Luck — That's All. We see the play.
4.15 Watch It! Road Runner cartoon: 4.20 How: interesting facts about life. With Fred Dinenage, Jack Hargreaves and Co.

Shelley Rohde who interviews Watergate conspirator Gordon Liddy (right) in Live from Two (ITN, 2.00)

4.45 Into the Labyrinth: Final episode of this serial about three young time travellers. The most dangerous journey of all — to the Great Labyrinth of Crete; 5.15 Here's Boomer: Tale of a shaggy dog.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! Interview with Joan Bebington of Cancer Relief's benefits department.
6.35 Crossroads: A letter for Diane Hunter, and a confession from Glenda Banks.
7.00 Where There's Life: Medical questions answered by Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman.
7.30 Coronation Street: Annie Walker is determined to find out why the brewery has refused a pub to Fred and Eunice. And Ken Barlow continues looking for a vicar who is willing to let him marry the divorced Deirdre Langton in church.
8.0 The Video Entertainers: Old faces - and new. The established entertainers are Tony Monopoly and Patti Boulaye.
8.30 Have I Got You . . . Where You Want Me? Domestic comedy series with Ian Lavender and Kim Braden. Val's parents adopt a traditional attitude to impending parenthood.
9.00 I was at Broadmoor: Documentary about the hospital for the criminally insane. Interviews with past patients and ex-staff members. Comments, too, from doctors (see Personal Choice).
10.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Labour Party.
10.10 News from ITN. Also, Thames news headlines.
10.40 Royal Premiere of For Your Eyes Only: The new James Bond film opens in London tonight. Prince Charles and Lady Diana will be at the opening. The stars of the film — including Roger Moore and Topol — will be interviewed.
11.25 One Hundred Cup Finals: John Arlott tells the story of the F.A. Cup which this year celebrated its centenary. The famous names, the famous matches.
12.15 am Close. Commander Catherine Bramwell-Booth of the Salvation Army reads from the Bible.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week (with Russell Harty)
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Piccadilly Peccadilloes (by William Southerland).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
1.00 One o'Clock News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: A weekend Away, by Bill Corrigan.
3.50 Bean on the Borders (Walter Scott Country).
4.00 Choral Evensong.†
4.45 Story Time: † Illyrian Spring (by Anne Bridge). Part 1.
5.00 P.M.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Fat Man Out (new series). (See Personal Choice).
7.45 Tuesday Call.
8.45 Analysis (President Zia of Pakistan).
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 The Lord of the Rings (part 15).†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: My Brother Tom (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
9.50 am For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-11.20 For Schools.
2.00-3.00 For Schools.
11.00 Study On 4: Ochen' Priyatno (6).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Classicism and Concrete; Association Football.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued): Shostakovich, Sibelius, Mozart, Nielsen.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Roy Harris and Virgil Thomson.†
10.00 Cello and Piano Recital: Mendelsohn, Berkeley, Saint-Saens, Faure, Falla.†
10.40 Reading Phoenix Choir Recital.†
11.30 Berlin Chamber Orchestra Concert: J. C. Bach, Torelli, Tartini, Albinoni, Dvorak.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert Hall. Violin and piano recital: Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky, Ravel.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Nikita Magaloff piano recital: Markevitch, Schumann, Chopin.†
4.15 Ives Symphony No. 4.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Havergal and Co.†
7.40 Ravel Recital: Violin and Piano Sonata.†
8.00 College Concerts 1980-81 part 1: Robert Saxton, Arvo Part.†
8.45 Six Continents.
9.05 College Concert, part 2: Zsolt Durko.†
9.45 Birdy.
10.05 An early Haydn Symphony. Symphony No. 18 in G major on original instruments.†
10.20 Evening Magic. Music for horn and chorus by Schubert, Brahms, Rimsky-Korsakov and Bruckner.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Granados; piano music on record.†
VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University: World Politics; Music of Natural Theology; Multiple Realities.
11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Work in a Capitalist Society; Doppler Techniques; F. R. Leavis; Curriculum Design and Development.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.03 pm Wimbledon 81. 7.00 Join Radio 2 vhf. 8.00 Listen to the Band. 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. . . . 10.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 11.00 Brian Matthew† from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Reed. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 America, Europe and the World. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 The Poetry of Europe. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 The New Swingle Singers. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 3.50 Racing. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon 81. 7.45 Theme and Variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Borderlands. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 11.25 ATV News. 11.30 SWAT. 12.30 am Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Story Hour. 3.15-3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. An hour of local news and features. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 11.25 Fantastic Planet. 12.35 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.25-3.45 Doctors' Private Lives. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This is Your Right. 11.25 Rockstage. 12.30 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.25 pm-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45 Young Ramsay. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15-5.45 The New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life — With Tom Coyne. 11.25 Mind Over Matter. 11.55 A Reborn Church. 12.00 Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 11.25 Film: Seven Sinners * (Marlene Dietrich). 12.40 am Faith for Life. 12.45 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.46 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 HTV News. 2.45-3.45 Choppersquad. 4.45 Bailey's Bird. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Into the Labyrinth. 11.25 Manscape. 11.50 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As Thames except: 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Tân yn y Môr. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 11.25-11.55 Superstar Profile.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room (3). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.25 Channel Report. 10.00-10.10 A Chance To Meet . . . Muddy Waters. 11.25 Film: Seven Sinners.* 12.40 News and Weather in French.

Grampians

As Thames except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.25 North Headlines. 11.30 Searchd Laithean. 12.00 Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Road and Weather. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Toye's Talk Back. 6.30-7.00 Talking Scots. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 12.00 Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 The Lincolnshire Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.25 Mind Over Matter. 11.55 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Family Matters. 11.25 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 2.45-3.45 Fantasy Island. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround Wednesday. 11.25 The Sound of . . . Ricki Lee. 11.30 News Summary. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Anglia News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.25 Chopper Squad (r). 12.25 am The Big Question.

Entertainments Guide

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CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

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EXHIBITIONS

SOTHEBY'S AND SPACE. Public Exhibition of design material for Skylab and Shuttle. Thursday, 25th June, 12.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 10.30 am to 4.30 pm at Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, W.1.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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Rhine Army cuts may be in defence review

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr John Nott's anxiously awaited statement to Parliament tomorrow announcing the results of his defence review could, after all, include reductions in the British Army of the Rhine.

Speculation grew at Westminster yesterday after the Secretary of State for Defence appeared to go out of his way to deny that Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, had said that Britain envisaged no withdrawal from the BAOR.

He told MPs, who were eagerly pressing him for some advance details that he was still talking over some of his proposals with our European allies.

He was discussing these matters yesterday with Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato, and today, in Bonn, with Herr Hans Apel, West German Defence Minister.

Reports have so far suggested that Mr Nott was looking at the Royal Navy for most of his expenditure savings and that changes in the BAOR were unlikely.

As MPs from all sides of the House of Commons questioned him yesterday, Mr Nott resorted to the usual formula that they must await his statement.

But when Mr Brynmor John, Opposition spokesman on defence, asked him about Mr Hurd's speech, the Secretary of State went beyond his self-imposed role.

In fact, Mr Hurd had told the Western European Union that "there is no question so far as BAOR is concerned of our going back on our Brussels Treaty commitment".

That would, however, still leave some room for manoeuvre, since the treaty commitment is for 55,000 men and the second tactical airforce. At the moment the strength of the BAOR is about 2,000 men above our treaty commitment.

Mr Nott also appeared to be rejecting suggestions yesterday that the cuts in the Navy would be as severe as some reports have indicated.

To the point made by Sir Patrick Wall, Conservative MP for Haltemprice, that any cut in the escort forces of the Navy in the East Atlantic would totally unbalance Nato defences, Mr Nott replied that there were many ways of performing our crucial role in the East Atlantic. Pointing out that the latest figures showed the increase in defence expenditure last year would be above the manifesto commitment of 3 per cent, Mr Nott added that there were no proposals to change any of Britain's roles in Nato.

During a debate on the Royal Air Force Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Services, admitted that Mr Nott is having as much difficulty in containing defence expenditure within the Government's cash limits as did his predecessor as Secretary of State, Mr Francis Pym, now leader of the House.

Mr Blaker said that even the harsh measures to restrain expenditure during the past year did not entirely overcome the cash problem. Early forecasts of the Government were producing growing evidence that his department was once again facing a cash flow problem similar to last year. Action was being taken to restrain spending and a close scrutiny was being maintained on existing commitments and new starts, Mr Blaker said.

The irony of the situation is that while Mr Pym publicly declared that cash limits should not apply to defence spending, Mr Nott, soon after he took over his new duties, told the House that the cash limits system was "absolutely fundamental".

Labour dissidents, page 3
Parliamentary report, page 8
Leading article, page 15

One-day shutdown threatened at ICL

By Bill Johnstone

ICL's entire British operation may be shut down on July 8 by workers protesting at the company's plans for 5,200 redundancies.

The computer company, which was propped up by a £200m loan guarantee from the Government earlier this year, lost £50.6m in the six months to June and is still losing £6m a month.

National union delegates representing the majority of ICL's 23,000 British staff voted in London yesterday to close down all the company's plants for a day of action on July 8.

The unions are opposed to any form of forced redundancy and have offered to reconsider the one-day industrial action if the company withdraws the 90-day notice of redundancy already issued to some employees.

Delegates representing manufacturing, marketing, and production sections of Britain's main computer company voted to mount the protest. ICL employees from Scotland, the Midlands and the North-west will join their colleagues in London to lobby Parliament on the day of action.

Yesterday's meeting in London lasted five hours and was addressed at its close by Mr Robert Wilmot, managing director, who emphasized that the company was still loosing £6m a month.

Three days after the management announced the redundancy measures on June 6, the company reported a loss for the first six months of this year of £50.6m. At the beginning of May Mr Christopher Laidlaw, former deputy chairman of British Petroleum, was appointed chairman of ICL to replace Mr Philip Chappell. Mr Robert Wilmot was appointed his managing director, replacing Dr Chris Wilson.

Within three weeks of their appointment the new team surprised even the most gloomiest pundits by announcing that the company intended to shed 16 per cent of its workforce.

Virtually every ICL plant and office will be affected.

Job losses were generally expected after the company appeared to be in financial trouble at the beginning of this year. The Government considered the company's future amid speculation that American and European computer manufacturers were prepared to form a joint venture or even consider a takeover.

In March, the Government gave ICL a £200m loan guarantee. No conditions were published, but a new top management team and redundancies were expected.



Photograph by Jonathan Player

Night in a royal park

Mr Frank-Reginald Evertz, aged 24, from Freiburg, showing the route he and two other West German tourists took over the Buckingham Palace wall into what they all innocently thought was a London park. Mr Evertz, Mr Klaus Beyer, aged 16, and Mr Uwe Klofer, aged 17, scaled the spikes on top of the wall and spent the night in "a beautiful park with a meadow and flamingoes". Report, page 2

Maze hunger striker hopes for talks

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The involvement of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops in the Maze prison hunger strike grew potentially more significant yesterday and there were the first, faint signs of movement. Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, issued the text of a letter to Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, over the criticism of the fast issued by the bishops last week.

At the same time one hunger striker issued a statement which seemed to suggest that the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace might be acceptable as a go-between for talks with the British Government.

The commission yesterday held talks at Stormont with Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State for Northern Ireland and according to an official statement, "discussed the situation in the Maze prison". There was no further elaboration but it is understood that the Northern Ireland Office sees no immediate reason for optimism.

Nevertheless the statement from Thomas McElwee, who has been on hunger strike for 17 days, is seen in some quarters as a potentially important gesture. He said he was visited on Monday by a Father Crilly from the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace. Mr McElwee added: "On behalf of myself, my other comrades on hunger strike and all other protesting republican prisoners, I would like to express our thanks to the commission, and indeed any other body which attempts to initiate a resumption of talks between ourselves and the British Government".

Mr Atkins said in his letter to Cardinal O'Fiaich: "I admired the statement which you and your colleagues made last week about the hunger strike. It is difficult to see how anyone could remain unmoved by its compassion, its urgency and its directness."

He added: "We must hope and pray that those who direct the violence, together with the hunger strikers themselves and their families, will follow your clear lead. It will be a tragedy if they fail to do so and force the minority community in Northern Ireland to suffer again as they did last month. No one else wishes to see a renewal of rioting, injuries and deaths."

Mr Atkins said the next step must be for the hunger strike to end. The pointless waste of young lives, the anguish of relatives and friends and the effect of the disturbance on the whole community were of the keenest concern to the Government. "The Government has already demonstrated its flexibility in dealing with the prison protests. It is committed to keeping the regime for all prisoners in Northern Ireland under review. We remain ready to facilitate any investigation that the European Commission of Human Rights may wish to make in the course of considering the presently outstanding application or any fresh application which may be made."

Other Irish news, page 2

Brezhnev on war horrors

Continued from page 1

aged the arms race, furthered the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction and advocated the use of force, or simply closed their eyes to the danger facing the world today were "pushing mankind towards the abyss".

It urged the world's parliaments to take the appeal seriously—something the Russians feel with considerable pique has not been the case recently

In his introductory remarks, Mr Brezhnev suggested with some exasperation that his foreign policy initiates, especially the call for a moratorium on new missiles in Europe, put forward at the party congress in February, had been largely ignored by the West.

But he insisted that the Russians would continue to work for peace because they knew the horrors of war. And he linked the appeal to the fortieth anniversary of Nazi Germany's attack on Russia, which fell yesterday.

This anniversary has often been used as an occasion to call for disarmament and détente. But this year the chances of this look extremely bleak to the Russians. And Soviet leaders are now suggesting that the world is facing a greater catastrophe than the Second World War because the West is pursuing the same aggressive policies as Hitler.

□ Missile talks delayed: Discussions between the United States and Russia on limiting the build-up of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are likely to be delayed until March next year (Nicholas Hirst writes from Washington).

It had been expected that negotiations could get under way later this year, but Mr Eugene Rostow, President Reagan's nominee as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said yesterday that while informal talks might start this ear, substantive dis-discussions would take about nine months to set up.

Whitelaw rejects plea on Clift

By Craig Seton

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has refused a general reopening of many court cases in which evidence was given by Dr Alan Clift, the Home Office forensic scientist who was described as "discredited" by appeal judges in Scotland last week.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, met Mr Whitelaw yesterday to press his call for an urgent re-examination of all cases where evidence by Dr Clift, who has been suspended by the Home Office since 1977, was considered crucial to conviction.

The meeting followed the freeing by the Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh last week of Mr John Preece, who had served eight years of a life sentence for murder after a trial in which Dr Clift gave important evidence.

Quashing the conviction, the appeal judges said Dr Clift was discredited as a witness and a scientist. His evidence had lacked essential qualities of accuracy and scientific objectivity normally taken for granted in an expert witness.

Last night, Mr Ashley said he was totally dissatisfied with Mr Whitelaw's answer to questions important for the administration of justice and essential for public confidence in Home Office experts. If people who had been wrongly convicted had already been released, they were entitled to clear their names and receive compensation.

In his reply to the MP, released in a long letter, Mr Whitelaw said that as soon as possible irregularities in Dr Clift's work were spotted, in 1977 when he was suspended, senior police officers investigated about 250 cases involving him, particularly after he started work at the Birmingham forensic science laboratory in 1976.

In cases involving six people, before and after that date, there had been special attention given to Dr Clift's evidence.

In one case the defendant had disappeared. But in another, three men, named as Morgan, Brown and Cowley, who were convicted of burglary and robbery in 1975, were released on appeal after serving three years of five and six years' sentences. They were paid compensation by the Home Office.

In another case a prisoner's application for leave to appeal against a murder conviction was refused by the Court of Appeal and in another, a prisoner's allegations about Dr Clift were sent to the investigating police officers who considered the evidence against the prisoner was overwhelming.

Turning down Mr Ashley's demand for a general inquiry, Mr Whitelaw said the allegations against Dr Clift were now so well known it was inconceivable that anybody aggrieved by him would not complain.

Explaining the four year delay between Dr Clift's suspension in September, 1977, and Mr Preece's release, the Home Secretary said the Scottish Office was told about Dr Clift in June 1978. At first, it was concluded there were not sufficient grounds to justify action, but after a new approach by Mr Preece's solicitors a detailed examination of the case papers was undertaken.

The result of this was sent to the Scottish Office in March 1980.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh give Reception at Buckingham Palace for the delegates to the Royal Life Saving Society's Commonwealth Conference, 6 pm.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the International Year of Disabled People, opens the annual regional games for the mentally handicapped, Alexander Stadium, Perry Barr, Birmingham, 11.30 am; opens new magistrates' court, Solihull, West Midlands, 2.5 pm, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer attends gala premiere of *For Your Eyes Only*, Odeon, Leicester Square, in aid of the NSPCC and the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation. Princess Margaret also attends, 8 pm.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits Canterbury Cathedral and the King's School, Canterbury, 12.40 pm.

Princess Margaret visits Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Show, Ingliston, Midlothian, 12.15 pm.

The Duke of Gloucester opens conference centre of Processors and Growers Research Organization, Thornhaugh, Peterborough, 10.45; Accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester attends Save the Whale Ball organized by the Peoples Trust for Endangered Species, Intercontinental Hotel, Park Lane, London, 8.15 pm.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends the Championships at Wimbledon, 1.55 pm.

Exhibitions:

Art of the Book—manuscripts, bindings, printing and illustration, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 am to 5.50 pm.

Royal Westminster, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Parliament Square, 10 am to 6 pm.

Northern and Western Isles in the Viking world, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 9.30 am to 5.00 pm.

Lectures:

Science in the service of Archaeology; the practical conservation of metal objects, British Museum, 1.15 pm.

Medieval and Renaissance Music, Carole Patey, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Poetry:

International season, Dennis Brutus with Mbulelo Mzamante, ICA, The Mall, 7.30 pm.

Music:

Evensong to Plainsong, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 7 pm; London Cantata Choir, Great Hall of Grays Inn, Holborn, 8 pm; Dominique Gulingard (flute) and Laura Yanqui (piano), St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05 pm; Simon Limbrick (solo percussion), Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, 1 pm.

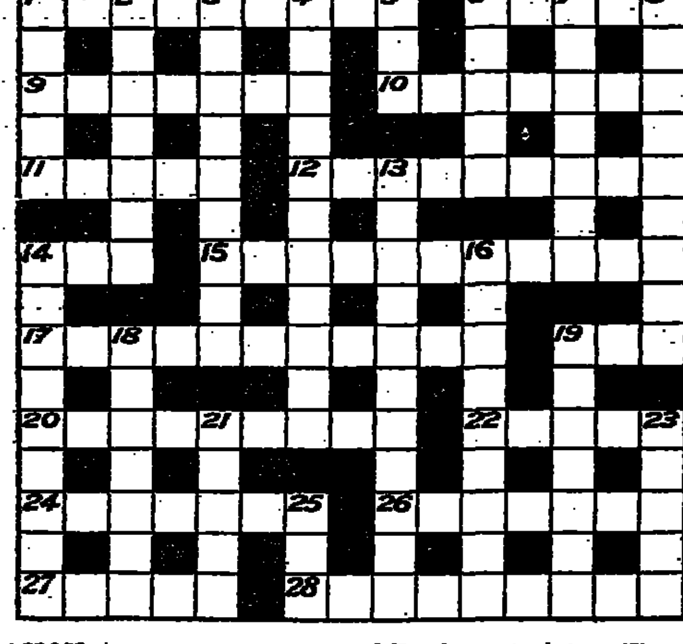
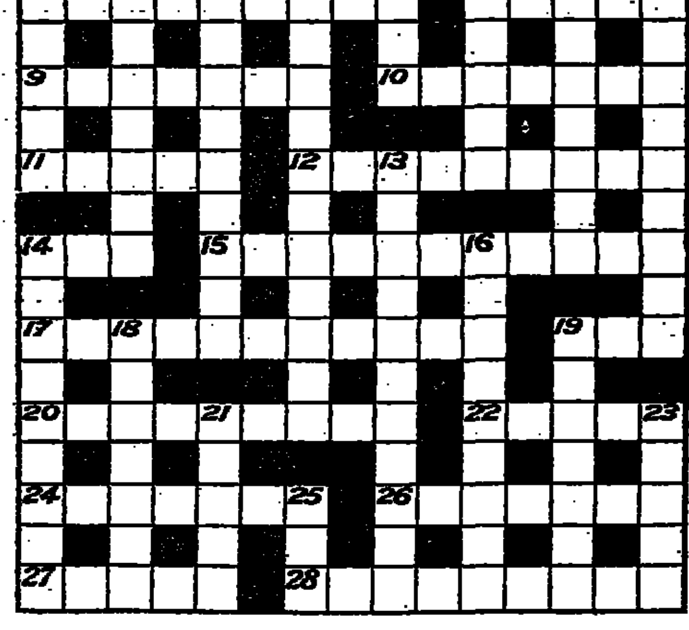
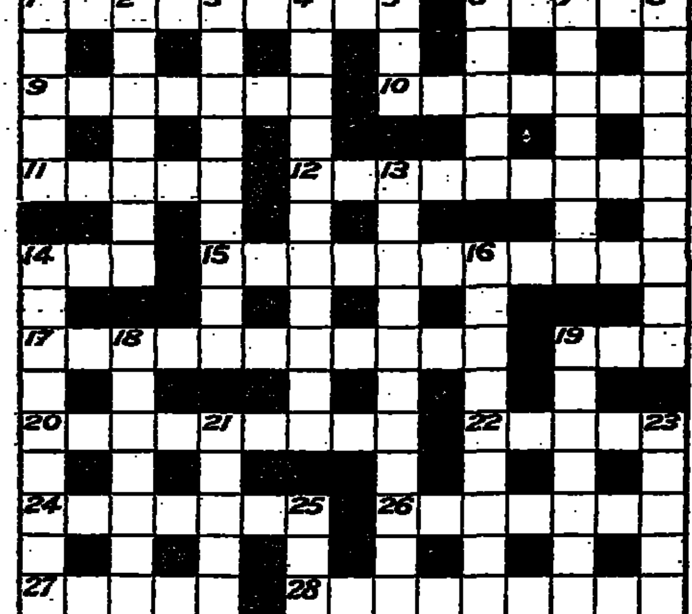
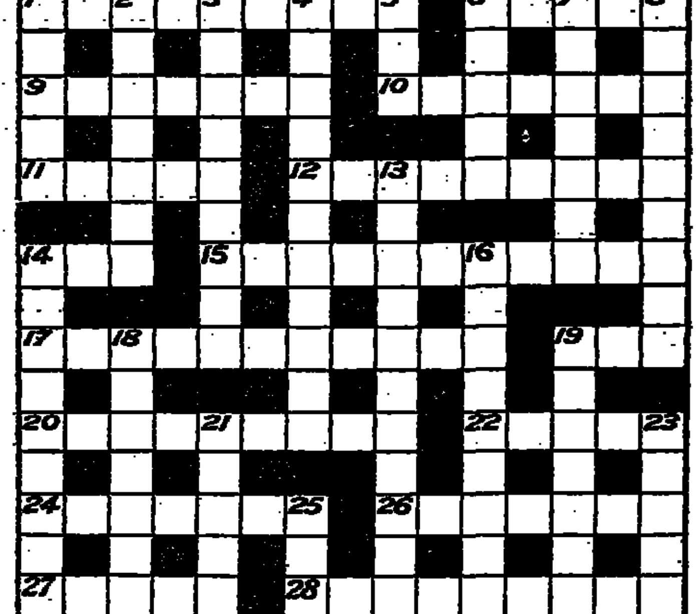
Celebration of Accord: The Triumph of Racial Harmony, with Maria Aitken, Jeffrey Archer, Paul Boateng, Mr Dennis Howell MP, David Jacobs and others, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 1 to 2 pm.

Election of sheriffs: annual city ceremony, Guildhall, noon. Tickets from hallkeepers at Guildhall.

Wreath laying on Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Westminster Abbey, 11.30 am.

The Bard in Brentford, sponsored reading of works of William Shakespeare, with Robin Nedwell, Kate O'Mara, Helen Shapiro, Adrian Love and others. St Lawrence Church, High Street, Brentford, 1 pm.

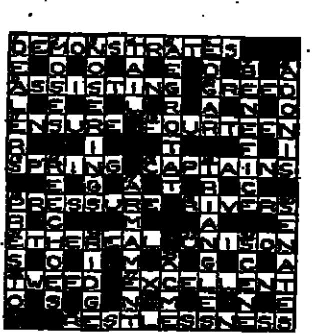
The Times Crossword No 15,560

ACROSS
1 See about the cooking fat rejected by a church establishment (9).
6 Body training in order for one in the Race of Man (5).
9 Charles catches me in French Alps perhaps? (7).
10 Well done, lass! We hear you are in a brilliant display (7).
11 Girl in hermits' cells (5).
12 Irish Protestant from the Free State? (9).
14 Mum's beastly with money, it's said (3).
15 Begins oddly in east with soothsayer imprisoned (11).
17 They come to strip, changing for the contest (11).
19 Leg-guard for horse (3).
20 Greek leader in silver, a statue at Thebes (9).
22 Organized church at home on the range (5).
24 By endless work advanced to become rich (7).
26 What's in a name? This, for a start (7).
27 Fish tested for freshness? (5).
28 Contrition of one X captured by coppers (9).

DOWN
1 Name this French student (5).
2 Libel Benito, upholding revolutionary art (7).
3 Bringing out a note-case (9).
4 Support for cue to speech—1660's big event (11).
5 One whose pound is empty (3).
6 Heard report of dope (5)
7 "Deeper than did ever—sound" (*Tempest*) (7).
8 How doctor sorted out sign—"Dead" (nothing in it) (9).
13 Blighty—what a word for a sahib of long standing! (5-6).
14 Autocrats in their city offices? (9).
16 Holding back and following among the others (9).
18 Act or dance? (7).
19 It enables retired worker to reside here abroad (7).
21 Leave river at last (5).
23 Way to finish a hole—might make putting harder? (5).
25 A washer may need it, and vice versa (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,559



Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon championships (2 pm). Order of play, page 9.

Athletics: Britain v West Germany v Poland, second day, at Crystal Palace (6 pm).

Golf: European amateur team championship, at St Andrews.

Equestrianism: National hunter show at Shrewsbury. Royal Lincoln Show.

Bowls: British women's championship, Edinburgh.

Yachting: Fireball world championship, at Weymouth.

Cricket: Benson and Hedges Cup, quarter finals (11 am to 7.30 pm): Kent v Warwickshire, at Canterbury; Nottinghamshire v Surrey, at Nottingham; Sussex v Leicestershire, at Hove; Yorkshire v Somerset, at Leeds. Other match (one-day, 55-overs): Lancashire v Australia, at Manchester.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 12, Cricket; 1.55, Tennis; 6.20, Tennis; 9.35, International athletics; 11.45, Cricket highlights.

BBC2: 11.25, Cricket; 2.40, Cricket and tennis; 10.15, Wimbledon highlights.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.805	1.735
Austria Sch	34.80	32.70
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.46	2.37
Denmark Kr	15.30	14.60
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.62	11.12
Germany DM	4.88	4.64
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yn	469.00	444.00
Netherlands Gld	5.42	5.16
Norway Kr	12.20	11.60
Portugal Esc	127.00	121.00
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	190.50	181.50
Sweden Kr	10.43	9.88
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.06	1.99
Yugoslavia Dnr	76.00	71.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 0.2 to 544.5.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 12.46 points up to 1006.66.

The papers

The Sun today urges Mrs Shirley Williams to fight as the Social Democratic candidate in Croydon, North-west. If her party has any future, this is where it must do well.

Referring to the Prime Minister's hint of legislation next session on industrial relations, the Northern Echo contrasts the rule of law with the rule of coercion and says trade union indignation and "hands off" threats are no answer to a reasoned case for reasonable reform.

The Western Mail, Cardiff, says that the issue before the Commons when MPs vote on the Representation of the People Bill is no simple question of whether they are against terrorists. Mr Foot is right to give Labour members a free vote if this means he genuinely sees it as a matter of conscience, rather than that he is hedging his bets.

The Birmingham Post says there is something quite simply which President Brezhnev's regime could do to transform the international situation. If he would agree to the destruction of the nuclear missiles targeted on Britain and the European countries under international supervision there would be no need for, nor should there be, lruise missiles on European countries soil.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, was not impressed by Mr Peter Walker's attack in New York on the Government's stand on monetarism. The speech was "long on generality and short on detail. Until he sets out how he wants the Government to conduct the economy, he cannot expect us to be impressed by his vague criticism."

The Maze hunger strikers continue to attract comment in the world's press. The Frankfurter Allgemeine says: "It is logically easy to understand that hunger strikes are meant as blackmail and therefore cannot be suicide. But in the heated atmosphere of Northern Ireland it is obviously difficult to grasp this."

The Washington Post front page concentrates on the dismissal of President Bani-Sadr of Iran by the Ayatollah Khomeini

Roads

London and the South-east: M2 coastbound carriageway closed between junctions 1 (A2) and 3 (A229). Junction 2 (A228) closed completely. Signposted diversion via A249, M20 and M25. Many roads in Wimbledon area affected by parking restrictions and closures. Church Road, Marryat Road and Somerset Road temporarily one-way.

Midlands: M1 two lanes of southbound carriageway are closed between junctions 27 (Hucknall) and 26 (Nottingham). M6 two-way traffic sharing one carriageway between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry East) and between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Cannock).

North: New Humber Bridge opens at noon. Tolls: cars, light vans, trailers, £2; motorcycles, 50p. Disabled drivers, cyclists, pedestrians, free. Heavy goods vehicles, £4.50 to £7.50; buses and coaches, £4.50. M62 westbound carriageway closed between junctions 34 (Selby) and 35 (M18 interchange).

Wales and the West: A494 Corwen to Dolgellau, Gwynedd: temporary traffic signals at Drws-y-Nant. A338 Bournemouth town centre by-pass under construction near railway station, traffic diversions until July. A46 Bath to Cheltenham, temporary traffic lights at Stroud and Painswick. M4 lanes closed between junctions 17 (Chippenham) and 18 (Bath).

Scotland: Roads near agricultural show at Newbridge, Edinburgh, very busy. A1 temporary traffic signals at Ayton, Berwickshire.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond Street: Important nineteenth century European paintings, 11 and 2.30; Fast sale, 2.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Fine and rare wines, spirits and vintage port, 10.30 and 2.30; Sculpture, 10.30. Christie's, King Street: Important English, Scottish and Continental silver, 11; Modern sporting guns and vintage firearms, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Modern British and Continental pictures, watercolours, drawings and sculpture, 10.30; Furniture, carpets, objects of art, oak and metalware, 10.30 and 2; English and Continental pictures, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 11; Photographia, 12.

Today's anniversary

Defeat of the English army by the Scots under Robert de Bruce VIII at Bannockburn, 1314.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on unemployment. Lords (2.30): Debate on higher and further education.

Our address

Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London WC1X 8EZ. Tel: 01-837 1234.

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Weather

The general situation: A NW airstream covers much of the United Kingdom while a trough of low pressure clears central and S areas of England.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, NW, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Rather cloudy at first with rain in places, becoming brighter but scattered showers; wind mainly NW, light; max temp 17 to 18C (63 to 64F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, bright intervals in places; wind NW, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Central Highlands: Bright or sunny intervals developing; scattered showers; wind NW, light; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

Glasgow, NW Scotland, Argyll: Mainly dry, bright or sunny intervals in places; wind variable or NW, light; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

Moray, Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, light; max temp 12 to 13C (54 to 55F).

N Ireland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy; wind variable, NW, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Rather cloudy at times with showers, especially in SE Britain where some could be heavy. Generally rather cool or cool.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable becoming N light; sea smooth.

English Channel (E): Wind N to NW, light becoming moderate, locally fresh; sea smooth, becoming slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 4.44 am | Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 12.55 am | Moon sets: 12.01 pm
Last quarter: tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.14 am
Bristol 10.1 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.11 am
Penzance 10.6 pm to 4.43 am.

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 22C (72F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.7 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f fair; s sun; d drizzle.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	14	57	Guernsey	s	18	64
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	f	17	63
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	s	20	68
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	20	68
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	c	16	61	Newcastle	f	17	63
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	d	13	55

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting.

LONDON: Dos 22.24-22.28; SSE; 45ESE; N. COS 2nd stage (June 25): 2.57-3.2; S; 80SSW; N.

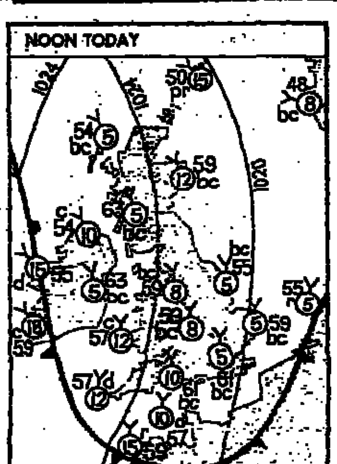
MANCHESTER: COS 2nd stage (June 25): 2.57-3.3; S; 60NNE; N.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Pollen count

Pollen count: 69 (high). Forecast: Similar.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.01	6.6	7.08	6.4
Aberdeen	6.30	3.8	7.27	3.6
Avonmouth			12.20	11.4
Belfast	4.08	3.4	4.52	3.1
Cardiff			12.03	10.6
Devonport	10.48	4.6	11.04	4.9
Dover	4.04	5.8	4.32	5.9
Glasgow	5.51	4.5	6.18	4.3
Harwich	5.05	3.8	5.24	3.4
Holyhead	3.32	5.0	4.05	4.6
Hull	11.30	6.5		
Leith	7.56	4.9	8.38	4.7
Liverpool	4.20	8.4	4.54	7.9
Lowestoft	2.55	2.1	2.34	2.3
Margate	5.10	4.4	5.21	4.4
Milford Haven	11.33	5.7		
Oban	10.49	3.1	11.43	3.3
Portland			12.07	1.4
Portsmouth	4.26	4.1	5.12	4.2
Shoreham	4.13	5.4	4.48	5.5
Southampton	3.59	4.0	4.45	4.0
Swansea	11.37	7.9		
Tees	8.53	4.8	9.47	4.5
Walton-on-the-N	4.53	3.9	5.03	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Best and worst

Highest day temperature: Cromer, 25C 77F. Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Wick, 12C (54F). Highest rainfall: Wick, 0.03in. Highest sunshine: Jersey, 14.6 hr.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.0	—	18	64	Sun pds
Bridlington	2.8	—	18	64	Cloudy
Skegness	9.8	—	21	70	Sun pds
Cromer	6.0	—	25	77	Sun ints
Gorleston	8.7	—	16	61	Sun pds
Lowestoft	12.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Clacton	12.4	—	18	64	Sunny
Margate	13.3	—	19	66	Sunny
S COAST					
Folkestone	13.1	—	19	66	Sunny
Hastings	13.7	—	18	64	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Worthing	9.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bognor	7.3	—	19	66	Sun pds
Ryde	3.7	—	19	66	Sun ints
Shanklin	7.2	—	20	68	Sun pds
Ventnor	1.7	—	19	66	Cloudy
Bournemouth	7.6	—	19	66	Sun pds
Swanage	8.1	—	19	66	Sun pds
Weymouth	9.1	—	19	66	Sun pds
Exmouth	3.5	—	18	64	Sun ints
Teignmouth	2.6	—	17	63	Cloudy
Torquay	4.9	—	18	64	Sun ints
Falmouth	5.0	—	18	64	Sun ints
Penzance	9.3	—	19	66	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	1.4	—	14	57	Cloudy
Morecambe	1.5	—	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	1.0	—	15	59	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	0.8	—	15	59	Cloudy
Anglesey	1.0	—	15	59	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	3.6	—	17	63	Sun ints
Newquay	4.0	—	16	61	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.7	.03	13	55	Rain
Wick	0.1	—	12	54	Fog pm
Stornoway	1.6	—	16	61	Cloudy
St Andrews	3.4	—	20	68	Sun ints
Dunbar	2.4	—	21	70	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Cologne	f	21	70	Madrid	s	26	79	Rome	c	20	68
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Copenhagen	s	22	72	Majorca	c	17	63	Salzburg	c	14	57
Alexandria	f	28	82	Corfu	f	25	77	Malaga	s	25	77	Sao Paulo	s	20	68
Algiers	s	24	75	Dallas	s	33	91	Mexico City	f	20	68	S Francisco	s	18	64
Amsterdam	s	20	68	Dublin	c	14	57	Malta	f	27	81	Santiago	s	21	70
Athens	s	26	79	Dubrovnik	r	18	64	Melbourne	f	10	50	Seoul	s	27	81
Bahrain	s	37	99	Faro	f	23	73	Miami				Singapore	f	31	88
Barbados	c	29	84	Florence	c	19	66	Milan	c	17	63	Stockholm	s	20	68
Barcelona	s	22	72	Frankfurt	f	20	68	Montreal	f	21	70	Strasbourg	s	20	68
Beirut	s	29	84	Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	s	30	86	Sydney	s	16	61
Belgrade	f	22	72	Geneva	f	17	63	Munich	c	15	59	Tangier	c	23	73
Berlin	f	21	70	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi	f	25	77	Teheran			
Bermuda	c	28	82	Helsinki	r	12	54	Naples	f	21	70	Tel Aviv	f	26	79
Biarritz	s	19	66	Hongkong	f	30	86	New York	f	24	75	Tenerife	s	26	79
Boulogne	f	17	63	Innsbruck	f	13	55	Nice	r	16	61	Tokyo	c	28	82
Bordeaux	s	21	70	Istanbul	f	23	73	Oslo	c	19	66	Tunis	f	28	82
Boston	s	27	81	Jeddah	s	37	99	Ottawa				Valencia	f	17	63
Brussels	s	20	68	Johannesburg	s	14	57	Paris	s	21	70	Vancouver	f	14	57
Budapest	c	21	70	Las Palmas	s	25	77	Prague	f	16	61	Venice	s	19	66
Cairo	s	32	90	Lisbon	c	21	70	Reykjavik	s	10	50	Vienna	r	16	61
Cape Town	s	19	66	Locarno	f	21	70	Rhodes	s	25	77	Warsaw	c	15	59
Casablanca	f	24	75	Los Angeles	s	21	70	Riyadh	s	43	109	Washington	s	30	86
Chicago	f	22	72	Luxembourg	s	19	66	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	c	15	59